

REPORT
ON THE
Public Health Administration of the Punjab
DURING THE YEAR 1937,

BY
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Director of Public Health, Punjab,

TOGETHER WITH
A Report on Sanitary Works

BY
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Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab,

AND
A SUMMARY OF
The Proceedings of the Sanitary Board, Punjab,
during the financial year 1937-38.



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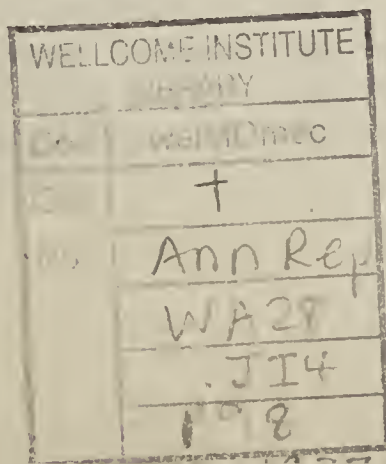


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Proceedings of the Punjab Government in the Public Health Department, No. 413-M.-39/21238, dated 17th June, 1939.

READ—

The report on the Public Health administration of the Punjab for the year 1937.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the province continues to increase, the estimated mid-year population for 1937 being 26,000,000 as against 25,500,000 in 1936. As the Director states, this annual increase raises questions with respect to standards of living and the economic development of the province which deserve consideration, and Government propose now to examine them.

II.—PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

Fevers.—The number of deaths in the province during the year from all causes was 556,000, of which 376,000 were recorded as deaths from fever as compared with 374,000 in 1936. The term 'fever' includes however a considerable group of diseases of which the predominant symptom only is fever, e.g., malaria, enteric, tuberculosis and influenza, and as the Director explains, reports as to the diseases which may have caused death in particular cases cannot be regarded as accurate. Inaccuracies are in fact to a large extent inevitable in the rural area where there are at present few doctors to diagnose the exact nature of a disease but Government note that the Director is doing what he can to ensure more accurate classification.

Small-pox.—The province is never entirely free from small-pox. The disease does not as a rule assume serious epidemic form but it shows a tendency to increase every few years; there was for example, a severe epidemic in 1932, and a further epidemic though of lesser intensity has to be recorded in 1937. In 1936 there was 6,000 cases with 2,500 deaths, and at the same time three and a half million vaccinations and revaccinations were carried out. In 1937 there were 10,000 cases with 4,000 deaths, and five and a half million vaccinations and revaccinations were carried out. During the two years therefore the number of persons vaccinated was eight millions which is nearly a third of the total population of the province but the disease showed a further increase in 1938 though exact figures for that year are not yet available. As regards the 10,000 cases which occurred in 1937, the number of villages infected was 1,350 as compared with 1,000 in 1936. Of the 4,000 deaths in 1937, 1,500 were of infants below one year of age, and 1,800 of children between the ages of 1 and 10. The figures seem to indicate that still greater effort is needed to ensure the vaccination of infants as soon as possible after birth, and Government would be grateful if the Director would give this matter his attention. They also suggest that further revaccinations in the early years of life are necessary: under the present act local bodies are only empowered to make primary vaccination compulsory, the Director has, however, submitted proposals for an amendment of the law so as to enable any local body which may wish to do so to make revaccination compulsory, and these are being examined.

Cholera.—Cholera is a disease of which a number of cases occur every year, and when streams or wells are infected it sometimes spreads with great rapidity. In 1936 there were 2,700 cases with 1,700 deaths. It is however, satisfactory to note that during 1937 there were only 184 cases with 105 deaths. As usual the infection was in an appreciable number of cases imported from outside the province, particularly from Hardwar.

Plague.—Plague is a disease from which the province has suffered much in the past. Wherever the disease has appeared mass inoculation has been undertaken ; at the same time the public health department have for many years conducted a campaign against rats (the carriers of the disease) in areas in which the disease has constantly appeared. In 1936, only 153 deaths from plague were recorded, and in 1937 (for the first time after 40 years) no cases at all occurred in the province though 4 were imported from outside. The Director states that the factors which have caused this at one time most dreaded of all pestilences to disappear from the province (temporarily at any rate) cannot be determined. Possibly as the Director suggests the rat population is developing a natural immunity to the disease ; it must also of course have been reduced by the destruction campaigns of late years.

Tuberculosis.—Very little is known about the incidence of tuberculosis in the province except that it is believed to be considerable. The people as a rule are not inclined to take notice of the disease in the early stages when it may be curable, and death when it occurs may be recorded as from fever or one of the respiratory diseases. As a matter of interest it is noted that during 1937, 5,000 deaths in the province were returned as on account of tuberculosis as compared with 4,800 in 1936 but the true figure is probably higher. The main causes are over-crowding and bad housing conditions combined with wrong nutrition and unhygienic ways of life. While what it has seemed possible to do to deal with the tuberculosis question has been done in the past, no concerted attack has been instituted against the disease partly no doubt on account of the magnitude of the question and the difficulty of knowing where to make a beginning. A concerted attack is however now about to be launched on an all-India basis under the auspices of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Tuberculosis Association of India with its affiliated provincial branches.

Leprosy.—A leprosy survey of the province has been proceeding for some years, and has now been completed in 18 out of the 29 districts. 2,000 cases have so far been observed, and the number of special clinics, which serve as both treatment and propaganda centres, is now 106. The 5 leper homes continued their excellent work, ministering to 646 inmates of whom however only a hundred are Punjabis. 264 doctors in the province have now received special training in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy.

Hookworm.—A hookworm survey has also been in progress for some years, and has now been completed in 20 districts. In some as many as 30 per cent of the persons examined were found to be infected, and treatment is now being administered partly at the local hospital or dispensary and partly by special treatment units. Hookworm (like smallpox) is a preventable disease ; infection enters the body through the feet from land contaminated by human excreta, and the disease would almost entirely disappear if latrines conforming to hygienic principles were to be generally adopted, alternatively if all persons wore shoes.

Miscellaneous causes of deaths.—1,900 deaths in childbirth were recorded during 1937, an increase of 600 as compared with 1936 ; the Director however believes that the increase is due to improvements in the notification of deaths and classification of causes. Suicides at 530 show an increase of 140, while deaths from wounds at 1,050 show an increase of 130. Other accidents at 5,000 show a decrease of 700 as compared with 1936. Deaths from snake-bite and the attacks of wild beasts were 900 as in 1936, and deaths from rabies were similarly unchanged at 120.

III.—URBAN SANITATION.

The standard of sanitation in towns remains low. In the larger municipalities which employ a wholetime health officer, arrangements are on the whole as satisfactory as can be expected, regard being had to the insanitary habits of many classes of the people including the common practice of throwing out rubbish into the streets. In the smaller towns, however, which have not the funds either for a health officer or for roadside drainage, conditions are usually deplorable, and as the Director states the 3,000 cases of enteric with a thousand deaths reported from urban areas are almost certainly an underestimate. Insanitary practices could if desired be stopped in urban areas under the existing law; it seems however that public opinion generally is not yet in favour of such a step with the result that few municipal or small town committees enforce the law or their own regulations strictly.

IV.—RURAL SANITATION.

Before public health conditions in a village can be regarded as satisfactory, the minimum that is necessary is that the water supply should be safe from pollution, that the inhabited area should be properly drained, and that there should be a system for the regular removal of refuse to a distance; out of the 35,000 villages in the province only 1,960 attain this standard at present but improvement may be expected as education spreads. Propaganda in regard to refuse pits is of course the duty of officers of all departments, and during 1937 the public health staff concentrated their main effort on the provision of a protected water supply in the form of hand pumps, and on drainage. 6,000 new hand-pumps are reported to have been installed in villages during the year while 450,000 feet of masonry drains were laid down as compared with 260,000 feet in 1936. It is also reported that 600 village sanitary committees were formed during the year, and though the Director notes that few seem to have functioned it is encouraging to see that villagers themselves in different districts subscribed over a lakh of rupees during the year for sanitary works and in addition contributed labour and material.

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

It is probable that there is now no urban area in which there is not a sufficiency of trained dais, and municipal and small town committees are being encouraged to frame bylaws prohibiting practice by untrained women. In the rural area, however, there is still a shortage of trained dais. The women are trained at health centres of which during the year under report there were 89 with 128 sub-centres, the centres being under the charge of lady health visitors who are trained in the Punjab Health School at Lahore at the rate of about 14 a year. As the Director states, however, in section 10 of the report, the demand for lady health visitors exceeds the supply with the result that it has not been possible to open further centres for which funds existed; it is evident that steps are necessary to increase the supply of lady health visitors, and the matter is one which will be taken up. About 2,000 trained dais are known to be practising in the province, while another 2,000 are at present under training. How many of these women are practising or are likely to practise in the rural area is not stated—it has, however, been mentioned above that there are 35,000 villages in the province. Judged on the population of the province the number of deaths in childbirth recorded during 1937 (1,900) is not as a matter of fact excessive and might in the conditions of villages have been greater; it is, however, probable that the health of a great many women suffers from inexpert attendance at the time of confinement, and of course the death rate amongst small infants is distressingly high.

VI.—THE PURE FOOD ACT.

The act was in force during the year in 71 urban areas. It does not however appear from section 13 of the report that much effort was

made to work it except in Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi, and Government trust that other local bodies will pay attention to this important matter.

VII.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The inspection of schools is an important duty of the officers of the department. There are probably few schools, certainly outside the large towns, in which sanitary conditions generally and water supply are really good, and the expense to local bodies if a high standard were to be insisted on would be very great. The medical inspection of school children is still in the experimental stage, and here again the difficulty in arranging for defects noted to be regularly treated is for a number of reasons considerable. During 1937 the further experiment was started of supplying milk in certain schools to those children who being sickly or undernourished may be most in need of it: Government understand that a not unsatisfactory beginning has been made, and they would be grateful if the Director could notice the matter in his report of next year.

VIII.

The department has many critics who see only how much remains to be done in the field of public health. Much admittedly remains to be done and could be done if further funds were available. But in the meantime it is fair to remember that the widespread epidemics of disease which in former times took toll of the province have for years been a thing of the past. Constant vigilance of course is still necessary, and the report shows the methods followed and how the department is discharging its primary duty,—the general improvement of the health of the people and the prevention of all disease.

Colonel Nicol held charge of the department during the year under report, and to him and his subordinate officers Government extend their appreciation of what they regard as a successful year's work. They take the opportunity to thank also the Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction, with his officers, and all those ladies and gentlemen throughout the province who have volunteered their aid in this important department of the administration.

Order.—Ordered that copies of this review be circulated with the report, and be furnished with the usual number of copies of the report to the Government of India, also that the review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

Ordered further that a copy be furnished to the Director of Public Health, Punjab, for information.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab,

AMIN-UD-DIN,

*Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Medical and Local Government Departments.*

CHART I

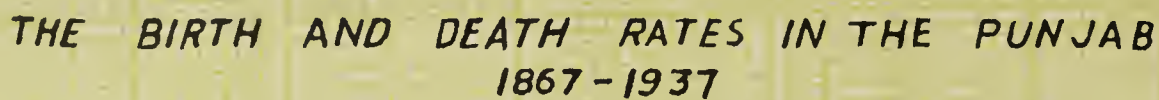
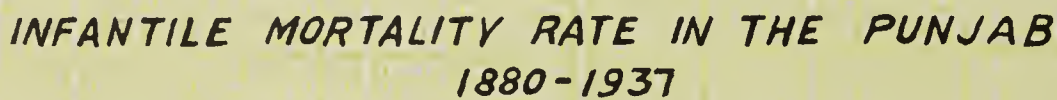


CHART II



SECTION 1.—Chief Vital Statistics.

The chief vital statistical data relative to the Punjab for the year 1937 are :—

1. Estimated mid-year population	..	..	26,069,627
2. Natural increase in population during the year	..	..	534,459
3. Births	..	..	1,090,727
* Birth rate <i>per mille</i>	..	..	41·8
4. Deaths	..	..	556,268
* Death rate <i>per mille</i>	..	..	21·3
5. Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	163·04

The estimated mid-year population for 1937 has been calculated by adding the natural yearly increase to the census population of 1931, which was 23,460,267. In 1937 the natural increase per 1,000 of population was 20·91 calculated on the figures of the estimated mid-year population for 1936, this high rate of increase is much greater than the corresponding increase in any other Province in India. The trend of the growth of population in the Punjab since 1911 is indicated in the following Table :—

Growth of population in the Punjab.

	Years.	Population.	Increase as percentage of the previous census population.
Census population	1911	19,094,672	—
	1921	20,517,606	7·45
	1931	23,460,267	14·34
Mid-year estimated population.	1932	23,945,029	2·07
	1933	24,352,693	3·80
	1934	24,683,408	5·21
	1935	25,022,053	6·61
	1936	25,556,656	8·93
	1937	26,069,627	11·12

* Calculated on estimated population. Census figures of 1911 of the Province are exclusive of Delhi District.

From the above Table it would appear that in the course of 26 years, viz., during the period from 1911 to 1937, there has been an increase of nearly 70 lakhs or roughly 36 per cent over the census figure of 1911. It will be observed that the increase in population has made very rapid strides during the first six years of the present decade, viz., from 1931 to 1937, the increase is estimated at 2,609,360, as compared with 2,942,661 during the whole decade 1921 to 1931. The percentage increase during 1911—1921 was 7·45, as compared with 14·34 during 1921—1931; the comparative diminution of increase in the case of the former decade is due to the huge recorded mortality caused by the pandemic of influenza which visited India during the year 1918-19, with its consequent effects on the natural growth of population.

The rapid increase in population continues to be a source of anxiety to those who are responsible for the well-being of the Province and who plan for a higher standard of living and more rapid economic development. As was pointed out in last year's report, there are counterbalancing factors, the most important of which probably are on the one hand the increased age of marriage and on the other hand, the greater acreage of land coming under cultivation and the consequent greater output per acre which is now possible with improved farming methods.

If either natural forces fail to check the rapidly increasing birth rate, or if increased food production cannot keep pace with the increase, it would seem that some means must be devised for controlling the birth rate. It is at the present stage of development of the vast majority of the population quite impracticable to recommend any personal methods of birth control which have been advocated in the west with any hope of creating an impression on the birth-rate amongst the larger proportion of the community amongst whom it is most desirable that this effect should be produced.

The following table shows the increase or decrease of sown and matured areas under cultivation as compared with the previous year and the decennial average and also of different cereals :—

Years.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.		COMPARED WITH DECENNIAL AVERAGE.		COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.	440,000 Tons.	3,000,000 Tons.	200,000 Tons.	1,100,000 Tons.	1,00,000 Tons.	350,000 Tons.	370,000 Tons.	Approximate "Normal" outturn.
	Sown areas.	Matured areas.	Sown areas.	Matured areas.	Fodder crops.	TOTAL ESTIMATED OUTTURN COMPARED WITH NORMAL.							
						Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Maize.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1934-35..	-14	-12	-4	-1	+2	+2	+4	-25	-26	+2	+1	+15	
1935-36..	+7	+5	+3	+5	+4	+5	+3	-19	-9	-10	+13	+4	
1936-37 ..	+2	+5	+5	+9	-2	+23	+14	-3	-10	+25	+1	+5	

Wheat, rice and maize may be regarded as the staple food stuffs of the Province. From the above table it would appear that there has been an appreciable increase in the production of these crops as compared with the preceding year.

Of the total area of 3,264,277 acres sown which was 2 per cent. more than 1936 and 5 per cent more than the decennial mean, 28,009,360 acres or 86 per cent matured and included 22,366,877 acres under cereals and pulses :—

	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Rice ..	1,039,498	Wheat ..	9,384,688	Barley..	788,336
Jowar ..	928,429	Bajra ..	2,851,208	Maize ..	1,077,591
Gram ..	4,908,199				

The remaining 4,633,917 acres or 14 per cent failed to mature. |

Prices generally remained higher than in 1936, but were lower than normal.

The year under review is the third in succession in which no widespread epidemic occurred except a mild one of smallpox.

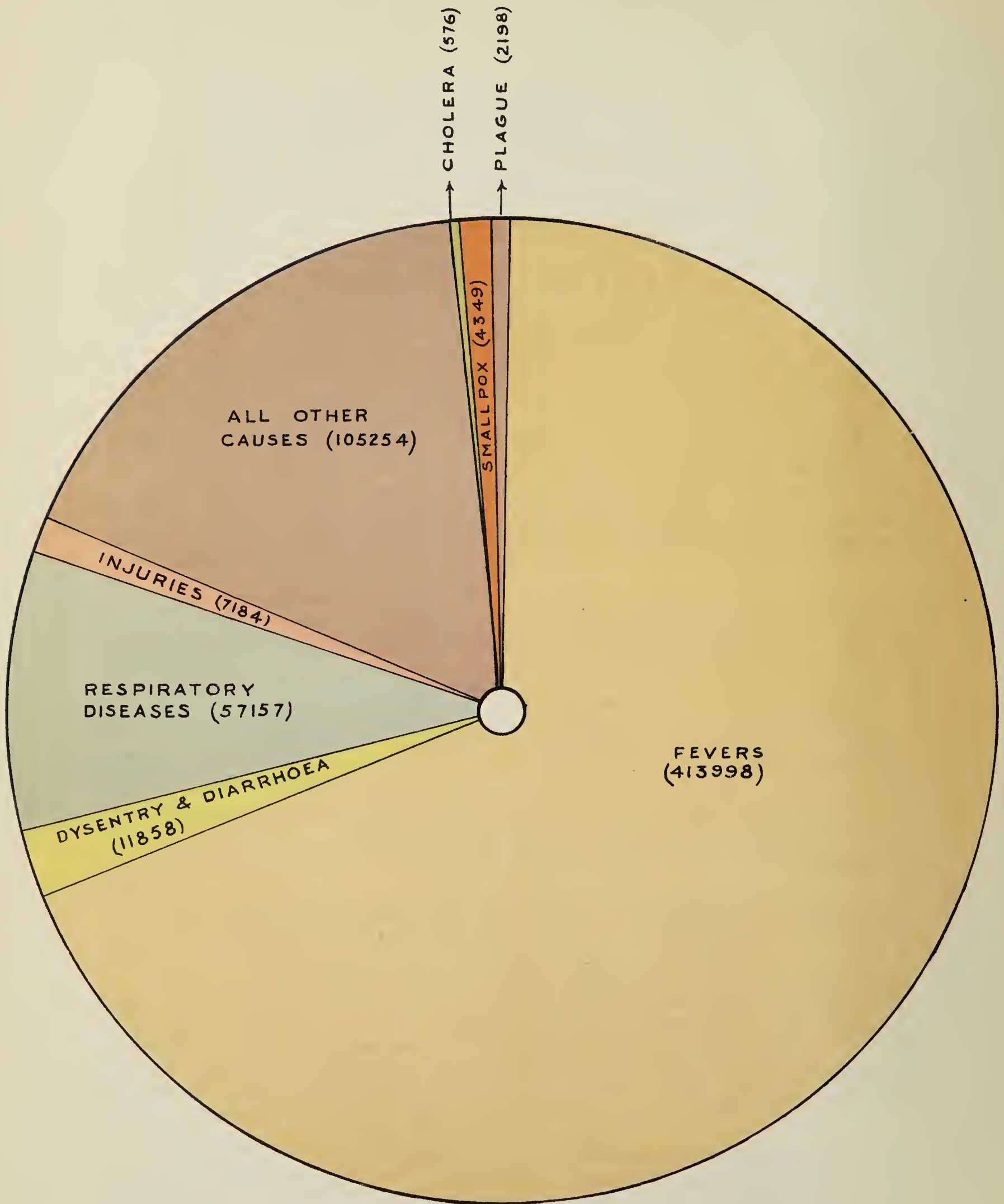
Of the three principal epidemic diseases 1937 was the first year since 1898 when no case of plague was reported and a record low number of cholera cases, viz., 184 cases (with 105 deaths) occurred. Smallpox was the only epidemic disease which gave rise to anxiety ; 10,040 cases occurred with 3,991 deaths. This rise in incidence and death rate was expected as the disease according to previous records shows a cycle of five years' periodicity.

A record low death rate—23·71 *per mille* on the census and 21·34 on the estimated population—and a record high birth rate—46·49 *per mille* on the census and 41·84 on the estimated population are again a feature of this year's vital statistics as they were for those of the last year. These two rates compare very favourably with the corresponding rates for other provinces in India.



CHART III

DIAGRAM SHOWING AVERAGE MORTALITY IN THE
PUNJAB FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE
5 YEARS - 1933 TO 1937.



By far the largest number of deaths were recorded amongst infants under one year of age, 31·97 per cent or roughly one-third of the total deaths were recorded during the year under this age group whilst 19·17 per cent occurred between the ages 1 and 5. In other words 51·14 per cent or a little over half of the children were swept off before they reached the age of 5 years. Neo-natal and post-natal conditions together with malnutrition in both the mother and the child are largely responsible for this state of affairs. General environmental conditions are no doubt far from being ideal for the healthy growth of the child but a fairly large number of deaths were recorded as due to marasmus which is the direct result of malnutrition. Indirectly also this factor produces a state of lowered resistance to disease with the result that the children thus enfeebled fall an easy prey to the attacks of malaria, bowel infections and respiratory disease.

The infantile mortality rate during the year was 163·04. This is slightly higher than the figure for 1936—158·44 and is lower than the average of 175·35 for the last ten years. Still births are being recorded separately since 1933; the figure for 1937—8,912 was the lowest yet recorded representing a ratio of 8·2 per thousand of live births.

The number of still births in 1936 was 9,627, the average for the previous four years being 10,633.

As is usually the case in this province the female birth-rate was lower and the female death rate higher than the corresponding rates for males.

The highest mortality was recorded in the month of June, 2·33 *per mille* whilst the lowest occurred in the month of April, 1·65 *per mille*.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

There were 277 births and 75 deaths recorded amongst Europeans and Anglo-Indians during the year under report. The deaths were classified as follows :—

Fevers	..	..	6
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	..	1
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	19
Injuries	..	..	3
All other causes	..	..	46

SECTION II.—The Chief Diseases and Causes of death.

The Chief Causes of Deaths 1928—1937 :—

Year.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.
1928 ..	2,034	8,764	8,282	316,235	10,503	52,639	7,306	101,474	507,234
1929 ..	2,309	7,763	2,053	402,429	13,208	51,877	6,636	103,688	589,963
1930 ..	1,181	5,341	554	422,377	12,247	51,678	6,103	109,101	608,582
1931 ..	391	3,646	1,150	416,974	14,284	55,317	6,110	111,344	609,216
1932 ..	614	5,184	2,003	388,427	13,287	60,251	6,633	102,983	579,382
1933 ..	160	11,626	1,789	460,731	12,345	55,337	7,013	111,541	660,542
1934 ..	178	1,692	8,069	461,317	12,411	55,570	6,585	103,953	649,775
1935 ..	714	1,822	976	396,321	12,292	58,800	6,607	106,307	583,839
1936 ..	1,721	2,613	153	374,817	11,771	56,971	8,067	106,179	562,292
1937 ..	105	3,991	4	376,803	10,470	58,957	7,646	98,292	556,268

" Fevers " The total mortality recorded from " Fevers " during the year was 376,803 out of a total of 556,268 deaths from all causes. Compared with the last year, the figure shows a small increase of 1,986 but this variation is not of any significance as the classification of diseases is very imperfect. With the exception of this the total fever mortality has been lower than in any other year since 1929.

The term " Fevers " is not a separate cause of death but includes a large group of diseases of which fever is a predominant symptom such as malaria, enteric fever, tuberculosis and many other undifferentiated causes of death. This is the largest group of mortality. Some attempt at classification, however, is made and the following figures may be found interesting although they do not give a true picture :—

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Deaths reported.</i>
Malaria	..	..	..	..	98,304
Enteric	..	..	..	..	8,045
Measles	..	..	..	..	2,625
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	71
Influenza..	..	..	..	..	24
Cerebrospinal fever	..	..	..	..	73
Other fevers	..	..	..	..	267,661

It was customary with several compilation clerks at district headquarters to record all deaths from " fevers " under " malaria " as a result of which the figures under the latter head were often disproportionately large. Efforts were made to eliminate this error during the year under report and consequently the recorded mortality from malaria has fallen from 168,927 in the year 1936 to 98,304 in 1937 or a decrease of 70,623 deaths. The total increase under the head fevers was only 1,986. Likewise the deaths from enteric fever used to be shown against typhus fever. However, as the result of departmental instructions issued on the subject the number of deaths from typhus in 1935, viz., 875 fell to 2 in 1936 and to nil in the year under review, thus indicating that the data collected under the present system is far from being accurate and complete and simply furnishes a rough index of the extent to which each disease as classified has been prevalent during the year.

The death rate from fevers was 16.06 *per mille* in 1937 as against 15.98 in 1936.

The towns recorded 29,389 deaths from fevers giving a rate of 10.02 and the rural areas 347,414 with a death rate of 16.93 as compared with 9.63 and 16.88 *per mille*, respectively, during the previous year.

—Malaria.—1937 was a dry year and malarial incidence and mortality were low in consequence. The Total number of deaths recorded from this disease was 98,304. The year was, as far as malaria is concerned, comparable to 1936, which was also a year of low incidence.

An epidemic of malaria of considerable intensity occurred during the autumn in the sub-montane tracts of Rawalpindi District owing to scanty rainfall during the months of July and August. It is well known that failure of rains in hilly areas leads to the formation of pools, etc., which form good breeding grounds for Anophelines mosquitoes and the regular spread of malaria.

Of the deaths that were specifically recorded as due to malaria 91,711 occurred in rural areas and 6,593 in 108 towns making a total of 98,304. It is a significant fact that in 72 towns not a single death from malaria was registered.

The Final Malaria Forecast issued by the Epidemiologist to Government, did not predict the occurrence of a severe or widespread epidemic of autumnal malaria in the major part of the Province. With the exception of Rawalpindi, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gazi Khan districts

FEVERS - DEATH RATE 1867 - 1937

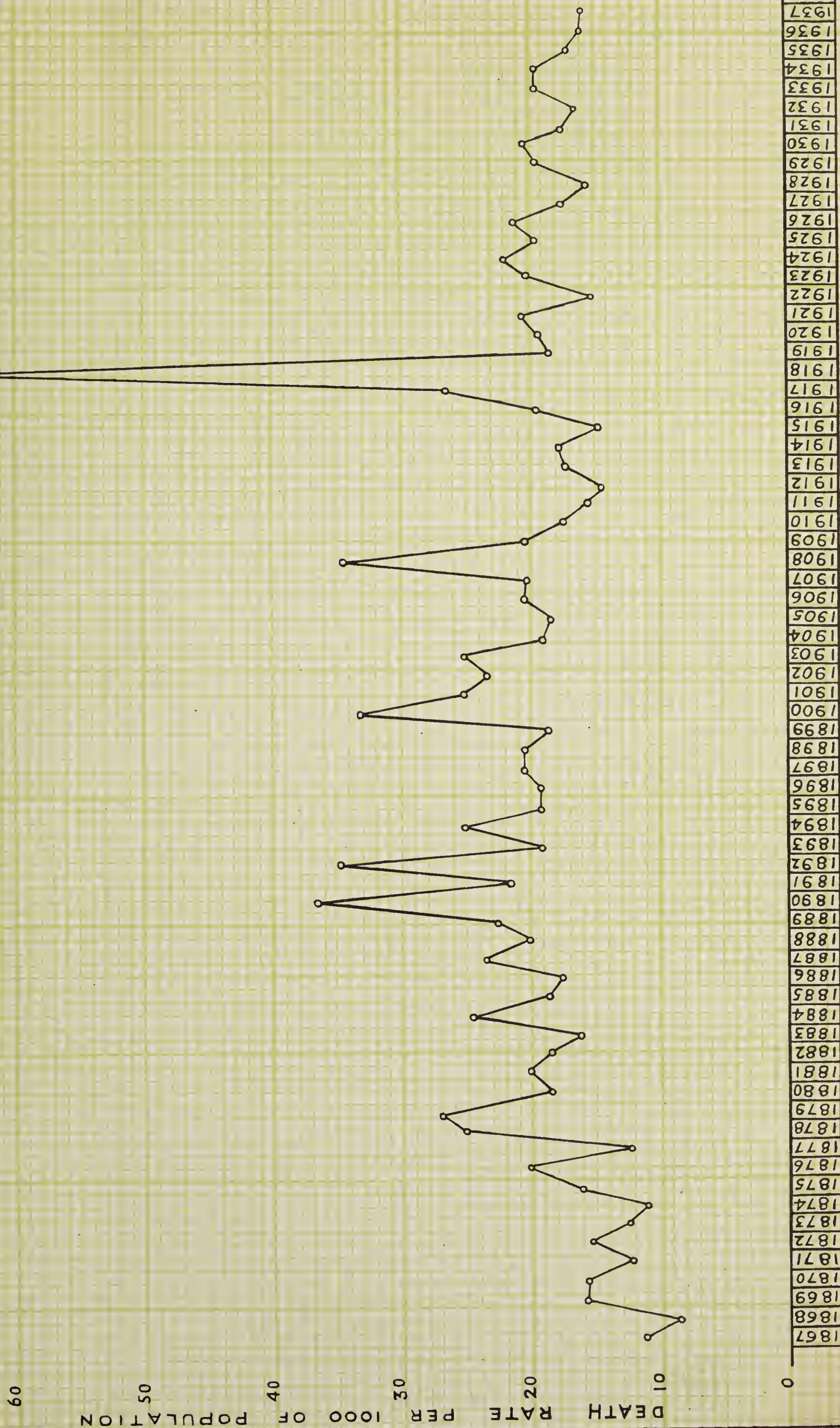
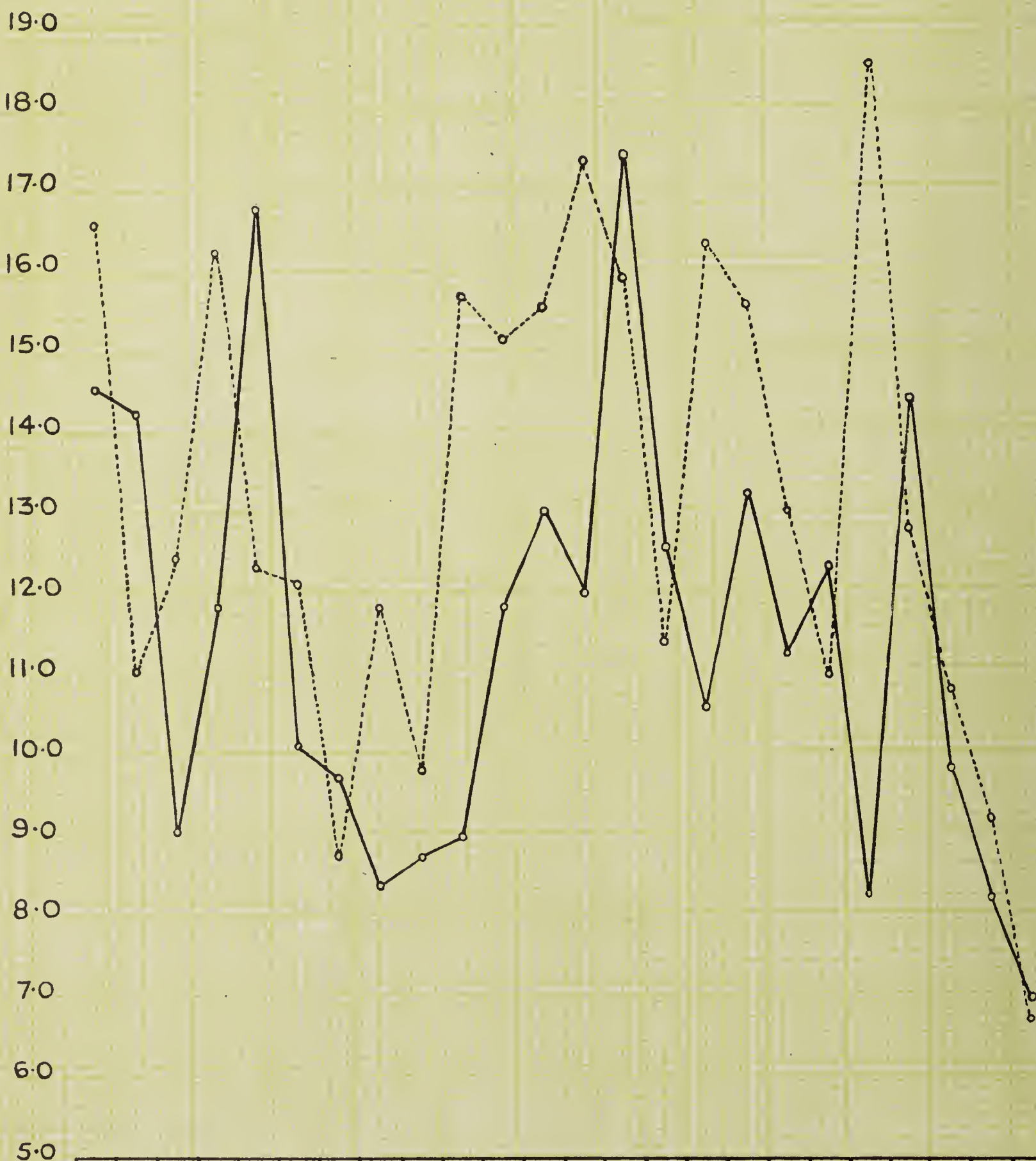


CHART V

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS
OF AGE SHOWING ENLARGED SPLEEN

JUNE FIGURES ———○———

NOVEMBER FIGURES - - - - -○- - - - -



EXAMINED	TOTAL		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937																																																																																														
	29434	JUNE	NOV.	31759	JUNE	NOV.	33171	JUNE	NOV.	35540	JUNE	NOV.	37753	JUNE	NOV.	38052	JUNE	NOV.	41538	JUNE	NOV.	37446	JUNE	NOV.	42658	JUNE	NOV.	40059	JUNE	NOV.	43919	JUNE	NOV.	45905	JUNE	NOV.	48745	JUNE	NOV.	49776	JUNE	NOV.	51559	JUNE	NOV.	49636	JUNE	NOV.	53502	JUNE	NOV.	61490	JUNE	NOV.	67459	JUNE	NOV.	57833	JUNE	NOV.	65481	JUNE	NOV.	64587	JUNE	NOV.	69228	JUNE	NOV.	70981	JUNE	NOV.	73774	JUNE	NOV.	80384	JUNE	NOV.	69012	JUNE	NOV.	78225	JUNE	NOV.	81734	JUNE	NOV.	87300	JUNE	NOV.	80139	JUNE	NOV.	83457	JUNE	NOV.	86039	JUNE	NOV.	88468	JUNE	NOV.	69423	JUNE	NOV.	65726	JUNE	NOV.	76924	JUNE	NOV.	82309	JUNE	NOV.	83050	JUNE	NOV.	78893	JUNE	NOV.	83833	JUNE	NOV.	92006	JUNE	NOV.	55844	JUNE	NOV.	58351	JUNE	NOV.	56650	JUNE	NOV.	59148	JUNE	NOV.	56585	JUNE	NOV.	59184	JUNE

where the epidemic figure ranged between 2.5 and 5.0 almost the whole of the rest of the Province escaped lightly. The prediction that a moderately severe epidemic of malaria would occur in the villages of Kangra and other montane districts also turned out correct. The Forecast therefore, attained a considerable degree of accuracy, and proved valuable in the prevention and control of the disease.

The "epidemic figure" worked out by the Epidemiologist gives a fairly correct idea of the relative prevalence of malaria at different centres throughout the Province. The "epidemic figure" is determined by dividing the average monthly mortality from "fevers" during October, November and December by the corresponding number for April to July. Registration circles with an epidemic figure of 2.0 or over were as follows :—

District.			Town or Rural circle.			Epidemic figure.
Gujrat	..	..	Malakwal	..	..	3.0
Rawalpindi	..	..	Rawalpindi	..	..	4.5
			Rewat	..	..	3.5
			Sangjani	..	..	3.5
			Bhara Kahu	..	..	2.5
			Golra	..	..	5.0
			Gujar Khan	..	..	2.5
			Mandra	..	..	2.5
			Jatli	..	..	3.0
			Kahuta	..	..	4.5
			Kallar	..	..	3.0
			Murree	..	..	3.0
			Kotli	..	..	3.5
Total of Rural Circles			...	..	...	3.0
Total of Towns and Rural circles			...	...	...	2.5

Anti-malaria work.—Anti-malaria work was reorganised and put on a much sounder basis. The object was to establish and maintain the nucleus in each district at least of an anti-malaria organisation sufficient for the execution of useful routine work and capable of expansion to meet requirements should malaria assume epidemic proportions. In a majority of districts this object was achieved, and in 8 districts where the incidence of malaria is higher than elsewhere, equipment and material were provided by Government to facilitate anti-malaria work. The establishment of liaison between District Board, Municipal, Military and Railway authorities and the formation of joint anti-malaria schemes has been a special feature of the reorganisation. Facilities have been provided for the carrying out of entomological work, arrangements made for recording of findings from year to year, so that a knowledge of the local conditions determining the prevalence of malaria in any particular district may be gradually evolved.

In Rawalpindi District where the disease broke out in an epidemic form vigorous anti-measures were adopted. Over 30,000 patients were treated by the Public Health Staff, and the agencies responsible for the distribution of quinine and an almost equal number were treated in the rural dispensaries located in the infected areas. As the funds allotted by the District Board, Rawalpindi, were not adequate to combat the outbreak of the disease, 100 lbs. of quinine were supplied free of cost by the Punjab Public Health Department for the purpose.

The Health Officers carried out a good deal of anti-malaria propaganda throughout the Province.

Quinine Distribution.—Distribution of quinine was carried out from 670 special centres and 3,595 sub-centres. Tahsildars, school teachers and vaccinators were the officials who mostly acted as quinine distributors. Quinine was also distributed from 398 hospitals and dispensaries.

An attempt was made to establish an efficient voluntary agency for the distribution of quinine, but in the only area of the Province in which malaria was unduly prevalent during the year it was found that much had still to be done to obtain effective results in this direction.

The quantity of quinine distributed free was as follows :—

	Quinine.	Cinchona febrifuge.
	lbs.	lbs.
From special centres and sub-centres ..	1,440	359
From Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	1,630	137
Total ..	3,070	496

Quinine worth approximately Rs. 40 was sold to the villagers during the year.

Smallpox.—During the year under report 10,040 cases with 3,991 deaths were recorded as compared with 6,158 cases and 2,613 deaths in the previous year. This rise in incidence and death rate was not unexpected. It was, in fact, anticipated that this rise which has been a feature of smallpox at approximately five yearly intervals would be much higher than it has actually proved to be. It is believed that the re-organisation of vaccination work and the employment of many more vaccinators than in previous years have been definite factors which checked the spread of the disease. Special tours throughout the Province were undertaken in this connection by the Assistant Director of Public Health (Technical) Vaccination, Punjab.

The last severe epidemic of smallpox occurred in 1932-33.

The following Table gives the comparative figures of cases and deaths recorded from smallpox from October to March—the period of maximum intensity—for the years 1932-33 and 1937-38 :—

Smallpox cases and deaths.

Year.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1932-33	328	85	1,285	370	4,065	1,396	3,632	1,068	3,846	891	4,077	922	17,233	4,372
1937-38	268	61	694	129	1,381	340	2,107	507	1,276	313	1,063	209	6,789	1,559
Difference.	—60	—24	—591	—241	—2,684	—1,056	—1,525	—561	—2,570	—578	—3,014	—713	—10,444	—3,173

The death rate from smallpox was 0·17 *per mille* as compared with 0·11 in 1936, the mean for the previous quinquennium being 0·20.

365 registration circles and 1,354 villages became infected in 1937, as compared with 315 circles and 1,014 villages in 1936. During the year 1932, 394 registration circles and 1,503 villages were infected.

1,480 infants below one year of age and 1,821 children between the ages of 1 and 10 years died from smallpox, as against 746 and 1,302 respectively in 1936. The towns registered 649 deaths from smallpox while the rural areas registered 3,342 deaths as compared with 550 and 2,063 respectively in 1936. The respective death rates in urban and rural areas were 0·22 and 0·16 *per mille* as against 0·19 and 0·10 in 1936.

SMALLPOX CASES & DEATHS

1929 - 37

{ CASES - - -
 DEATHS - - -



CHART VII

SMALLPOX CASES & DEATHS

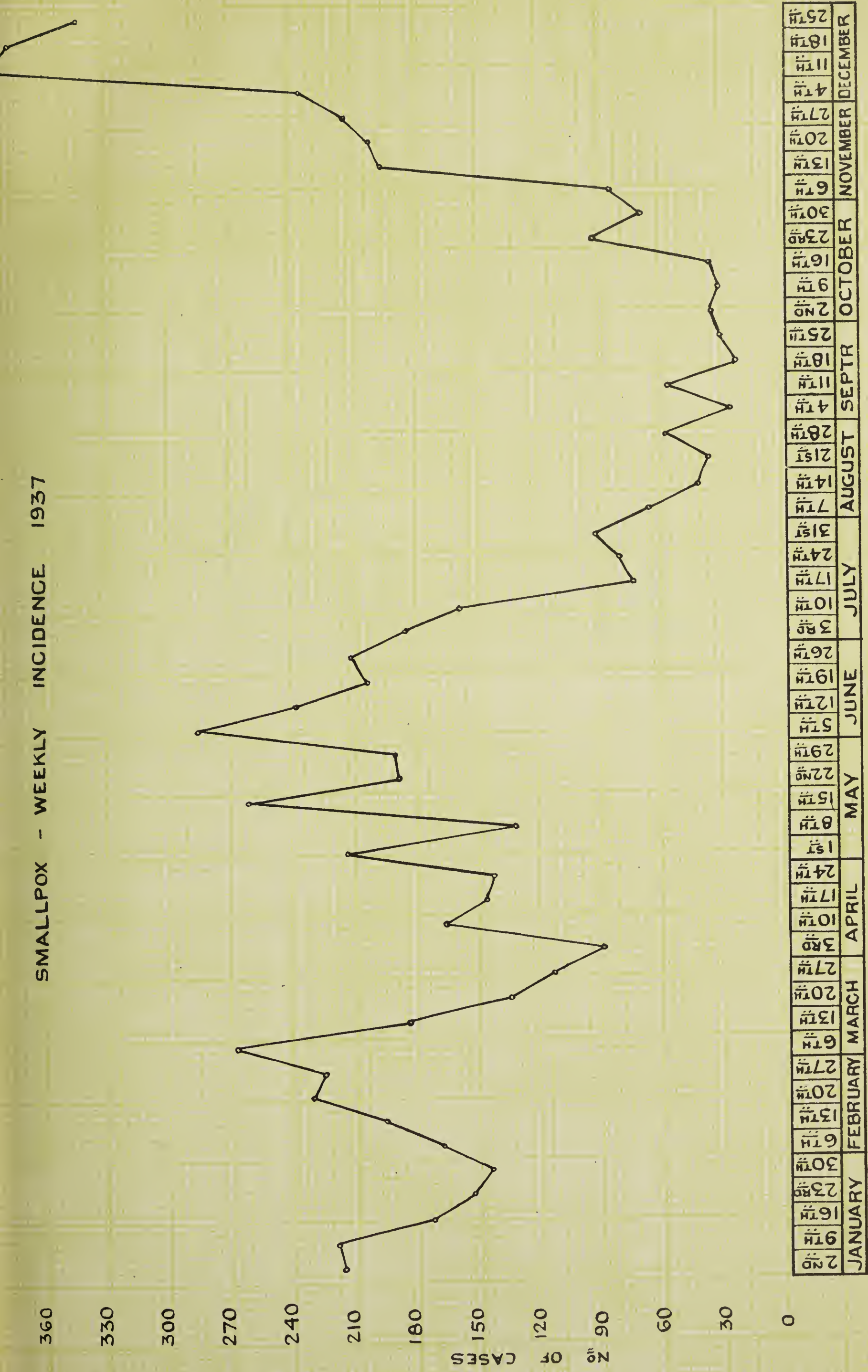
CASES 1932-33 - - - -
DEATHS " " - - - -
CASES 1937-38 - - - -
DEATHS " " - - - -

4,250
4,000
3,750
3,500
3,250
3,000
2,750
2,500
2,250
2,000
1,750
1,500
1,250
1,000
750
500
250
0

OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
1932			1933		
1937			1938		



SMALLPOX - WEEKLY INCIDENCE 1937



CHOLERA - CASES & DEATHS

1921 - 37

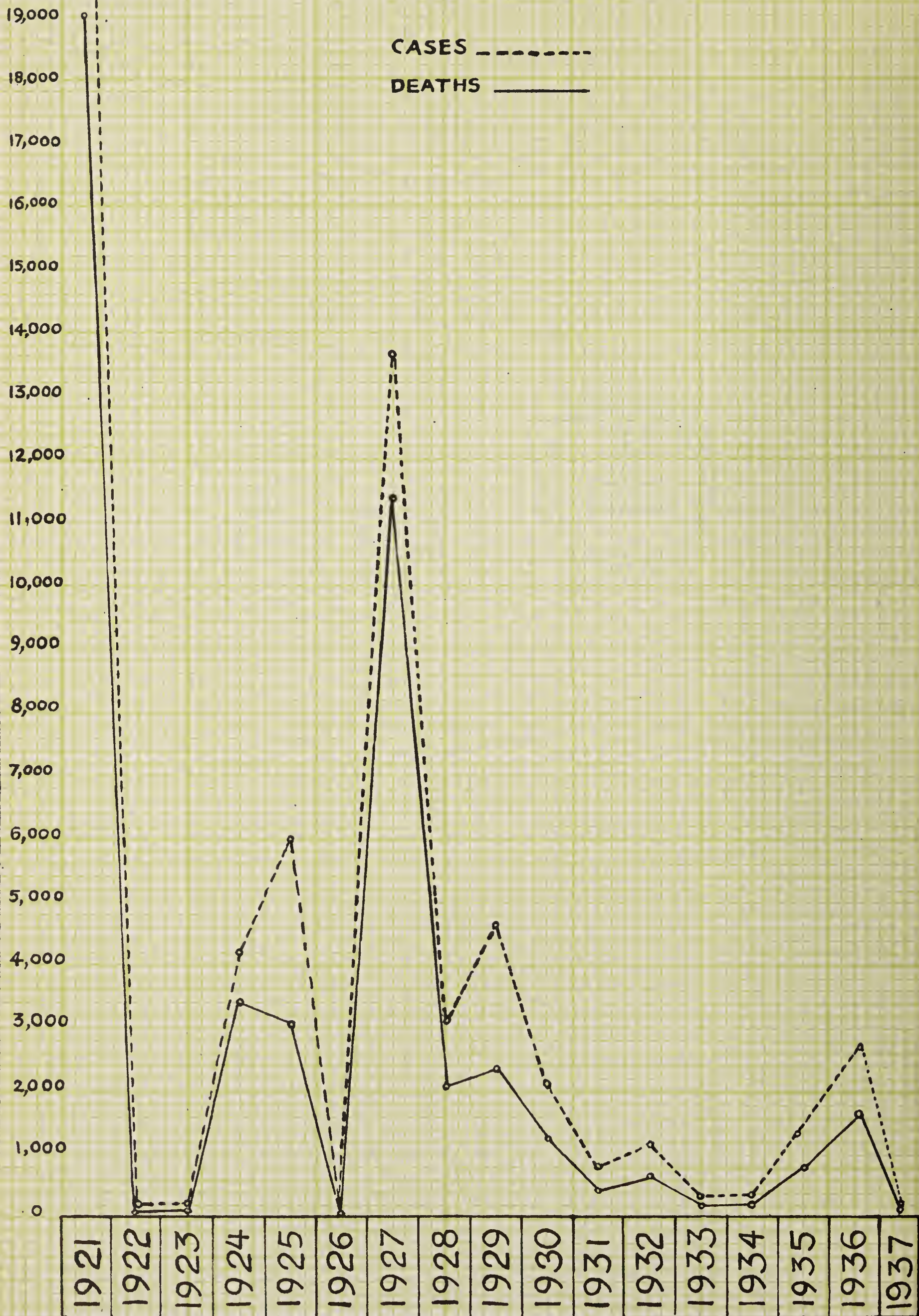
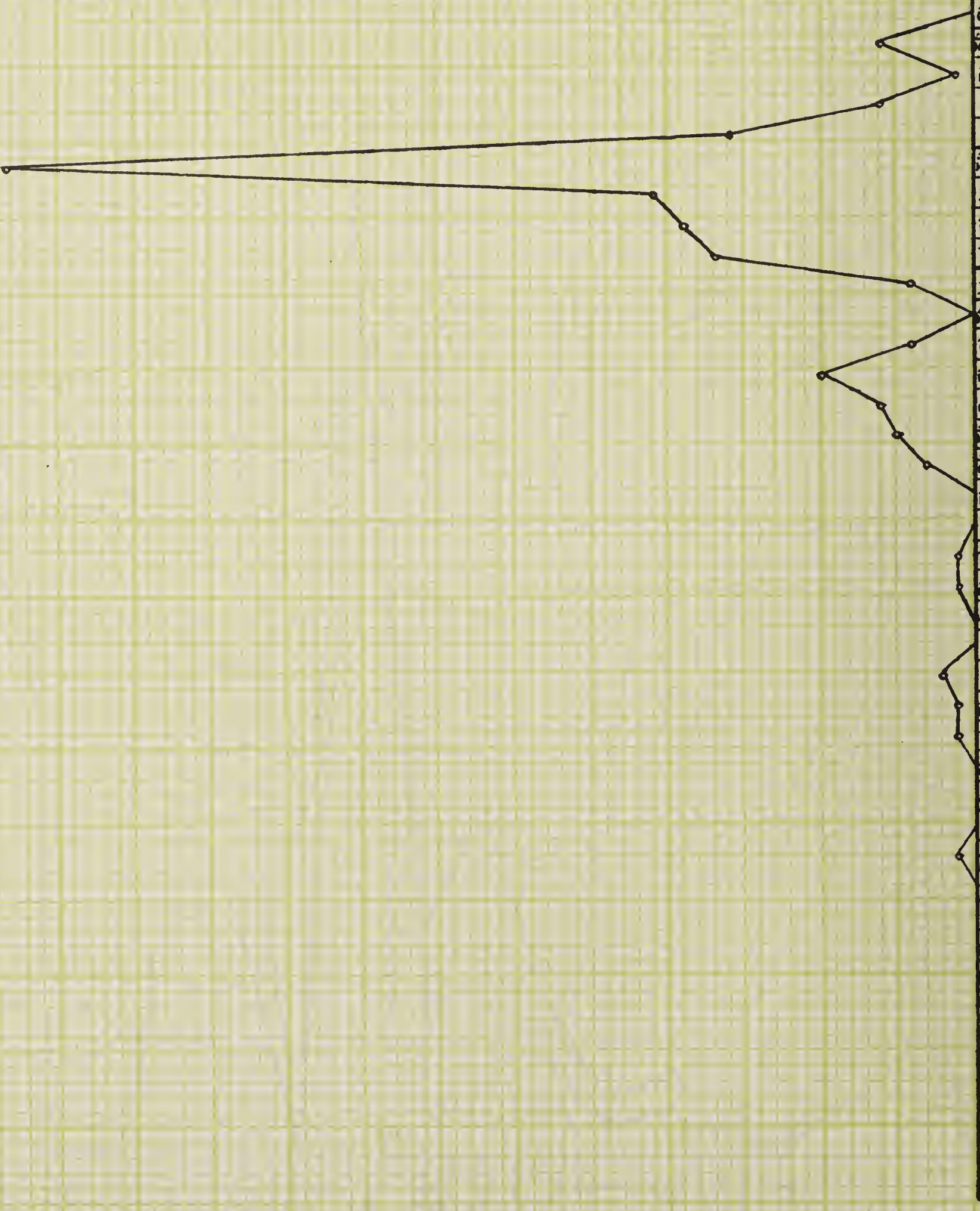


CHART X

CHOLERA - WEEKLY INCIDENCE 1937

NO. OF CASES
60
50
40
30
20
10
0



No death from smallpox was reported from 97 out of a total of 180 towns. All districts (rural areas) in the Province except Simla were infected.

The highest number of vaccinations yet recorded in the Province was performed during the year; over a million of primary vaccinations and more than four and-a-half millions of revaccination having been done.

Delayed or absence of notification of cases of smallpox was responsible in several localities for the spread of the disease before the Public Health Staff became aware of its prevalence and adopted the necessary anti-measures. But for this the incidence and mortality of the disease would have shown a further decline.

Cholera.—The year under review had a record low number of cholera cases; 184 cases with 105 deaths only having been reported giving a death rate of 0·004 *per mille* as against 0·07 in 1936 and 0·09 the decennial mean. In 49 of these cases examinations were carried out for the determination of the type of infecting organism. In only 4 did specific tests provide evidence of the presence of the true cholera vibrio.

Cases were reported from 11 districts and were all more or less isolated. Sharp outbreaks occurred in Ambala City with 42 cases and 19 deaths and Gujranwala town with 20 cases and 8 deaths.

As is almost invariably the case, cholera infection was, in an appreciable number of cases imported from outside the Province, particularly from Hardwar; and only in a few cases could it be said that the infection was indigenous.

The disease was prevalent mostly from July to September, only 2 cases in April, 4 in May and 16 in June having been recorded. The maximum intensity occurred in the month of August with 121 cases and 46 deaths; the disease disappeared towards the close of September.

In most cases the disease appeared in the form of localised outbreak and was quickly suppressed as the result of timely and adequate measures adopted by the Public Health Staff. The total number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the year was 23,412. The Epidemic Diseases Act was extended to the Districts of Ambala and Karnal.

The average mortality from cholera in towns and villages during the past few years is given in the following Tables :—

Cholera in towns.

Year.	Number of towns which reported cholera.	Number of deaths.	Average number of deaths per town.
1930	60	700	11·67
1931	28	198	7·07
1932	35	234	6·69
1933	11	45	4·09
1934	13	38	2·92
1935	29	354	12·21
1936	38	354	9·32
1937	13	56	4·31

Cholera in villages.

Year.		Number of villages which reported cholera.	Number of deaths.	Average number of deaths per village.
1930	.. ..	194	481	2.48
1931	.. ..	97	193	1.99
1932	.. ..	168	380	2.26
1933	.. ..	70	115	1.64
1934	.. ..	78	140	1.79
1935	.. ..	158	360	2.28
1936	.. ..	287	1,367	4.76
1937	.. ..	21	49	2.33

Plague.—Since the year 1898, 1937 is the first year in which no case of plague was reported as having occurred in the Punjab. Four cases were however imported into the Province from outside but no case actually occurred in the Punjab. The factors which determined this disappearance, temporarily at least, of what at one time was the most feared of all pestilences cannot be determined, but it is probable that the development of a natural immunity to the disease amongst the rat population is of no little importance.

In connection with the imported cases 697 anti-plague inoculations were done. Systematic deratting, however, was carried out during the year in 20 districts and 27 towns. From the records it appears that over one million rats were destroyed.

Deaths due to injuries.—There were 7,646 deaths recorded under this head as against 8,067 deaths in 1936. The death rate from injuries has, therefore, decreased from 0.34 to 0.33 per thousand. The classification of deaths from injuries for the last two years is given below :—

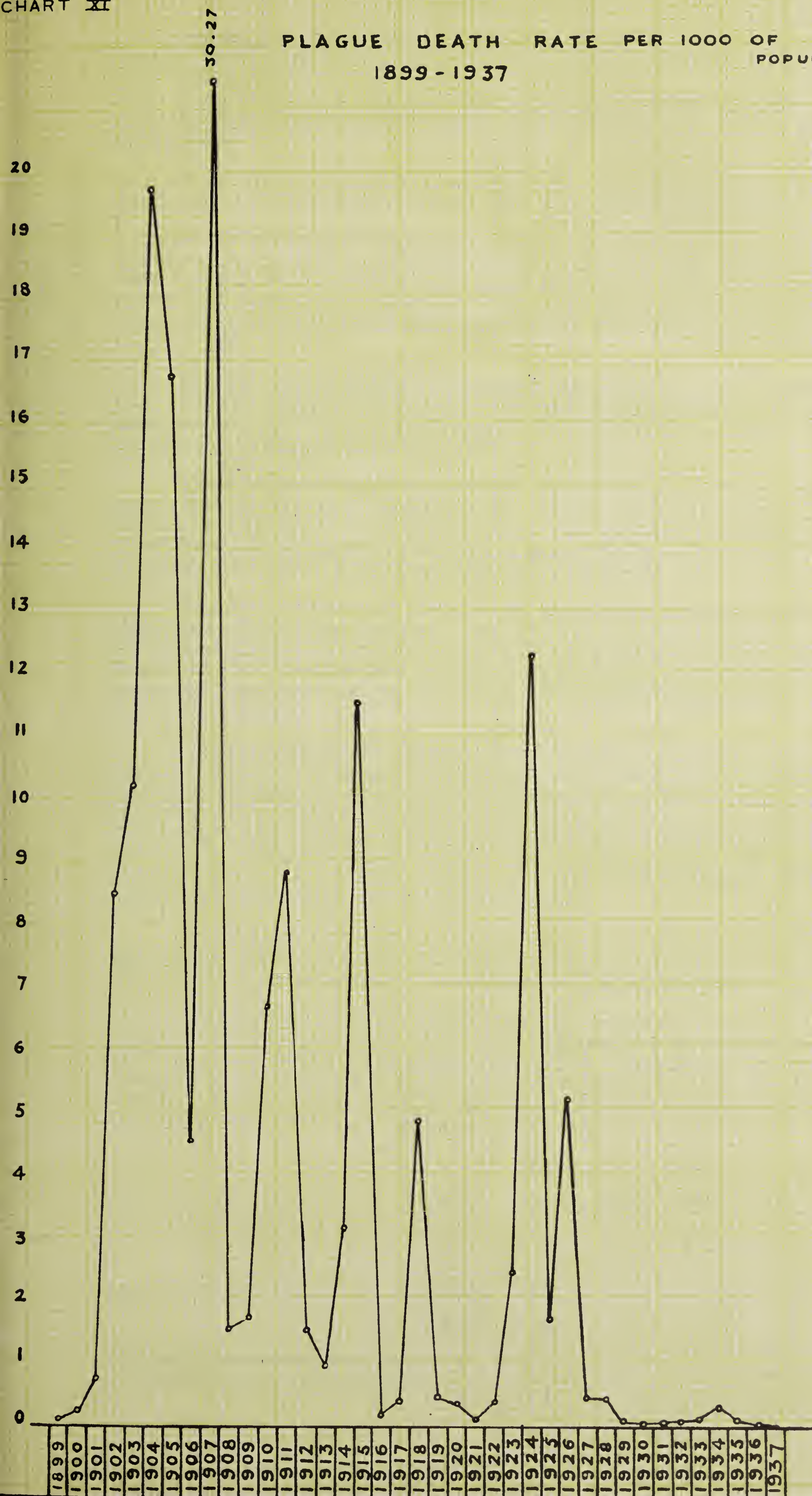
Deaths from injuries.

	1937.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Suicide	530	391	+139
Wounds	1,055	921	+134
Accidents	4,997	5,711	—714
Snake bite and killed by wild beasts ..	935	921	+14
Rabies	129	123	+6

Respiratory Diseases.—Under this group 58,957 deaths were recorded in 1937 with a death rate of 2.61 *per mille* as against 56,971 deaths with a death-rate of 2.43 *per mille* in 1936. The highest number was recorded in January, 7,182 and the lowest in September, 3,382.

CHART XI

PLAGUE DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF
1899 - 1937
POPULATION



The death rate calculated on the estimated population was 2·26 against 2·23 in 1936.

Towns registered 15,290 deaths with a rate of 5·21 *per mille*, as compared with 13,737 deaths and a rate of 4·71 *per mille* in the preceding year.

Rural areas accounted for 43,667 deaths under this head giving a death rate of 2·13 as against 43,234 and 2·10, respectively, in 1936.

In this group pneumonia was responsible for 27,470 deaths with a death rate of 1·17 as compared with 25,547 or 1·09 *per mille* in the preceding year. In urban and rural areas there were 8,227 and 19,243 deaths with death rates of 2·80 and 0·94 *per mille*, respectively, against 7,020 and 18,527 deaths with death rates of 2·41 and 0·90, respectively, in the year 1936.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—Dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for 10,470 deaths during the year with a death rate of 0·45 *per mille*, against 11,771 and a death rate of 0·50 *per mille* in 1936. The quinquennial average was 0·53 *per mille*.

The death rate from these two diseases in towns was 1·32 as compared with 1·36 in the preceding year. Thirty out of 180 towns did not return any deaths from these causes. The number of deaths registered from these diseases in rural areas was 6,584 as against 7,818 in 1936, the corresponding death rates being 0·32 and 0·38.

Diphtheria.—Deaths registered under diphtheria were 151 with a death-rate of 0·01 as compared with 106 with a death-rate of 0·01 in the previous year. Of these 56 occurred in towns and 95 in rural areas against 51 and 55, respectively, in 1936. The death rates in 1937 were 0·01 urban and 0·004 rural against 0·02 and 0·002 *per mille*, respectively, in the previous year.

Deaths from child-birth.—During the year under review 1,948 deaths were recorded from child-birth as compared with 1,288 during the preceding year. Of these 592 were recorded in urban and 1,356 in rural areas as against 509 in urban and 779 in rural areas during 1936. This shows an increase of 660 deaths the majority of which were reported from the rural areas. It may be safely assumed that the increase is not altogether genuine and may to a certain extent be ascribed to improvements in notification and classification of causes of deaths.

Cerebrospinal fever.—The number of cases and deaths recorded from this disease was 197 and 73 as compared with 205 and 91, respectively, in 1936. This shows a decrease of 8 cases and 18 deaths during the year.

Tuberculosis.—As would appear from the following table, the incidence of the disease is on the increase; the figures given do not represent the true picture as the reporting agencies cannot be relied upon and the classification of the causes of deaths is still very defective. It is believed that quite a large number of deaths from this disease are returned under the head “Fevers” or “Respiratory Diseases”.

		1936.		1937.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.. { Rural	9,894	deaths	9,951	deaths.
	{ Urban	2,175	„	2,428	„
Tuberculosis of other forms	-- { Rural	1,389	„	532	„
	{ Urban	181	„	192	„
Total number of cases as distinct from deaths notified in towns during 1937.		4,823	„	5,302	„

The figures of three towns of the Province are available for the year 1937 and are given in the following Table:—

Name of town.		Number of cases notified.	Number of deaths recorded.	Percentage to total deaths.
1. Lahore	..	1,954	324	3.53
2. Amritsar	..	869	855	4.90
3. Jullundur	..	804	107	5.49

A large number of cases are never reported at all until death occurs, as will be seen from the figures of Amritsar town in which the number of cases and deaths very nearly approximate each other. Accordingly, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy the extent to which the disease is prevalent even in the various towns of the Province where it is notifiable to say nothing of the rural areas. As a result of the efforts which are being made to improve the notification of tuberculosis in towns the incidence of the disease as indicated by the number of notified cases is likely to increase with each succeeding year.

Congestion, over-crowding and bad housing conditions combined with unhygienic habits and social customs of the people are mainly responsible for the spread of the infection. Malnutrition as in the case of other diseases is also a pre-disposing factor.

It has not been possible to establish an anti-tuberculosis organisation for lack of funds. However, a great deal of anti-tuberculosis propaganda work was carried out during the year both in villages and towns by the Health Officers by means of lectures with or without magic lantern, informal talks and distribution of posters, etc. In 4 towns there are well equipped Tuberculosis dispensaries under the charge of wholetime Municipal Medical Officers of Health.

Grants-in-aid as usual were given during the year by the Government to two sanatoria in the Province: Rs. 7,500 to the King Edward Sanatorium, Dharmapore and Rs. 5,000 to the Samli Sanatorium in Murree Hills.

In order to combat the growing menace of tuberculosis clinics should be established all over the Province where the patients can be given advice with regard to treatment, mode of living and the precautions to be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The development of such clinics and of other institutions designed to combat the growing menace of tuberculosis should eventually lead to a considerable reduction in the incidence of this disease.

Leprosy.—During the year under report a leprosy survey was carried out in the districts of Gujranwala, Shahpur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Hamirpur tahsil (Kangra district). A total number of 1,371 villages with a population of 850,371 were surveyed although cases of leprosy (189) were discovered only in 133 of them. This makes a total of 2,003 cases found in 889 villages out of a total of 6,945 villages surveyed since the commencement of the work in 1931. Thus the survey of 18 districts in the Province had been completed by the end of the year, 1937.

Twenty-six new leprosy clinics were opened during the year bringing the total number of clinics in the Province to 106. These clinics serve both as treatment centres as well as centres for propaganda work which is carried on in villages, in schools, at public gatherings and at fairs.

During the year 33 doctors and 1 nurse received special training in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of leprosy bringing the total number of trained personnel in the Province to 2 Health officers, 264 Doctors, 3 Sanitary Inspectors, and 3 Nurses.

All the five leper homes continued to do excellent work.

The following table shows the number of cases on the registers of the Homes and Clinics during the year and the results of treatment :—

Leper Homes and Clinics.		No. of cases on registers.	No. of cases treated.	No. of cases relatively cured.	No. of cases much improved.	No. of cases improved.	No. of cases showing no change.	No. of cases who became worse.	No. of cases died.	No. of cases who did not attend.	REMARKS.
Leper Home.											
1. Palampur	..	81	81	6	30	14	22	7	2	..	
2. Tarn Taran	..	220	142	16	22	35	55	3	2	9	Untreatables 78.
3. Subathu	..	165	208	52	33	88	..	1	12	22	Discharged 43.
4. Rawalpindi	..	144	242	57	44	30	8	1	4	..	Ditto 98.
5. Ambala	..	90	71	..	15	20	9	2	5	17	Ditto 3.
Total	..	700	744	131	144	187	94	14	25	48	
Leprosy clinics	..	1,059	693	69	140	217	207	14	28	365	
GRAND TOTAL	..	1,759	1,440	200	284	404	301	28	53	413	

The number of indoor cases during the year in the five leper homes was 646, of which 101 or 15 per cent only belonged to the Punjab.

With a view to make full use of the indoor accommodation available for infectious cases only, it has been decided that the burnt-out cases (which have ceased to be infectious) should be persuaded to live in their own villages, and each one be provided with a small hut and given a monthly allowance for the rest of his life in addition to conveyance charges to his home.

Hookworm Disease.—The survey in connection with this disease which was started in 1934 was carried on during the year in the districts of Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hissar and Ferozepore, thus making a total of 20 districts surveyed up to the end of 1937. The results of the survey are given in the following table :—

Name of district.		Number of persons examined.	Number of persons found infected with hookworm.	Percentage of those examined found infected.
Karnal	..	1,350	522	38.66
Rohtak	..	1,350	166	12.99
Gurgaon	..	1,800	377	20.94
Hissar	..	1,500	62	4.13
Ferozepore	..	1,200	82	6.83

Four treatment units employed for the administration of mass treatment against hookworm infestation continued to work throughout the year in Gurdaspur district. A total number of 49,423 persons were treated during the year bringing the total number of individuals treated since the commencement of the campaign to 263,070.

The operation of the scheme is now being extended to the districts of Hoshiarpur and Sialkot where the District Boards have agreed to contribute their share of the expenditure. The treatment units will commence work very shortly.

SECTION III.—Comparison between main Vital Statistics of Village and Town.

Both the birth and death rates have always been higher in villages than in towns. In 1937 these were 47·19 and 23·82, respectively, for rural areas as compared with 41·63 and 22·28 for urban areas. The rate of infantile mortality in rural areas in recent years has been lower than the urban rate and has shown greater variation than the urban rate. In 1937 the infantile mortality rate was 162·06 for rural areas and 170·86 for urban areas as compared with 157·40 and 166·46, respectively, in the preceding year. This slight increase during 1937, however, is not of any great significance.

With regard to deaths from epidemic diseases 21 villages were infected with cholera in which 49 deaths occurred as compared with 287 villages and 1,367 deaths respectively in the year, 1936. The average number of deaths per village was 2·33. The disease occurred only in 13 towns with 56 deaths giving an average number of 4·31 deaths per town.

Rural areas accounted for 3,342 deaths from smallpox as compared with 649 in towns.

No death from plague occurred either in the villages or towns, with the exception of four fatal cases which had been imported.

SECTION IV.—Meteorology.

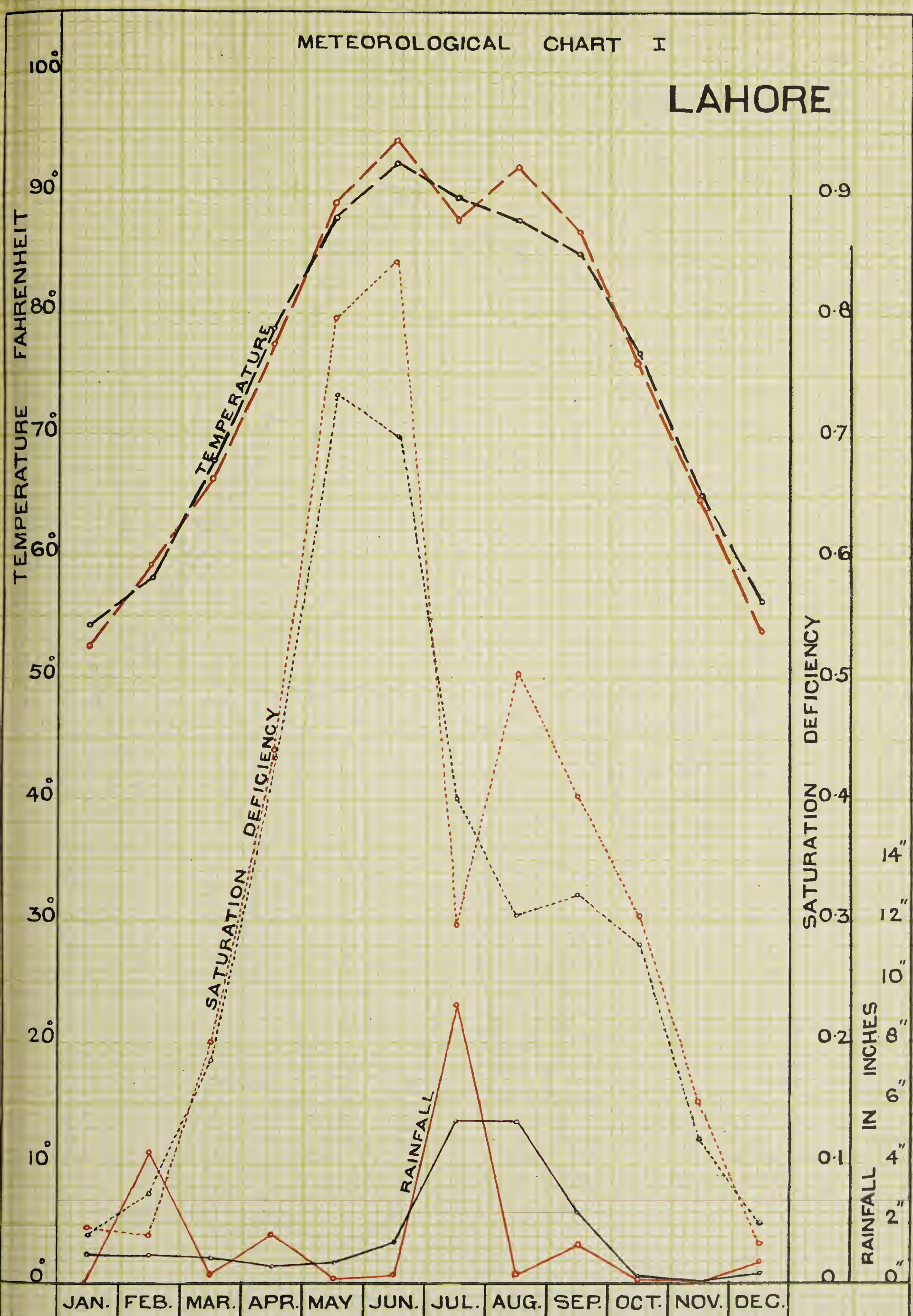
The rôle which meteorological factors play in determining conditions which affect the health of the population of an area is well known. They exert their influence not only on the physical condition of the individuals but are also indirectly connected with the occurrence and spread of epidemic diseases.

The climate of different parts of the Province varies considerably and the whole Province may be classified into 3 tracts each having a typical climate of its own. There are the hill tracts, the sub-montane regions and the hot and dry typical plains in the south-west. Meteorological Charts I, II and III show how these areas differ from each other in respect of climate and the deviations from the "normal" which characterised the year, 1957.

The data assembled and illustrated in the charts are interesting from the point of view of the prevalence of malaria, smallpox, plague and cholera. The meteorological features as indicated in the charts, viz., temperature, rainfall and saturation deficiency exercise their influence both singly and collectively. A comparatively high temperature—over 80° F—along with a high saturation deficiency has a tendency to decrease the incidence of plague. A deficient rainfall combined with high temperature is very often followed by severe epidemics of cholera and smallpox in the following year, while excessive rainfall during July and August gives rise to increased prevalence of malaria during the following autumn. It must, however, be realised that the meteorological data collected at a particular station cannot be used in arriving at an estimate of the effects of climate over a wide area unless it is representative of the actual conditions throughout that area.

METEOROLOGICAL CHART I

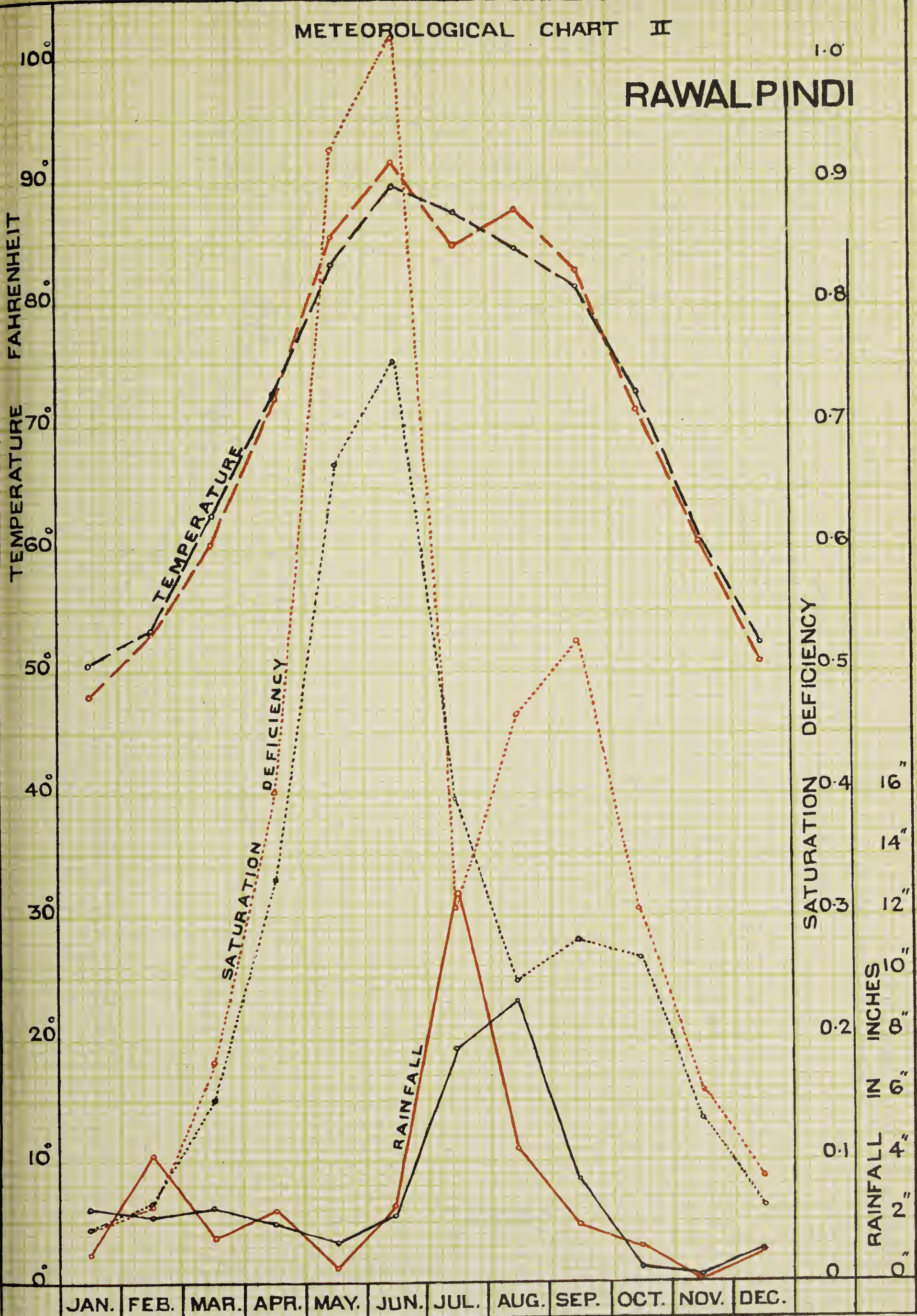
LAHORE



"NORMAL" TEMPERATURE, SATURATION DEFICIENCY AND RAINFALL ARE SHOWN IN BLACK. THE MEAN TEMPERATURE, MEAN SATURATION DEFICIENCY AND ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1937 ARE SUPERIMPOSED IN RED. THE DATA FOR LAHORE REPRESENT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN A TYPICAL PLAINS AREA OF THE PUNJAB.

METEOROLOGICAL CHART II

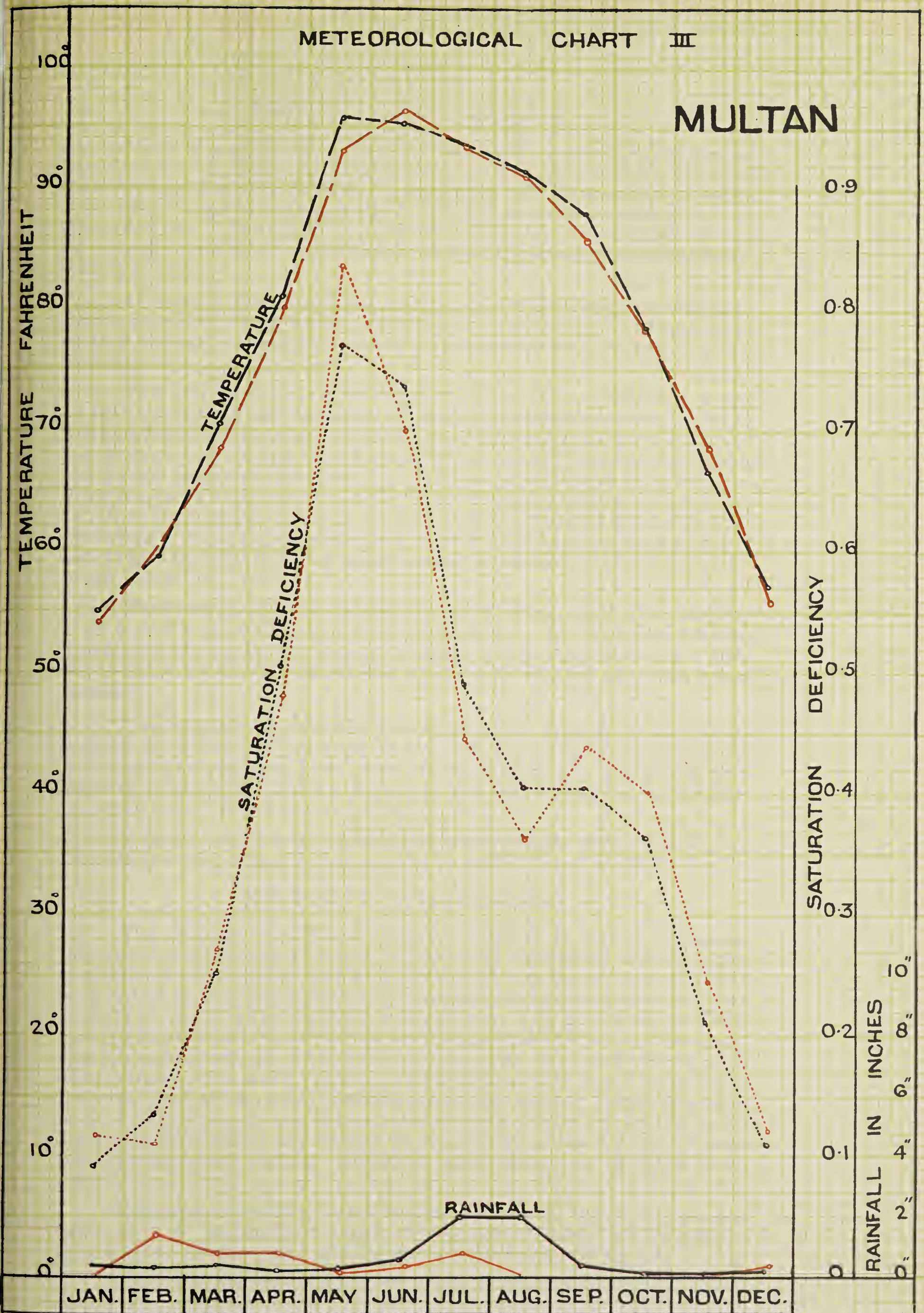
RAWALPINDI



"NORMAL" TEMPERATURE, SATURATION DEFICIENCY AND RAINFALL ARE SHOWN IN BLACK. THE MEAN TEMPERATURE, MEAN SATURATION DEFICIENCY AND ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1937 ARE SUPERIMPOSED IN RED. THE DATA FOR RAWALPINDI REPRESENT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN A TYPICAL SUBMONTANE AREA OF THE PUNJAB.

METEOROLOGICAL CHART III

MULTAN



"NORMAL" TEMPERATURE, SATURATION DEFICIENCY AND RAINFALL ARE SHOWN IN BLACK. THE MEAN TEMPERATURE, MEAN SATURATION DEFICIENCY AND ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1937 ARE SUPERIMPOSED IN RED. THE DATA FOR MULTAN REPRESENT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS IN THE WESTERN DRY AREA OF THE PUNJAB.

SECTION V.—Rural Sanitation.

Work of considerable utility in connection with rural sanitation was done by the Public Health staff in each district. There were 378 new wells constructed, 2,447 wells repaired, and 5,802 hand pumps installed. There was an increase of 1,639 hand pumps over the figures of the preceding year. The length of pucca drains laid on was 443,225 feet as compared with 264,120 in 1936 which shows an increase of 179,105 feet during the year.

It would appear, therefore, that efforts were chiefly concentrated on the provision of a protected water-supply in the form of hand-pumps and on drainage. The total number of new refuse pits constructed was 75,153.

It is gratifying to note that the villagers themselves have begun to take part in the improvements of sanitary conditions and this augers a bright future for the rural sanitary reform movement as no amount of pleading, persuasion and sustained effort on the part of those responsible can do any real good unless the desire comes from within, viz., from the villager himself and not from without as has been the case so far. The fact that the villages voluntarily subscribed Rs. 1,23,184 during the year for sanitary works and in addition also made contributions in the form of labour and material is an abundant proof in support of the above statement.

The total number of villages in the Province is 35,871; sanitary work of one kind or another was undertaken in 9,013 of these villages. The chief difficulty is with regard to supervision and maintenance. During 1937 the work was recommenced in 2,581 villages in which it had lapsed.

The number of completely "sanitated" villages in which the water-supply has been protected, main drains for the removal of waste water wherever required have been constructed and filth and refuse are regularly removed outside the village to the place assigned for the purpose rose from 382 in 1936 to 1,962 in 1937.

During the year 628 village sanitation committees were established. but except a few, others do not seem to have functioned at all.

SECTION VI.—Urban Sanitation.

The Sanitary conditions in towns continue to remain deplorable. The conservancy system in vogue is extremely primitive. In a majority of cases collection and removal of filth which is nightsoil and rubbish both mixed up is done through the agency of contractors who employ donkeys or open country carts for the purpose. The filth is seldom completely removed and the removal is delayed more than it is necessary. There is a tendency to overloading and accordingly donkeys and carts leave a trail behind along the route through which they pass; occasionally the whole load of filth gets dislodged and scattered along public thoroughfare. Breakdowns in the system are not infrequent; these are partly due to the rainy season and partly to a variety of other causes, whilst the consequences resulting therefrom can better be imagined than described.

Drainage is equally unsatisfactory; most of the towns are not equipped with proper drains and in the case of those that do possess them regular cleansing and flushing are not effectively carried out.

Controlled and protected water supply is another problem of urban sanitation. Although it is a matter for considerable satisfaction that the open shallow public wells are being gradually displaced by an increasing number of hand pumps, in the absence of a provision for efficient surface drainage a vicious circle tends to be set up and the subsoil water drawn for domestic use is frequently grossly polluted through surface contamination.

All these factors combine to produce environments which lead to disease and deprive the citizen of a healthy life and surroundings to which he is entitled. Amongst others the extent of the prevalence of enteric infection is a sensitive index of urban sanitation. During the year under review there were 2,982 cases notified in the towns of which 1,012 died. This is the first year in which record of cases has been made available and the figures speak for themselves. It is believed that there must have been many more that never came to light or remained undiagnosed and were returned as "other fevers".

Control over food-stuffs is another important feature of urban sanitation. The Punjab Pure Food Act was enacted in the year 1929 but so far only 62 urban committees have adopted it; barring a few exceptions, others make little or no use of the powers conferred under the Act. Progress in this direction, therefore, is lamentably slow.

Last but not the least is the housing problem in the towns. There is a tendency of late for rapid urbanisation, but neither are there any definite lay-out plans nor any control is exercised over the construction of buildings. By-laws for the purpose are either not adopted or else remain a dead letter with the result that owing to expansion groups of insanitary houses are springing up and the problem of fighting the growing scourge of tuberculosis is becoming increasingly difficult on account of over-crowding and insanitary surroundings. It may be interesting to note that during the year under review 5,302 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in the towns of which 2,138 died. The actual incidence is much higher than what these figures represent.

SECTION VII.—Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Only the 9 larger towns in the Province are provided with Infectious Diseases Hospitals and the accommodation consists of a total number of 196 beds, which is absolutely inadequate. On the other hand, a large majority of the people do not yet realise the importance of removal and isolation of cases of infectious diseases to such hospitals which is essential both in their own interest and in the interest of the public in general.

The following table shows the number of cases of the chief infectious diseases admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospitals during the year :—

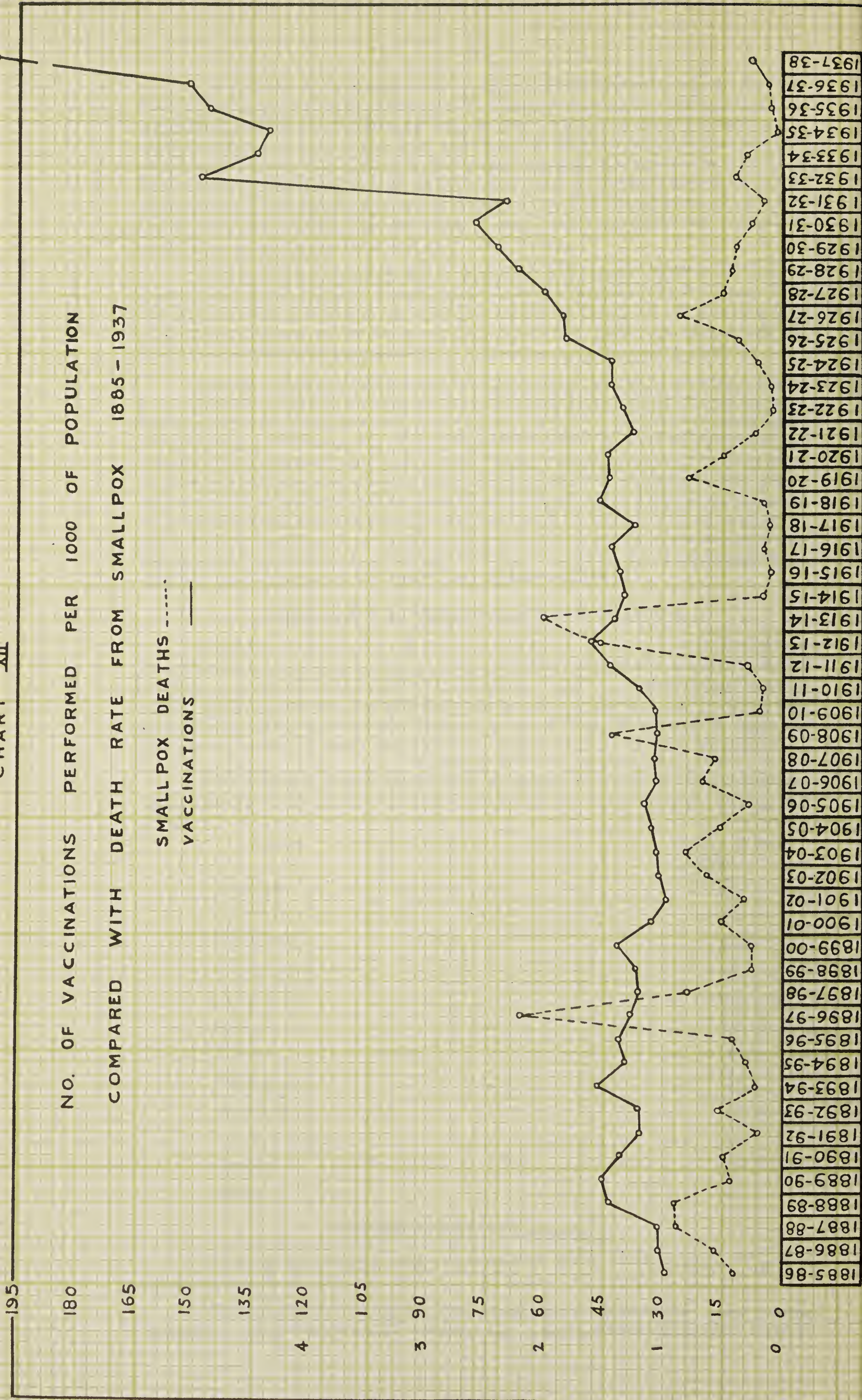
<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Number of cases admitted.</i>
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	175
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43
Cerebrospinal fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	275
Mumps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	85
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22
Typhoid fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	21
Leprosy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45

SECTION VIII.—Vaccination.

(Data in connection with vaccination refer to the period April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938.)

The vaccination staff of the Province employed by local bodies increased from 563 to 577 during the year. There were in fact 37

CHART XII



additional vaccinators employed in 10 districts while in 12 districts the number was reduced by 23. The Special (Provincial) Vaccination Staff remained the same as in the previous year.

Statement of vaccination work done during 1937-38 compared with that done in 1936-37.

	1937-38.	1936-37.	Difference.
Total number of vaccinations performed.	5,774,130	3,549,081	+2,225,049
(a) Primary vaccination successful.	1,065,215 981,890	1,040,407 966,127	+24,808 +15,763
(b) Re-vaccination successful	4,708,915 2,495,123	2,508,674 1,327,509	+2,200,241 +1,167,614
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	9,720	6,118	+3,602
Percentage of successful cases :—			
(a) Primary ..	99.13	98.87	..
(b) Re-vaccination ..	67.27	66.42	..
Number of children successfully vaccinated :—			
(a) Under one year ..	801,450	804,202	—2,752
(b) One year and under 6 years.	161,078	146,922	+14,156

The total number of vaccinations performed during the last 6 seasons and the number of deaths from smallpox are given in the following Table :—

Year.	Number of deaths from smallpox.		Total number of vaccinations performed.
1932-33	9,726		3,607,285
1933-34	6,990		3,206,356
1934-35	1,495		3,113,487
1935-36	2,212		3,485,935
1936-37	2,921		3,549,081
1937-38	5,293		5,774,130

The number of vaccinations performed during the year 1937-38 is the highest on record, and there was an increase of 2,225,049 over the figures of the previous year. Changes were made during 1937 in the routine method of vaccination. Formerly four insertions were made on individuals vaccinated for the first time and three in the case of revaccination. The number of insertions was reduced to 3 and 2, respectively. It is believed that this change has made vaccination more acceptable to the population generally while maintaining an adequate degree of protection against smallpox. It had been found almost impossible to make 4 insertions of standard size on an infant's arm without encroaching either on shoulder or elbow and parents naturally resented their children being subjected to what they believed to be unnecessary pain and discomfort. The reduction in the number of insertions is in keeping with modern practice in other countries and has led to economy in vaccine lymph and labour at a time when an anticipated increase in the incidence of smallpox made it desirable to have an adequate degree of protection for as many of the population as possible rather than intense protection limited to a smaller number.

An intensive propaganda campaign led local bodies to employ many more vaccinators than had been their practice in former years. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, undertook special tours throughout the Province in this connection.

Vaccination in rural areas.

			1937-38.	1936-37.
Primary ..	..	..	907,850	894,170
Re-vaccination	..	..	4,133,513	2,062,010
		Total	5,041,363	2,956,180

99·13 per cent of 907,850 primary operations and 67·73 per cent of 4,133,513 re-vaccinations were successful. Some districts such as Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Attock, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan show a degree of protection as high as 271 per thousand of population, while others, such as Hissar, Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur have under 74 per thousand of population, protected. The variations in the number of vaccinators and the relative ease or difficulty with which they can cover an area as also the willingness or otherwise of the people for vaccination account for these differences.

Vaccination in towns.

			1937-38.	1936-37.
Primary ..	..	..	137,455	133,085
Re-vaccination	..	..	549,843	417,790
		Total	687,298	550,875

Work done by Special Staff.

		Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
Special Provincial Staff ..		13,787	21,764	40,551
Dispensary staff ..		431	1,500	1,931
Railway staff ..		692	2,295	2,987

Cost of Vaccination.—During the year the total cost of vaccination was Rs. 436,982-4-2 as compared with Rs. 386,065-3-11 in the preceding year. Thus the average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-2-0 as against Re. 0-2-8 in 1936-37.

Vaccination in Indian states.—The following statement shows vaccinations done in Indian States.

No.	Name of State.	NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS.		SUCCESS RATE.	
		Primary.	Revaccinations.	Primary.	Revaccinations.
1	Patiala ..	69,285	42,990	98·22	76·48
2	Bahawalpur ..	41,952	7,228	95·00	93·25
3	Nabha ..	12,502	1,474	99·61	60·24
4	Jind ..	14,275	1,978	99·08	46·92
5	Kapurthala ..	9,066	7,232	98·49	57·19
6	Faridkot ..	9,480	4,093	99·30	44·23

Women Vaccinators.—The number of women vaccinators increased, ten of them having been employed during the year, one each in the towns of Ferozepore, Sialkot, Jullundur and Multan, two each in Lahore and Amritsar and one each by the District Boards of Jhelum and Attock, while Lady Health Visitors and Nurse Dais also carried out vaccination work during the course of their routine duties. The total number of vaccinations performed by women workers was 60,460 against 10,632 in 1936-37. This shows an increase of 49,828 which is very satisfactory.

The Vaccination Act making the vaccination compulsory was adopted during the year in the following localities :—

Hoshiarpur District.	.. In Anandpur town.
Lahore District.	.. In Ichhra town.
Gujrat District.	.. In Civil Lines, Gujrat.

There are still a considerable number of local bodies who have not yet adopted the Vaccination Act and in the case of certain local bodies no rules have been framed under the Act so far, although it has been adopted.

The number of permanent vaccinators relative to population varies considerably in different districts. The following figures show the variations :—

District.	Number of vaccinators.	Population.	Number of individuals per vaccinator.
Hissar	22	899,391	40,881
Rohtak	18	805,571	44,754
Gurgaon	17	739,900	43,524
Karnal	23	852,570	37,068
Ambala	18	731,526	40,624
Kangra	16	799,134	49,946
Hoshiarpur	17	1,032,181	60,717
Jullundur	22	937,725	42,624
Ludhiana	16	672,476	42,030
Ferozepore	25	1,144,719	45,789
Lahore	48	1,361,378	28,345
Amritsar	32	1,116,209	34,882
Gurdasdur	20	968,253	48,413
Sialkot	25	910,306	38,812
Gujranwala	19	736,038	38,749
Sheikhupura.. .. .	18	696,647	38,703
Gujrat	15	922,330	61,489
Shahpur	27	821,439	30,424
Jhelum	14	537,007	38,358
Rawalpindi	17	619,960	36,467
Attock	15	580,175	38,678
Mianwali	10	411,361	41,136
Montgomery	33	999,589	90,291
Lyallpur	25	1,151,267	46,091
Jhang	16	664,733	41,546
Multan	22	1,170,506	53,205
Muzaffargarh.. .. .	10	591,348	59,135
Dera Ghazi Khan	16	491,032	30,689

Two thousand four hundred and fourteen prosecutions were undertaken against individuals who failed to comply with the requirements of the Vaccination Act. Twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty notices were issued and fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety-two were received by the District Medical Officers of Health and Municipal Medical Officers of Health notifying movements of unvaccinated children between one district and another, and from one town to another, respectively.

Special Vaccination Staff.—The staff consisted of one Superintendent of Vaccination and 13 vaccinators as hithertofore. Two of the vaccinators worked in the Punjab Vaccine Institute throughout the year, whilst three more, as was formerly the case, were attached to

the Institute from October, 1937, to March, 1938, for assistance in the production and distribution of vaccine lymph during the vaccination season. The remaining staff worked in 30 localities in connection with the outbreaks of smallpox, routine vaccination and the checking of birth and death registers.

Work done during the year.—The following table shows the figures for vaccination (Primary or Re-vaccination) performed by the special staff during the last three years :—

VACCINATIONS.				
<i>Year.</i>		<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Re-vaccination.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1935-36	..	16,856	22,298	39,154
1936-37	..	12,416	24,245	36,661
1937-38	..	18,787	21,764	40,551

There was an increase of 3,890 vaccinations as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The Superintendent of Vaccination of the special staff inspected the results of 9,070 primary and 5,768 re-vaccinations of which 9,024 primary and 3,627 re-vaccinations were found successful giving a percentage of 99.49 and 62.88, respectively.

The percentage of successes reported by the vaccinators was 99.05 under primary and 69.34 under re-vaccinations.

Punjab Vaccine Institute—Vaccine lymph was prepared in the Vaccine Institute, Lahore, except for the period from May to October, when it was done at Murree.

There is already a cold storage room at Lahore and a new refrigerator has been provided during the year at Murree. There is now no difficulty in storing the vaccine lymph at a constant low temperature which is considered essential for retaining the potency of the lymph. The cold storage room at Lahore functioned satisfactorily throughout the year and permitted the storage of large quantities of vaccine lymph which had to be manufactured to meet the large demands made on the Punjab Vaccine Institute. The constant low temperature (below freezing point) in the cold storage room, considerably reduced the number of extraneous organisms in the vaccine lymph.

During the year 285 buffalo calves, 13 cow calves and 18 rabbits were vaccinated; of these 256 buffalo calves, 12 cow calves, and 14 rabbits yielded lymph while the remainder failed to react to vaccination. A contractor is responsible for supplying both buffalo and cow calves at Lahore but in Murree these are purchased by a representative of the Institute.

The average yield of lymph per successfully vaccinated buffalo calf was 128.3 grammes, per cow calf 41.8 grammes and per rabbit 1.3 grammes, as against 113.31, 31.3 and 1.9 grammes, respectively, in the year 1936. This shows that the average yield of pulp per animal (buffalo and cow calf) successfully vaccinated had been considerably greater during the year.

Owing to the anticipated wave of smallpox epidemic and the re-organization in vaccination work there was a heavy demand for the supply of vaccine lymph which was satisfactorily met through increased production. The number of tubes of vaccine lymph prepared from buffalo calves during the year was 162,946 (each tube representing one gramme) as compared with 112,679 in the previous year, while 28,177 tubes were brought over from the previous year. Of this total of 191,123 tubes 140,045 tubes were issued, and 253 tubes were used for test purposes on children. The balance remaining on April 1st, 1938, was 50,338 tubes.

All vaccine lymph is subjected to a bacteriological and a clinical test on children before issue.

The Superintendent, Punjab Vaccine Institute, undertook the investigation of the immunity against vaccination amongst buffalo calves used as vaccinifers for the production of vaccine lymph. Experiments were conducted on rabbits and buffalo calves and it was found that animals having suffered from an attack of cowpox retained sufficient anti-bodies in their system for at least 8 weeks so as to render them immune to further attacks by artificial means.

Works.—The last portion of the old Thaggi jail in the Institute at Lahore was dismantled and a lecture room and godowns are under construction in its place. The Institute was provided with new electric fittings during the year.

Training Classes.—During the period from November, 1937, to March, 1938, seven untrained vaccinators, 132 private individuals and 64 students of the Unani Tibbia College were trained at the Punjab Vaccine Institute, Lahore, in the elementary principles of hygiene, the method of preparation of vaccine lymph and the technique of vaccination. In addition to this a series of 10 lectures and demonstrations in vaccination was given to the Sanitary Inspector class during the session 1937-38.

Finance.—The net profit to Government from the sale-proceeds of vaccine lymph was Rs. 97,217-11-9, as against Rs. 61,348-11-9 reported in the preceding year.

The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the staff during the year amounted to Rs. 22,684-15-0 as against Rs. 21,255-6-0 in the preceding year.

SECTION IX.—Public Health Staff.

Very few changes took place in the superior personnel of the Department during the year. Lt.-Col. C. M. Nicol, I.M.S., held charge of the office of Director of Public Health throughout the year except from the 20th July to 30th August, when he was deputed on special duty to Java in connection with the Inter-Governmental Conference on Rural Hygiene. K. B. Dr. A. H. Butt, D.P.H., held charge of the office of Director of Public Health for this period in addition to that of Assistant Director of Public Health, Technical (Vaccination).

K. B. Dr. A. H. Butt, Dr. A. B. Arora, R. S. Dr. G. R. Vohra, and R. S. Dr. M. J. Thakor, held charge of the offices of Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination and Assistant Directors of Public Health, Central, Western and Eastern Range, respectively, throughout the year. Dr. Arora also acted as Personal Assistant to the Director.

Dr. M. Yacob held charge of the office of Epidemiologist to Government, Punjab, throughout the year.

Major H. C. Phillips, I. M. D., held the charge of the office of Superintendent, Punjab Vaccine Institute, up to 31st July, 1937, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and handed over the charge to Dr. K. S. Shah, who held it till the end of the year. The post of the Additional Superintendent, Punjab Vaccine Institute, was abolished with effect from the date Dr. Shah took over as Superintendent.

Dr. Amrit Singh held the charge of the post of Medical Officer of Health Factories and Statistical Officer, throughout the year.

The sanctioned cadre of the District Medical Officers of Health remained the same as in 1936 and the following officers remained on

Foreign service :—

1.	Dr. R. B. Lal	..	..	Under the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, throughout the year.
2.	Dr. M. L. Talwar	..	..	Under the Municipal Committee, Ajmere, Rajputana, throughout the year.
3.	Dr. Abdul Hamid	..	..	Under the Municipal Committee, Lahore, from August, 1937.
4.	Dr. S. M. Rafi	..	..	Granted fellowship of the International Health Division, of the Rockefeller Foundation, from 1st November, 1937.

Dr. A. R. Mehta returned from his deputation under the Indian Red Cross Society, Delhi, on 1st April, 1937, and proceeded on leave *ex-India*.

Dr. Abdul Wahid returned from Quetta on 1st October, 1937, and proceeded on 4 months' leave.

Owing to the shortage of officers the headquarters of the District Medical Officers of Health, Rawalpindi and Gurdaspur, were, as in former years, transferred to Murree and Dalhousie, respectively, during the summer season, to enable these officers to undertake the duties of Medical Officers of Health in these hill stations in addition to their normal duties.

There was no change in the permanent subordinate provincial public health staff.

An emergency additional staff of 6 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 9 Sanitary Inspectors was engaged temporarily for about a month with effect from 16th September to undertake public health work at the Phalgu Fair in Karnal District.

The number of whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health remained the same. Fifty per cent. of the pay of 12 Municipal Medical Officers of Health was met by Government as usual and 3 were paid entirely by the Municipal Committees of Hoshiarpur, Montgomery and Ambala Sadar Bazar.

The number of Municipalities which employed Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons as *ex-officio* Health Officers was increased by one bringing their total number to 32. As in 1936, five municipalities engaged private medical practitioners as part-time health officers and the Civil Surgeons were *ex-officio* Medical Officers of Health in 7 towns.

Appendix XI-A shows in detail the strength and distribution of the Health Services in Rural and Urban areas in the Province during the year under report.

Inspections.—The Director of Public Health toured in 15 districts during the year and attended the All-India Research Workers Conference at Delhi in December.

Assistant Directors were regularly on tour through out the year in connection with the routine inspections, outbreaks of epidemic and infectious diseases, the organisation of sanitary work in fair areas, the supervision of vaccination work and the direction of sanitary work in villages. They personally inspected 74 towns, 384 villages, 19 schools and 4 mines. The Assistant Director of Vaccination toured the whole province to re-organise vaccination work.

District Medical Officers of Health carried out routine inspections of 186 towns and 6,804 villages as compared with 92 towns and 5,956 villages inspected during 1936. During the course of their tours

they also gave lectures and magic lantern shows on public health subjects. Altogether 30,049 lectures were delivered by them during the year.

SECTION X.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

The work of training Health Visitors was continued successfully at the Punjab Health School.

During the year 13 students who were under training passed the final qualifying examination, and obtained employment. In fact the demand for Health Visitors exceeded the supply and, therefore, 4 Centres could not be opened as there was no Health Visitor available.

Practical training was given to students at the Health Centre attached to the School and that for the organisation and working of a village Health Centre at the Baghbanpura Centre. The Health Visitors were also given a course of practical training in vaccination and during the year under report there were 2,766 primary and 15,719 re-vaccinations performed by all the Health Visitors in the Province amongst women.

In the month of April a refresher course was arranged for all the Health Visitors working in the Province, 52 of whom attended.

Twelve students were admitted to the new class opened on October, 1st.

Throughout the Province there were at the end of the year 89 health centres with 128 sub-centres working. This shows an increase of 12 health centres and 9 sub-centres during the year. Only one centre was closed down and 13 new centres were established at various places.

The distribution of the centres is as follows .—

Urban	..	..	..	..	..	31
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	20
Combined Rural and Urban			..	..	..	38
Total						89

At the 53 centres which are both for rural and urban areas combined village work is carried on through the medium of sub-centres :—

he Centres are managed and financed as under :—

					Centres.
District Red Cross Societies	..	..	..	..	34
District Boards	..	..	..	..	19
Municipal Committees	..	..	..	..	18
Health Associations	..	..	..	..	12
Punjab Government	..	..	..	..	1
North-Western Railway	..	..	..	..	4
Christian Mission	..	..	..	..	1

Aid was given by Government to 83 centres and 85 were subject to the inspection by the Inspectresses of the Health School.

Qualified Health Visitors trained at the Punjab Health School are in charge of these centres. The training of dais at the centres is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Punjab Central Midwives Board.

There were 1,939 dais under training at all the health centres while 1,609 certified dais were known to be practising in the Province. Six hundred and sixty-eight dais appeared for the Indigenous Dais Certificate Examination during the year and 529 were declared successful. Trained dais brought to the notice of Health Visitors 22,092 ante-natal cases and

conducted 28,263 confinement cases of which 8,461 were personally supervised by Health Visitors. The maternal mortality rate works out from 3 to 10 *per mille* for areas served by Health centres.

Government grants-in-aid to centres amounted to Rs. 25,000.

The total amount spent by the Provincial Red Cross on the Centres maintained by it was Rs. 6,000. During the year the districts received their shares from the Silver Jubilee Fund which was set apart for extension of the work of Health Centres.

SECTION XI.—The Epidemiological Bureau.

The Bureau primarily undertakes research connected with various public health problems and routine laboratory work in addition to teaching and propaganda.

Work in connection with malaria.—A malaria survey of village Wadhal, Sialkot district, and an investigation into the "Mosquito and fly nuisance" in Chauburji Gardens Estate, Lahore, were carried out. Suitable recommendations to deal with the situation were made in both the cases.

In order to assess the value of the destruction of adult mosquitoes in the incidence of malaria in an endemic area an experiment was undertaken at Suleimanke Canal Headworks in Montgomery district. All houses in the area were sprayed with a 1-20 dilution of Pyrocyde 20 in Kerosene oil. During the course of the experiment no personal or general anti-malaria measures were allowed; a suitably located control area was also simultaneously kept under observation and at the end of the experiment it was found that the incidence of malarial morbidity was seven times as high in the control areas as compared with that of the demousticated area.

Anti-malarial measures at Phalgu Fair, Pharal (Karnal District) were organized, which kept down the local prevalence of mosquitoes.

The Epidemiologist to Government visited Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jullundur, Ambala and Multan and assisted in establishing a liaison between District Board, Municipal, Military and Railway authorities for the purpose of formulating joint anti-malaria schemes.

The data for the preparation of the Malaria Forecasts were collected and analysed. The Preliminary and Final Forecasts were issued on August 30th and September 15th, respectively.

The results of the spleen census examination of school children which are carried out twice a year in June and November throughout the Province were analysed with a view to determine the endemicity of malaria.

During the year 1,023 blood films were examined for the presence of malaria parasite as a part of routine work of the laboratory.

A field experiment to test the efficacy of carbon tetrachloride as an anthelmintic against *A. duodenale* in doses of 45 minims for adults was carried out. It was found that with one course of treatment there was a reduction of about 25 per cent in incidence and 90 per cent in intensity of infection.

The administration of mass treatment for hookworm infection was continued during the year in Gurdaspur and Shakargarh Tahsils of Gurdaspur district. A total of 49,423 individuals was treated during the year, whilst the total number of persons who had received treatment in Gurdaspur district since the commencement of the campaign in 1934 was 263,070. Towards the end of the year the drug used for treatment, carbon tetrachloride, was replaced by carbon tetrachlorethylene as the latter is much less toxic than the former.

An outbreak of cerebrospinal fever in the District Jail, Jhelum, was investigated and anti-measures in connection thereof were undertaken.

One thousand six hundred and fifty-two post-nasal swabs of the contacts of the cases of cerebrospinal fever and of all new entrants into the Borstal Institution, Lahore, were examined for "carriers" of the disease.

An investigation was carried out into a circumscribed outbreak of typhus-like fever in Muzaffargarh district and an account of the same was published in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, October, 1937.

The Epidemiologist to Government visited Multan and studied the conditions under which the ultimate disposal of night-soil was being carried out in Multan town. He visited the various trenching grounds and came to the conclusion that a period of four months was sufficient to turn night-soil into a dark, friable, odourless mass and that a soil containing clay and loam seemed to be more active in this respect than one containing clay and sand.

Propaganda.—A large number of posters, leaflets, pamphlets and models dealing with public health matters were prepared and issued. A special set of exhibits of the same as also of charts, graphs and photographs was prepared for the Inter-Governmental Conference on Rural Hygiene held in Java in August, 1937, and likewise another set for the All-India Exhibition of Arts and Industries held at Lahore.

A Public Health Exhibition was arranged at the Criminal Tribes Settlement, Moghalpura, in the month of March, 1937.

In areas where survey and treatment work for hookworm was in progress propaganda was also carried on simultaneously. In this connection 225 lectures were delivered.

Lectures on a variety of subjects connected with public health were broadcast by the officers of the Public Health Department from the Lahore Radio Station under the guidance of the Epidemiologist. A total number of 27 such lectures were broadcast during the year.

Teaching.—The Epidemiologist to Government acted as Lecturer in Hygiene to the Sanitary Inspector class and to the Lady Health Visitor class at the Punjab Health School. He also gave instruction in vaccination to M.B., B.S. class at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

A short course in Malariology was given to 6 District Medical Officers of Health, two School Medical Officers of Amritsar Municipal Committee, and 1 Sanitary Inspector. Lectures on rural hygiene were also delivered to the Patwari class at Shalamar Gardens, Lahore, and to a group of Managers of Court of Wards at the office of the Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab.

The Epidemiologist to Government was deputed during the year to visit Ceylon for a period of six weeks and carry out a study tour of all the Health Units there. On return he submitted a report entitled "Public Health work in Ceylon with special reference to the Health Unit System" which was forwarded to Government.

General laboratory work was done at the Bureau in addition to that already mentioned and specimens of morbid material of cholera, plague, enteric fever and diphtheria—790 in number—were examined. In addition to this the identification of 5,198 mosquitoes and 206 larvæ was carried out.

The total number of specimens examined in the laboratory of the Bureau during the year was 16,784 which included the bacteriological examination of 328 waters.

The Epidemiologist to Government carried out a survey of the various sources of the public water-supply of Lahore town, including the Civil Station in August, 1937, with a view to ascertain if the increased incidence of enteric fever in Lahore had anything to do with the local water-supply. It was found that the quality of water as supplied to the City after chlorination was on the whole of a satisfactory character whilst the water-supply of the Civil Station which is derived from tube-wells attained a high degree of bacteriological purity.

A field Laboratory was opened at Phalgun Fair, Karnal District, and a temporary Infectious Diseases Hospital was also arranged.

There is a photographer attached to the Bureau who works under the direction of the Epidemiologist and prepares photographs for propaganda work and also prints for the making of magic lantern slides.

The Epidemiologist carried out the quarterly inspection of the Public Health Equipment Dépôt at Jullundur where vaccines, drugs and other public health material and equipment were stocked.

SECTION XII.—Public Health Equipment Depot.

This Dépôt was maintained at Jullundur and supplied equipment and material required by the Medical Officers of Health.

The total value of stores available for sale during the year was Rs. 10,558-11-8. The cost price of the articles sold amounted to Rs. 5,220-9-3 and the amount realised by sale was Rs. 59,843-8-4. A profit, therefore, of Rs. 722-15-1 was realised. Maintenance charges of the Dépôt for the year were Rs. 13,043-4-6. There was, therefore, a loss of Rs. 12,330-13-11 during the year as compared with Rs. 4,028-15-4 in 1936.

The cost price of stores remaining in stock at the end of the year was Rs. 6,032-12-8.

The maintenance of the Dépôt under the existing conditions at such a heavy loss each year was not considered justifiable and recommendations were, therefore, made to Government urging its permanent closure.

SECTION XIII.—Public Health Chemical Laboratory.

In this Laboratory the examination of articles of food and drink particularly in connection with the operation of the Punjab Pure Food Act is primarily carried out, while a considerable amount of other work such as the examination of waters, drugs and chemicals used in the prevention of epidemic diseases is also undertaken.

During the year under review 25 local bodies appointed the Public Health Chemist as their Public Analyst, thus bringing the total number of such local bodies to 64.

The number of samples of foodstuffs submitted under the Act and examined in 1937 was 865 as compared with 209 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 644. The principal samples examined were :—

	No. of samples examined.	Percentage found adulterated.
Ghee	.. 691	.. .. 73%
Milk	.. 89	.. .. 50%
Butter	.. 17	.. .. 40%

Of the 64 local bodies having the Public Health Chemist as their Public Analyst, 18 did not send any specimen for examination. Of the remaining 48 Municipal Committees, Ludhiana sent the largest number of specimens, viz., 113.

The reduction in fee for the examination of ghee and butter from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 per sample obviously provided the stimulus which was responsible for the increased number of samples that were submitted for analysis during the year.

Of the 71 local bodies who have adopted the Act 7 Municipal or Small Town Committees have appointed their own Analysts. The number of samples of foodstuffs examined by each of them and the number found

adulterated is as under :—

	Number of samples analy sed.	Number found adulterated.	Percentage of adulterated samples.
Lahore	2,027	944	47
Amritsar ...	963	259	27
Rawalpindi	766	131	17
Beri	9	9	100
Sonepat	16	7	44

No sample was examined from Gujarkhan town (Rawalpindi district). At Hazro (Attock district) the Act was extended in December 1937.

In addition the samples of foodstuffs submitted under the Act, 47 samples of ghee and 56 of milk were received in the Laboratory from local bodies who had not adopted the Act. Of these 85 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively, were found to be adulterated.

One hundred and sixty-three samples of water were chemically analysed and 109 were found to be unsafe for domestic use. In addition to this 98 samples obtained from shallow wells were examined to determine the effect of bore-hole laterines on the sub-soil water in connection with the investigation that was started for the purpose in September, 1937.

The Public Health Chemist successfully designed a simplified chlorinating plant which was installed at the source of the water-supply to Khewra Salt Mines.

A field Laboratory was set up at Phalgu Fair where chlorination of the sacred tank and drinking water-supply as also the examination of foodstuffs was carried out.

The Public Health Chemist inspected the chloronomes that are installed at some of the important water-works and gave detailed instructions with regard to their working and method of chlorination to the Superintendents of the water-works concerned.

SECTION XIV.—Public Health work at Fairs.

At all the fairs sanitary arrangements were organised and supervised by the District Medical Officers of Health or the Municipal Medical Officers of Health. The arrangements provided for general cleanliness of the area, adequate amount of drinking water-supply and its chlorination, adequate number of sanitary conveniences, the protection of foodstuffs exposed for sale, and the elimination of unsound articles, the establishment of accommodation for the isolation of infectious disease cases and the following up of contacts. The fairs passed off uneventfully.

No fair of outstanding importance was held during the year.

SECTION XV.—Vital Statistics—registration and compilation.

The year 1937 saw a considerable expansion in the work of the Public Health Department. Vital Statistical work was taken over by the Public Health Department from the Medical Department and a specially trained Medical Officer who was appointed late in 1936 undertook the re-organisation of statistical work. This officer toured throughout the Province instructing subordinate and statistical staff in the proper methods of carrying out their work. Certain gross errors have been eliminated from statistics and it is believed that the instruction given has resulted in an all-round improvement.

The value of data regarding causes of death must of necessity continue to be very inaccurate so long as the vast majority of causes of death are diagnosed by non-medical men. The appointment of two Medical Registrars in the town of Amritsar as an experimental measure has proved its worth. These officers were given the duty of investigating all deaths reported in the town and of confirming or correcting the cause of death in the light of information obtained from medical attendants or lay individuals where no medical attendant had seen the case. As a result, many faulty notifications were corrected and, in addition, the difficulties in the way of making registration more accurate and more complete have been elucidated and it has been possible to suggest lines of action along which remedies may be applied and the quality of work improved. It is hoped that it may be possible in the near future to extend the principle of employing Medical Registrars or of having their functions carried out by part-time qualified medical men in the smaller towns where the employment of a whole-time man would not be justified.

A large number of births and deaths escape registration. During the course of their routine inspection of villages and towns the health staff was able to detect 13,865 unregistered births and 4,361 unregistered deaths during the year under report.

There is generally a considerable amount of reluctance to prosecute the offenders under Chaukidara Act in the case of rural areas and under the By-laws framed under Section 188 (c) of the Punjab Municipal Act in the case of towns. Even the few that are proceeded against are often let off with a warning or with light fines. Deterrent punishments given to a few individuals will have a wholesome effect on registration.

SECTION XVI.—Industrial Hygiene.

Factories.—There has been a very definite expansion in industrial hygiene work made possible by the issue of revised Factory Rules in which are incorporated detailed instructions regarding health of workers and the sanitation of factories. A specially trained Officer of the Public Health Department has supervised inspection work and all Municipal and District Medical Officers of Health have been appointed *ex-officio* additional Inspectors of factories. Some idea of the degree to which work in this sphere has increased may be gauged from the fact that while in 1936 only 17 factories were inspected ; during 1937, the number rose to 186.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has actively co-operated in taking steps to ensure that the recommendations of Health Officers have been carried out by factory owners.

Mines.—The District Medical Officers of Health in whose jurisdiction the mines are located are appointed additional Inspectors of Mines. They inspected the sanitary conditions of 29 mines during the year under report. Their inspection reports were sent to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad. The sanitary defects pointed out in those reports were generally rectified by the proprietors of the mines.

SECTION XVII.—Inspection of Schools and School Children.

Schools are inspected by the officers of this Department in regard to their sanitary conditions specially with respect to water-supply, latrine accommodation and ventilation and school authorities are advised regarding improvements.

During the year under report 435 Primary and 341 Secondary Schools were inspected by Medical Officers of Health.

Medical inspection of school children in 15 towns in which a whole-time Municipal Medical Officer of Health is employed was transferred from the Medical Department to the Public Health Department in June,

1937. This change took place in consequence of the fact that medical inspection of school children had been successfully organised only in those towns where the expert knowledge of a Health Officer was available in initiating the work and controlling it. Progress in this direction tends to be slow, but in four towns the work is well organised. In other towns schemes are under consideration and, it is hoped, will materialise in the near future.

Regular and periodic examination of school girls was also arranged during the year by Municipal Medical Officers of Health, Jullundur, Sialkot and Simla.

SECTION XVIII.—Miscellaneous.

Exhibition.—The holding of the All-India Arts and Industrial Exhibition at Lahore in December afforded an opportunity for the Health Department for the education and instruction of the public in matters of hygiene. An exhibit was arranged which included sections on Nutrition, Prevention of disease, Maternity and Child Welfare and Industrial Hygiene. A special feature of the Public Health Exhibition was a full-sized village house and associated buildings of hygienic design and lay-out with a protected water-supply, drainage leading waste water to a flourishing kitchen garden, and a rat-proof grain godown.

SIMLA :
28th August, 1938. }

A. H. BUTT,
K.B., D.P.H.,
Director of Public Health, Punjab.

APPENDIX I.

Increase or decrease in population in individual districts during 1937.

Districts.	NATURAL INCREASE.		Increase or decrease.
	1937.	1936.	
Hissar	24,615 ..	21,832 ..	+ 2,783
Rohtak	25,066 ..	20,378 ..	+ 4,688
Gurgaon	14,558 ..	12,524 ..	+ 2,034
Karnal	23,046 ..	12,536 ..	+ 10,510
Ambala	16,150 ..	13,102 ..	+ 3,048
Simla	377 ..	381 ..	—4
Kangra	7,873 ..	11,050 ..	— 3,177
Hoshiarpur	16,666 ..	20,318 ..	— 3,652
Jullundur	20,269 ..	23,914 ..	— 3,645
Ludhiana	14,802 ..	16,931 ..	— 2,129
Ferozepore	26,355 ..	28,037 ..	— 1,682
Lahore	28,278 ..	27,433 ..	+ 845
Amritsar	23,932 ..	27,789 ..	—3,857
Gurdaspur	23,450 ..	27,652 ..	—4,202
Sialkot	26,692 ..	28,945 ..	—2,253
Gujranwala	17,256 ..	16,906 ..	+350
Sheikhupura	19,349 ..	19,315 ..	+34
Gujrat	22,051 ..	22,018 ..	+33
Shahpur	19,030 ..	18,529 ..	+501
Jhelum	11,227 ..	12,076 ..	—849
Rawalpindi	10,679 ..	15,337 ..	—4,658
Attock	11,602 ..	11,163 ..	+439
Mianwali	10,986 ..	10,470 ..	+516
Montgomery	31,101 ..	27,569 ..	+3,532
Lyallpur	34,747 ..	34,035 ..	+712
Jhang	16,010 ..	15,856 ..	+154
Multan	23,617 ..	23,803 ..	—186
Muzaffargarh	7,215 ..	9,276 ..	—2,061
Dera Ghazi Khan	7,460 ..	7,679 ..	—219

APPENDIX II.

Birth rates *per mille* in Districts.

Districts.			Average birth-rates for previous 10 years.	Birth-rates <i>per m</i> for 1937.	Difference between birth-rates for 1937 and the decennial average.	Birth-rate <i>per mille</i> 1936.	Difference between birth-rates for 1937 and 1936.
Hissar	..	..	44.3	6	+6.3	48.9	+1.7
Rohtak	..	..	47.2	54.1	+6.9	51.2	+2.9
Gurgaon	..	..	48.7	49.7	+1.0	51.7	-2.0
Karnal	..	..	42.8	51.7	+8.9	46.4	+5.3
Ambala	..	..	44.5	49.4	+4.9	47.5	+1.9
Simla	..	..	31.9	36.2	+4.3	37.3	-1.1
Kangra	..	..	6	37.7	+1.1	40.6	-2.9
Hoshiarpur	..	..	3.9	44.6	+0.7	45.7	-1.1
Jullundur	..	..	46.8	47.5	+0.7	49.6	-2.1
Ludhiana	..	..	46.0	48.9	+2.9	49.7	-0.8
Ferozepore	..	..	43.7	48.2	+4.5	48.9	-0.7
Lahore	..	..	40.9	44.5	+3.6	44.4	+0.1
Amritsar	..	..	48.9	49.7	+0.8	51.4	-1.7
Gurdaspur	..	..	49.8	51.5	+1.7	53.4	-1.9
Sialkot	..	..	48.5	52.3	+3.8	52.6	-0.3
Gujranwala	..	..	45.0	44.7	-0.3	44.9	-0.2
Sheikhupura	..	..	45.4	48.4	+3.0	48.8	-0.4
Gujrat	..	..	41.0	43.9	+2.9	43.6	+0.3
Shahpur	..	..	40.1	42.8	+2.7	41.7	+1.1
Jhelum	..	..	39.9	42.6	+2.7	43.6	-1.0
Rawalpindi	..	..	41.0	41.9	+0.9	44.6	-2.7
Attock	..	..	36.7	40.7	+4.0	39.1	+1.6
Mianwali	..	..	46.5	50.8	+4.3	50.1	+0.7
Montgomery	..	..	42.7	49.9	+7.2	48.6	+1.3
Lyallpur	..	..	49.5	51.4	+1.9	51.1	+0.3
Jhang	..	..	42.1	42.5	+0.4	44.1	-1.6
Multan	..	..	40.7	39.5	-1.2	42.3	-2.8
Muzaffargarh	..	..	36.4	34.6	-1.8	39.6	-5.0
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	37.0	37.1	+0.1	37.9	-0.8

APPENDIX III.

Male and female births and birth-rates.

Year.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Excess of male over female births.	Rate of excess.	RATIOS CALCULATED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION.		Excess of male over female birth rate.
	Births.	Birth-rates.	Births.	Birth-rates.			Males.	Females.	
1937 ..	573,977	24.5	516,750	22.0	57,227	2.5	22.0	19.8	2.2
1936 ..	579,953	24.7	519,193	22.1	60,760	2.6	22.7	20.3	2.4
1931—36	..	23.5	..	20.9	..	2.6	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV.

Death-rates *per mille* in Districts.

Districts.			Average death-rates for previous 10 years.	Death-rates <i>per mille</i> for 1937.	Difference between death-rates for 1937 and the decennial average.	Death-rates <i>per mille</i> for 1936.	Difference between death-rates for 1937 and 1936.
Hissar	..	..	27.3	23.3	-4.0	24.7	-1.4
Rohtak	..	..	27.6	23.0	-4.6	25.9	-2.9
Gurgaon	..	..	33.7	30.0	-3.7	34.8	-4.8
Karnal	..	..	30.6	24.7	-5.9	31.7	-7.0
Ambala	..	..	30.6	27.3	-3.3	29.6	-2.3
Simla	..	..	25.1	25.6	+0.5	26.6	-1.0
Kangra	..	..	29.7	27.8	-1.9	26.8	+1.0
Hoshiarpur	..	..	29.0	28.5	-0.5	26.0	+2.5
Jullundur	..	..	25.8	25.9	+0.1	24.1	+1.8
Ludhiana	..	..	27.3	26.9	-0.4	24.5	+2.4
Ferozepore	..	..	26.2	25.1	-1.1	24.4	+0.7
Lahore	..	..	25.4	23.8	-1.6	24.2	-0.4
Amritsar	..	..	29.1	28.3	-0.8	26.5	+1.8
Gurdaspur	..	..	29.5	27.3	-2.2	24.9	+2.4
Sialkot	..	..	26.7	24.8	-1.9	22.8	+2.0
Gujranwala	..	..	29.2	21.3	-7.9	21.9	-0.6
Sheikhupura	..	..	24.4	20.6	-3.8	21.0	-0.4
Gujrat	..	..	23.5	20.0	-3.5	19.7	+0.3
Shabpur	..	..	26.0	19.6	-6.4	19.1	+0.5
Jhelum	..	..	24.9	21.7	-3.2	21.1	+0.6
Rawalpindi	..	..	24.3	24.6	+0.3	19.8	+4.8
Attock	..	..	24.0	20.7	-3.3	19.9	+0.8
Mianwali	..	..	29.1	24.1	-5.3	24.6	-0.5
Montgomery	..	..	23.1	18.8	-4.3	21.0	-2.2
Lyalpur	..	..	23.8	21.3	-2.5	21.5	-0.2
Jhang	..	..	23.3	18.5	-4.8	20.3	-1.8
Multan	..	..	24.3	19.3	-5.0	22.0	-2.7
Muzaffargarh	..	..	25.6	22.4	-3.2	23.9	-1.5
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	23.9	21.9	-2.0	22.3	-0.4

APPENDIX V.

The number of deaths in Rural Circles and Urban Areas under each main head of mortality during the years 1937 and 1936 are contrasted below :—

(a) Rural Circles.

Head of Mortality.						1937.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	49	1,367	—1,318
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	3,342	2,063	+1,279
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	1	79	—78
“ Fevers ”	..	..	..	..	..	347,414	346,754	+660
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	6,584	7,818	—1,234
Respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	43,667	43,234	+433
Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	6,737	7,152	—415
All other causes	..	..	..	..	..	81,051	88,869	—7,818
Total						488,845	497,336	—8,491

(b) Urban Areas.

Head of Mortality.						1937.	1936.	Increase or decrease.
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	56	354	—298
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	649	550	+99
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	3	74	—71
“ Fevers ”	..	..	..	..	..	29,389	28,063	+1,326
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	3,886	3,953	—67
Respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	15,290	13,737	+1,553
Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	909	915	—6
All other causes	..	..	..	..	..	17,241	17,310	—69
Total						67,423	64,956	+2,467

Comparison of Death-rates in towns with those in Rural Areas.

Causes.						DURING 1937.	
						Urban.	Rural.
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·002
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	0·22	0·16
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	0·001	0·0001
“ Fevers ”	..	..	..	..	..	10·02	16·93
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	1·32	0·32
Respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	5·21	2·13
Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	0·31	0·33
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	5·88	3·95
All causes	..	..	..	..	..	22·98	23·82

APPENDIX VI.

Birth and Death rates of the various Provinces in India during the year 1937.

Name of Province.				Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Difference.
1.	Central Provinces	..	..	40.65	32.63	8.02
2.	Assam	..	..	31.31	22.21	9.10
3.	Madras	..	..	38.72	23.99	14.73
4.	United Provinces	..	..	35.92	21.38	14.54
5.	Orissa	..	..	34.75	28.63	6.12
6.	Sind	..	..	19.96	12.09	7.87
7.	North-West Frontier Province	..	..	30.74	21.27	9.47
8.	Bihar	..	..	34.13	22.53	11.60
9.	Bengal Presidency	..	..	34.20	24.70	9.50
10.	Bombay Presidency	..	..	40.68	27.50	13.18
11.	Punjab	Calculated on census population		46.49	23.71	22.78
		Calculated on estimated mid-year population.		41.84	21.34	20.50

APPENDIX VII.

Infantile Mortality, 1927-37.

Years.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1927	457,668	409,688	867,356	78,387	66,898	145,285	171.27	163.29	167.50
1928	500,397	449,533	949,930	85,842	73,384	159,226	171.55	163.25	167.62
1929	481,885	430,033	911,918	91,456	78,343	169,799	189.79	182.18	186.20
1930	469,771	417,750	887,521	88,851	75,988	164,839	189.14	181.90	185.73
1931	528,336	473,915	1,002,251	96,507	82,157	178,664	182.66	173.35	178.26
1932	512,408	457,828	970,236	93,670	79,534	173,204	182.80	173.72	178.52
1933	549,975	492,649	1,042,624	107,318	93,437	200,755	195.13	189.66	192.55
1934	495,767	442,863	938,630	95,359	80,536	175,895	192.35	181.85	187.40
1935	564,858	504,280	1,069,138	90,192	75,725	165,917	159.67	150.16	155.19
1936	579,953	519,193	1,099,146	95,117	79,027	174,144	164.01	152.21	158.44
Decennial average.	514,102	459,773	973,875	92,270	78,503	170,773	179.48	170.74	175.35
1937	573,977	516,750	1,090,727	97,543	80,292	177,835	169.94	155.38	163.04

Comparative incidence of infantile mortality according to sexes in Urban and Rural areas.

Years.	URBAN AREAS.			RURAL AREAS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1932	207.03	199.43	202.53	179.71
1933	196.60	190.46	193.69	194.95
1934	189.84	181.27	185.77	192.67
1935	167.51	157.11	162.58	158.67
1936	171.53	160.81	166.46	163.04
1937	174.56	166.78	170.86	169.36
						170.19
						189.56
						181.93
						149.27
						151.10
						153.94
						174.05
						192.40
						187.61
						154.24
						157.40
						162.06

APPENDIX VIII.

The seasonal incidence of mortality for the Province as a whole and for Urban and Rural areas :—

(a) *Seasonal Mortality rates in the Punjab.*

Months.							Decennial average 1927—36.	YEAR.	
								1937.	1936.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.46	2.04	2.09
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.08	1.81	2.00
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.03	1.72	1.94
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.09	1.65	1.76
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.29	2.22	2.28
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.19	2.33	2.12
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.90	1.90	1.80
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.89	1.94	2.03
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.13	1.91	1.85
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.46	1.90	1.92
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.60	2.00	2.04
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.62	2.27	2.13

(b) *Seasonal Mortality rates in Urban and Rural areas.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX IX.

Death-rate at different age periods during 1937.

Years.	DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND CENSUS POPULATION.			Excess or deficit of female mortality.	DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND ESTIMATED POPULATION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total
Under one year ..	219·87	185·06	202·66	—34·81	199·95	166·32	183·22
—5 ..	38·34	36·08	37·24	—2·26	34·87	32·43	33·67
—10 ..	9·16	9·52	9·33	+0·36	8·33	8·56	8·44
10—15 ..	7·02	8·03	7·48	+1·01	6·39	7·22	6·76
15—20 ..	8·29	10·08	9·10	+1·79	7·54	9·06	8·23
20—30 ..	6·92	9·10	7·91	+2·18	6·29	8·17	7·15
30—40 ..	8·92	11·32	9·97	+2·40	8·11	10·10	9·02
40—50 ..	13·58	14·58	14·02	+1·00	12·35	13·11	12·68
50—60 ..	24·20	25·42	24·72	+1·22	22·00	22·85	22·37
60 and upwards ..	63·44	68·45	65·57	+5·01	57·70	61·52	59·33

Deaths according to Religions and Classes.

Years.	MUHAMMADANS.		HINDUS.		INDIAN CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under one year ..	202·36	171·32	253·16	209·17	173·07	170·33	98·15	117·77
1—5 ..	35·64	34·19	43·92	40·91	35·60	24·84	12·28	8·42
5—10 ..	8·77	9·09	9·87	10·45	9·59	8·78	5·94	4·83
10—15 ..	6·76	7·23	7·52	9·32	6·14	7·03	5·28	5·95
15—20 ..	7·88	9·23	9·00	11·53	7·08	8·50	5·65	5·38
20—30 ..	7·02	8·81	7·04	9·84	5·10	6·96	2·63	3·57
30—40 ..	8·91	11·39	8·97	11·49	9·99	10·69	6·35	5·23
40—50 ..	13·34	14·29	13·90	15·25	13·58	13·59	13·42	8·54
50—60 ..	24·12	23·66	24·46	28·28	25·77	24·95	17·93	12·05
60 and upwards ..	61·24	65·55	66·46	73·71	96·72	86·93	34·46	24·47
Total ..	22·09	22·89	25·03	26·62	22·41	22·37	12·35	11·72

Deaths according to sexes.

Years.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Excess of female over male death-rate.	RATIO CALCULATED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION.		Excess of female over male death- rate.
	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.		Males.	Females.	
1937 ..	297,676	23·3	258,592	24·3	1·0	21·0	21·7	0·7
1936 ..	302,644	23·7	259,648	24·4	0·7	21·8	22·3	0·5
1931—36 ..	..	25·2	..	26·7	1·5	..	..	..

APPENDIX X.

Statement No. I showing particulars of glycerinated vaccine lymph supplied from the Punjab Vaccine Institute, during the year 1937-38.

To whom supplied.	Total number of tubes supplied.	REMARKS.
Civil Surgeons, Municipal and District Medical Officers of Health, etc. in the Punjab.	100,470	
North-West Frontier Province	9,137	
Special Staff, Punjab	629	
States in the Punjab	6,293	
North-Western Railway	849	
Military Department in India	6,092	
Out of Punjab (Detail of the localities is given below) ..	16,575	
Grand Total ..	140,045	

Detail of the localities situated outside the Province, which were supplied with vaccine lymph from the Punjab Vaccine Institute, during the year 1937-38.

Indian States.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Nepal. | 1. Alwar State. |
| 2. Baluchistan. | 2. Jammu and Kashmir State. |
| 3. Waziristan. | 3. Porbandar State. |
| 4. Rajputana. | 4. Poonch State. |
| 5. Gilgit Agency. | 5. Lasbela State. |
| 6. Hyderabad (Sind). | 6. Kishengarh State. |
| 7. Central India. | 7. Karauli State. |
| 8. B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 8. Bikaner State. |
| 9. Kashghar. | 9. Kotah State. |
| 10. Ajmer-Merwara. | 10. Narsingarh State. |
| 11. Arabia (Muscat). | 11. Jhalawar State. |
| 12. Delhi Province. | 12. Khairpur Mir State (Sind). |

Statement No. II for 1937-38.

1. Number of tubes of vaccine lymph remaining from last year ..	28,177
Number of tubes of vaccine lymph prepared during the year ..	162,946
Total ..	191,123
Number of tubes of vaccine lymph issued during the year ..	140,045
Number of tubes of vaccine lymph used at the Institute ..	253
Number of tubes of vaccine lymph broken ..	487
Total ..	140, 785
Balance ..	50,338

2. Number of buffalo calves remaining from last year	..	Nil	}	286
Number of buffalo calves purchased and hired during the year	..	286		
Number of buffalo calves sold and returned to contractor	..	283	}	286
Number of buffalo calves returned to contractor unvaccinated	..	1		
Number of buffalo calves died (under operation)	..	1		
Number of buffalo calves died (post-operation)	..	1		
Number of buffalo calves remaining	..	Nil	}	
3. Number of cow calves remaining from last year	..	2		
Number of cow calves purchased and hired during the year	..	14	}	16
Number of cow calves sold and returned to contractor	..	14		
Number of cow calves returned unvaccinated	..	1	}	16
Number of cow calves balance	..	1		
4. Number of rabbits remaining from last year	..	2	}	25
Number of rabbits purchased during the year	..	23		
Number of rabbits died during the year	..	1	}	25
Number of rabbits killed during the year	..	19		
Number of rabbits sold during the year	..	2		
Balance	..	3		
5. Number of buffalo calves operated on	..			285
Number of buffalo calves successfully operated on	..			256
Number of cow calves operated on	..			13
Number of cow calves successfully operated on	..			12
Number of rabbits operated on	..			18
Number of rabbits successfully operated on	..			14
6. Average yield of pulp per buffalo calf	..			128.3 grammes.
Average yield of pulp per cow calf	..			41.8 grammes.
Average yield of pulp per rabbit	..			1.3 grammes.

Statement No. III.

Total number of tubes issued during 1937-38	..	140,045		
Total number of tubes issued free of charge to Special Staff, Punjab and North-Western Railway	..	1,478		
Total number of tubes issued on payment	..	138,567		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Representing an income of	..	1,38,567	0	0
Total amount realized and credited to Government during the year 1937-38 (up to date).		1,39,597	3	9
Total amount outstanding on 31st March, 1937	..	67,409	3	9
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1938	..	64,460	9	0
Actual turn over during the year 1937-38	..	1,39,455	2	0

The excess of Rs. 888-2-0 is due to letter post charges, etc., of vaccine lymph despatched to Kashmir and Jammu State and other localities. Of the amount outstanding on 31st March, 1938, a sum of Rs. 16,363-5-0 was realized up to 27th May, 1938, and efforts are being made to recover the balance.

Table showing Public Health Staff in Rural and Urban

RURAL AREAS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
Serial No.	Districts.	MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH HOLDING D. P. H.		SUB-ASSIS- TANT HEALTH OFFICERS (SUB-ASSIST- ANT SURGEONS).		School Medical Officers.	Public Analyst.	Sanitary Inspectors.	VACCINATION STAFF.			OTHER HEALTH STAFF PERMA- NENTLY EMPLOYED.				
		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.				Superintendents of Vaccinations.	Male Vaccinators.	Female Vaccinators.	Dispensers.	Mates or supervisors.	Coolies.	Sweepers.	Others.
1	Hissar ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	17	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	13	..	1	13	22	1	..
3	Gurgaon ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Karnal ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	19	..	1	3	9	56	..
5	Ambala ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	13	..	1	5	..	..	..
6	Simla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kangra ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	16	..	2	1	4	47	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	16	..	1	14	28	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	..	1	5	..	1	..
10	Ludhiana ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	..	1	1	10	2	..
11	Ferozepore ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	17	..	1	7	22	1	..
12	Lahore ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	18	..	1	7	12	..	..
13	Amritsar ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	Sialkot ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	18	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Gujranwala ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	..	1	..	4	6	..
17	Sheikhupura ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	..	1	1	4	..	..
18	Gujrat ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	14	..	1	..	5	..	..
19	Shahpur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	19	..	1	..	..	..	..
20	Jhelum ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	1	1	..	4	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Attock ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	12	1	1	2	6	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Montgomery ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	29	..	1	..	..	..	..
25	Lyallpur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	19	..	1	4	8	3	..
26	Jhang ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	..	1	4	8	52	6
27	Multan ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	19	..	1	..	4	..	..
28	Muzaffargarh ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	..	1	4	2	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	13	..	1	..	4	20	..
Total ..		28	..	12	..	..	..	48	39	422	2	27	71	156	189	17

XI-A.

Areas of the Punjab during the year 1937.

URBAN AREAS.

10		11		12	13	14	15			16				
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH HOLDING D. P. H.		SUB-ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICERS (SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS).					VACCINATION STAFF.			OTHER HEALTH STAFF PERMANENTLY EMPLOYED.				
Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.	School Medical Officers.	Public Analyst.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Superintendents of Vaccination.	Male Vaccinators.	Female Vaccinators.	Dispensers.	Mates or supervisors.	Coolies.	Sweepers.	Others.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	12	..	302	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	4	..	106	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	16	6	306	..
1	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	4	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	212	26
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
1	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	9	1	..	27	15	387	..
1	..	..	4	..	..	6	1	4	..	1	4	4	371	98+3 clerks 1 peon.
2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	1	3	15	4	434	132
1	..	..	..	..	1	22	1	30	2	..	105	..	1,854	..
1	..	2	..	2	1	7	..	18	2	..	66	..	672	551
1	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	2	185	77
..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	131	48
..	1	..	..	3	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	6	1	121	45
1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	10	1	136	40
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	1	2	6	375	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	13	..	196	37
1	..	..	4	..	1	9	1	3	1	..	24	4	602	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	148	..
15	9	3	24	17	4	143	5	155	8	6	304	44	6,682	1,206

APPENDIX XI-B.

Table showing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Health Visitors and Trained Midwives in Rural and Urban areas of the Punjab Province for the year 1937.

District.	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.						Trained Health Visitors.	Trained Midwives.	Trained Dais.	REMARKS.			
	CENTRES MAINTAINED BY												
	Government.		Local and Municipal Bodies.		Other Agencies.								
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hissar	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	
Rohtak	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	12	28	
Gurgaon	1	3	1	3	..	12	10		
Karnal	4	..	4	..	4	22	73	
Ambala	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Simla	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	
Kangra	1	..	1	..	1	50	7	
Hoshiarpur	1	..	1	4	2	4	1	
Jullundur	1	1	1	1	..	6	60		
Ludhiana	1	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	1	23	
Ferozepore	5	1	..	2	5	3	..	73	39		
Lahore	..	1	1	7	1	1	2	9	3	1	2	6	
Amritsar	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	
Gurdaspur	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	7		
Sialkot	1	3	..	1	1	4	..	1	60	132	
Gujranwala	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sheikhupura	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	
Gujrat	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Shahpur	1	5		
Jhelum	1	..	1	..	..	3	3		
Rawalpindi	4	..	4	..	3	26	57	
Attock	3	..	3	..	22	40		
Mianwali	1	..	1	..	4	14		
Montgomery	1	..	5	..	6	..	1	94	140	
Lyallpur	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	19	42		
Jhang	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	14	23		
Multan	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	9	66		
Muzaffargarh	1	..	1	..	62	..		
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	..	1	..	2	3		
Total	..	1	17	19	7	41	24	63	7	17	500	801	

NOTE.—(a) Four North-Western Railway centres are not included in this statement.

(b) Two extra health visitors are employed at the Health Centre, Simla.

(c) In some cases columns 12 and 13 show only the number of trained dais in employment.

APPENDIX XII.

Public Health Expenditure in towns.—The total income of Municipal Committees (123 in number) after excluding the opening balances of Rs. 32,84,392 and Rs. 5,49,277 under the head suspense account amounted to Rs. 1,58,14,298 as compared with Rs. 1,52,53,128 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on public health measures including the amount of grant-in-aid given by the Government amounted to Rs. 46,40,190 as compared with Rs. 46,64,841 in the previous year. The percentage of income spent on public health measures was 29·34 while the cost per head of public health measures was Rs. 1-12-4 as compared with Rs. 1-13-4 in the previous year and Rs. 1-12-5 in the year 1935.

The details in respect of the expenditure on public health measures during 1936-37 and the previous year are given in the table below :—

						EXPENDITURE.	
						1935-36.	1936-37.
						Rs.	Rs.
PUBLIC HEALTH.							
A.—Direction	..	..	..	..	..	3,16,797	3,30,497
B.—Vital Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	19,410	18,549
C.—Infant Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	66,822	88,165
D.—Vaccination	..	..	..	..	..	55,893	54,542
E.—Plague and other Epidemic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	89,098	95,136
F.—Conservancy—							
(1) Removals	..	..	..	..	..	14,55,178	15,47,660
(2) Disposals	..	..	..	..	..	1,79,616	1,63,893
G.—Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	7,68,984	10,01,322
H.—Control of Food Supplies—							
(1) Markets	..	..	..	..	..	70,756	32,435
(2) Slaughter-Houses	..	..	..	..	..	67,097	61,135
(3) Licensing of food supplies	..	..	..	..	..	101	41
(4) Public Analyst	..	..	..	..	..	11,798	14,079
J.—Burning and burials of paupers	..	..	..	..	..	11,923	12,621
K.—Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	35,251	27,521
Total	..	..	..	..	..	31,45,724	34,47,596
WATER-SUPPLY.							
A.—Direction	..	..	..	..	..	66,134	77,453
B.—Collection of revenue	..	..	..	..	..	38,268	42,003
C.—Cost of Canal Water	..	..	..	..	..	43,517	41,805
D.—Maintenance	..	..	..	..	..	9,03,852	7,84,577
E.—Loans	..	..	..	..	..	1,24,035	1,09,545
F.—Water analysis	..	..	..	..	..	1,308	3,421
G.—Capital Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	3,42,003	1,33,790
Total	..	..	..	..	..	15,19,117	11,92,594

A perusal of the above table will show that there was increase in expenditure under Public Health generally and decrease under the head Water-Supply generally. In the case of Small Towns 104 in number, the total income excluding opening balance was Rs. 7,51,882 whereas their expenditure on public health measures including grant-in-aid was Rs. 2,21,126 or 29·41 per cent of their income.

APPENDIX XIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEATH RATES FROM CHOLERA, SMALLPOX, "FEVER" AND DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA FOR THE FIVE YEARS PRECEDING AND FOR THE PERIOD SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER-SUPPLY OR BOTH IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS.

Towns.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF WORKS OF		AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATE SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER- SUPPLY OR BOTH.					AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATE FOR THE FIVE YEARS PERIOD PRECEDING THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER-SUPPLY OR BOTH.					REMARKS.
	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	"Fever."	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	"Fever".	Dysentery and arrhoea.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bhiwani	..	1923	1933	0.02	1.29	13.42	1.86	0.02	0.6	11.4	1.8		
Rohtak	1931	0.16	0.28	12.89	0.91	0.5	0.3	27.7	1.2		
Rewari	1920	0.38	0.14	7.99	1.59	0.4	0.4	8.5	3.2		
Karnal	..	1931	..	0.30	0.06	15.88	1.76	0.4	0.6	20.1	1.4		
Ambala	1895	0.35	0.37	11.87	2.65	0.5	0.4	19.3	6.4		
Kalka	1890	0.46	0.20	9.10	0.83	1.7	0.2	15.2	3.9		
Jagadhri	..	1929	..	0.46	0.08	26.00	1.88	0.2	1.0	25.7	2.4		
Simla	..	1893	1893	0.03	0.31	9.96	1.01	..	1.1	17.1	1.4		
Dharamsala	1908	0.38	0.10	9.04	1.80	0.3	..	6.1	1.6		
Hoshiarpur	..	1925	..	0.52	0.47	10.91	1.26	0.2	0.7	9.5	0.1		
Jullundur	..	1924	..	0.15	0.28	10.78	2.04	0.4	0.2	11.9	2.3		
Ludhiana	..	1895	1909	0.22	0.90	15.06	2.57	0.4	2.7	20.8	1.6		
Jagraon	..	1907	..	0.34	0.88	11.87	1.32	0.6	1.5	9.3	2.0		
Ferozepore	..	1916	..	0.38	0.32	9.93	1.51	0.2	0.7	9.8	1.1		
Zira	..	1913	..	0.73	0.27	16.78	0.71	0.3	4.0	16.6	0.9		
Fazilka	..	1913	..	0.34	0.38	19.06	1.41	2.2	2.6	21.4	1.7		
Muktsar	1925	0.04	1.43	10.31	0.92	0.04	0.04	11.3	1.1		
Abohar	1929	..	0.24	6.49	0.33	..	1.1	7.8	1.1		
Moga	..	1930	..	0.01	0.39	12.03	0.21	2.4	1.0	9.3	0.2		
Lahore	..	1921	1881	0.56	0.85	18.28	1.65	0.2	0.6	20.0	1.3		
Kasur	..	1922	..	1.33	0.24	11.74	1.16	1.6	1.0	21.8	1.0		
Anritsar	..	1885	1904	0.38	0.70	22.54	1.59	0.4	0.7	31.3	1.8		
Jandiala	..	1924	..	0.39	0.51	15.32	1.21	0.03	1.0	17.1	0.7		
Gurdaspur	..	1918	..	0.13	0.47	13.52	1.65	0.6	0.3	14.2	3.1		
Dalhousie	1894	0.03	0.02	10.04	1.50	..	..	9.6	2.4		
Pathankot	..	1915	..	0.85	0.34	16.22	1.86	0.8	0.7	12.4	2.8		
Sialkot	1915	0.41	0.32	12.46	2.00	3.0	1.2	9.6	2.3		
Gujranwala	..	1892	..	0.45	0.95	17.33	1.11	0.5	0.6	19.7	1.7		
Sangla	1924	0.05	0.45	3.68	0.23	10.4	1.1	7.1	0.2		
Gujrat	..	1906	..	0.61	0.25	17.92	1.62	0.3	0.2	16.9	1.9		
Bhera	..	1917	..	0.15	0.78	17.77	1.70	0.3	0.7	17.8	1.7		
Sargodha	..	1907	1907	0.06	0.32	5.57	1.19	0.03	Not available.	..	..
Khushab	..	1923	1923	0.01	0.69	12.61	1.43	0.1	0.3	14.3	1.6		
Jhelum	0.42	0.38	11.98	1.42	1.5	0.3	14.0	2.1		
Pind Dadan Khan	..	1908	..	0.33	0.80	18.77	2.19	1.1	0.7	23.1	3.6		
Rawalpindi	..	1909	1887	0.49	0.35	16.90	2.11	0.5	0.1	16.4	3.4		
Murree	1894	0.06	0.08	13.82	1.37	0.7	0.4	14.8	0.9		
Mianwali	1904	0.15	0.48	22.55	1.93	..	Not available.	..	..
Lyallpur	..	1904	1904	0.11	0.97	15.01	0.88	*2.8	*0.4	*16.3	*2.1		
Gojral	..	1916	1916	0.09	0.32	6.47	0.57	..	..	10.5	..	
Tandlianwala	..	1924	1924	0.08	0.53	10.24	0.23	0.8	0.8	4.6	..		
Toba Tek Singh	..	1914	1914	..	0.15	4.88	0.14	..	..	4.6	10.4	
Jaranwala	..	1913	1913	0.03	0.12	8.59	0.34	..	Not available.	..	..
Multan	..	1928	1928	0.13	0.66	14.84	2.99	0.01	1.0	14.7	2.0		
Shujabad	..	1907	..	0.03	0.36	19.03	1.66	0.7	1.1	31.1	2.9		
Dora Gahazi Khan..	..	1922	..	0.03	0.20	13.51	2.19	2.0	0.6	15.9	1.6		

*Figures available for four years only.

*Figures available for four years only.

APPENDIX XIV.

Proceedings of the Sanitary Board, Punjab, during the year 1937-38. (From 1st April, 1937 to 31st March, 1938).

The Sanitary Board, Punjab, during the period under review, was composed as follows :—

President—

The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education.

Secretary—

- (1) Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Nicol, I.M.S., from 1st April, 1937 to 20th July, 1937, and from 30th August, 1937 to 31st March, 1938.
- (2) Khan Bahadur Dr. A. H. Butt, Director of Public Health, from 21st July 1937 to 29th August, 1937.

Official members—

- (1) The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Medical and Local Government Departments,
- (2) The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Finance Department,
- (3) The Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch,
- (4) The Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab,
- (5) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab,
- (6) The Commissioner, ^{Ambala}_{Lahore} Division.

Non-official members—

- (1) Mian Abdul Aziz, M.L.A., Bar.-at-Law,
- (2) Shaikh Karamat Ali, M.L.A., Pleader,
- (3) Rai Hari Chand, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.,
- (4) Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan, M.L.A.,
- (5) Rai Bahadur Mr. Mukand Lal Puri, M.L.A.,
- (6) Khan Haibat Khan Daha, M.L.A.,
- (7) Lieutenant Sodhi Harnam Singh, M.L.A.

Two meetings of the Board were held during the year.

A sum of Rs. 4,85,740 was placed at the disposal of the Board in August 1937, for grant-in-aid to local bodies in the Province during the year. This amount was reduced by Rs. 480 but again supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 7,640 in March, 1938, which ultimately raised the total allotment to Rs. 4,92,900.

The above sum was disbursed as per detail given below :—

Urban Works.

	Rs.
1. Trial bore-holes and experimental tube-wells at Sarangpur or Handesra, Ambala.	5,000
2. Ludhiana waterworks tube wells for reservoir ..	7,100
3. Rohtak water-supply extension (J. H. M. H. School).	4,822
4. Sialkot water-supply extension	9,504
5. Abohar „ „ „ „	17,782
6. Ambala Sadar Bazar water-supply	13,454

Urban Works—concl'd.

	Rs.
7. Rohtak water-supply extension (Mandi and Kath Mandi).	1,860
8. Pathankot water-supply extension	813
9. Pind Dadan Khan water-supply	75,000
10. Isakhel water-supply	5,475
11. Ambala city water-supply (air lift installation at Handesra).	15,793
12. Jullundur drainage scheme	10,244
13. Drainage extension scheme, Mandi Baha-ud-Din (Gujrat).	22,975
Total ..	1,89,822

Rural Works.

	Rs.
1. Construction of a well at village Sundran (Ambala).	4,097
2. Trial boring at village Kalri (Mianwali) ..	1,683
3. Improvement to rural water-supply (Muzaffargarh district).	2,360
4. Trial boring in Pehowa Fair Area (Karnal) ..	1,527
5. Construction of wells at villages Karoli and Phangtoli (Gurdaspur).	14,000
6. Bit Ilqa water-supply, Hoshiaspur District ..	1,06,000
7. Jhelum rural water-supply extension village Saroba.	40,000
8. Jhelum rural water-supply extension villages Kundal and Kindwal.	57,000
9. Improvement to water-supply, Dara Kharani (Ambala).	872
10. Kulu water-supply scheme (Kangra) ..	30,000
11. Vehoa „ „ „ (Dera Ghazi Khan) ..	7,957
12. Choha „ „ „ (Shahpur) ..	6,359
13. Completion of a well at Dulyani (Ambala) ..	2,685
14. Pakpattan Baba Farid Fair Area water-supply (Montgomery).	20,300
15. Pavement of main streets of village Mustafabad (Ambala).	541
16. Drainage scheme Thatti Balochan (Sheikhpura).	6,610
Total ..	8,01,991
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,91,813

A sum of Rs. 1,087 only was left over as balance.

The Board continued to tender advice in regard to the Sanitary works and accorded administrative approval to a number of schemes placed before it.

APPENDIX I.

Annual Report of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, for the year 1937.

1. Administration.—Mr. D. A. Howell, M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Mech. E., held the post of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, except for the period from 17th June, 1937, when his services were transferred to Karachi Municipal Corporation after which he went on leave till December 13, 1937, and Rai Sahib Lala Kundan Lal, I.S.E., held the charge of the post.

Lala Devi Chand, Assistant Engineer, held the post of Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer throughout the year.

2. Executive officers. (a) *Public Health Divisions.*—Mr. D. C. Khanna and Mr. J. S. Sethi, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., continued in executive charge of the 1st Lahore Public Health Division and the 2nd Lahore Public Health Division respectively, throughout the year.

(b) *Public Health Sub-Divisions.*—The following officers held charge of the Sub-Divisions of the Circle :—

(I) *First Lahore Public Health Sub-Division.*—L. Guranditta Mal Khosla, A.M.Inst.C.E., Assistant Engineer, was the Sub-Divisional Officer till June 4, 1937, when he was succeeded by S. Hukam Singh, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, who remained in charge for the rest of the year.

(II) *Second Lahore Public Health Sub-Division.*—Mr. A. M. Malik, B.Sc. (Hons.), Assistant Engineer, was the Sub-Divisional Officer till June 3, 1937, when he was succeeded by Lala Nand Lal, Sub-Engineer, who was in charge for the rest of the year.

(III) *Montgomery Public Health Sub-Division.*—S. Hukam Singh, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, was the Sub-Divisional Officer from January 1, 1937, till May 26, 1937, when he was relieved by L. Ganga Ram, Senior Overseer, who continued in charge till he was relieved by Lala Guranditta Mal Khosla, A.M. Inst.C.E., Assistant Engineer, who held charge of the Sub-Division from October 11, 1937, till the end of the year.

(IV) *Bhiwani Public Health Sub-Division.*—The charge of this Sub-Division was held by Lala Nand Lal, Sub-Engineer, till May 25, 1937, when he was relieved by Lala Piyare Lal, Senior Overseer, who held charge till June 12, 1937, and also from August 23 to August 31, 1937.

Mr. A.M. Malik, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, held charge of the Sub-Division from June 12 to August 23, 1937, and Mr. S. M. Dean, Assistant Engineer, held charge from August 31st, till the end of the year.

3. Progress of Public Health Engineering Works in the Province.—Good progress was maintained on the development of Public Health Engineering works throughout the year as will be seen from the details given later. Several important schemes were commenced and a number of new pumping plants and other mechanical installations totalling to about 250 brake horse power were installed or in course of installation during the year and it is estimated that mechanical installations amounting to a total of 9,250 B.H.P. were in existence or in course of installation in connection with the Government or Municipal public health engineering works throughout the Province at the end of the year under review.

There are now upwards of sixty important public water supply schemes with a capacity of over twenty-three millions of gallons, daily supply, completed, or under construction in the Province. A feature of recent developments is the number of rural water-supply schemes which are in course of design or construction. It is anticipated that as time proceeds, these classes of works will assume still greater importance in the activities of the Circle.

4. Borings.—21 No. important borings for tube-wells for water were in hand in the Circle during the year besides which a considerable number of shallow tube-wells for hand-pumps were sunk.

The tube-well strainers in general use in various tube-well works of the Circle are the "Tej" (brass), the "Phoenix" (cadmium plated) and the "Essbee" (consisting of a coir rope strainer). All these are of Indian manufacture, two being made at Lahore and the other at Calcutta.

In addition to the boring works in hand in the Circle, a number of schemes of District Boards and other local bodies for borings and small tube-wells have been sanctioned.

5. Activities of the Public Health Circle.—The major activities of the Circle during the year comprised the following classes of work :—

- (i) Execution of public health engineering works for Government buildings and institutions.
- (ii) Execution of public health engineering works for local bodies, such as municipal committees, small town committees, notified area committees and district boards.
- (iii) Maintenance and operation of public health engineering works in connection with Government buildings and institutions and management of Government residential estates at Lahore.
- (iv) Maintenance and operation of public health engineering works of local bodies.
- (v) Preparation of projects for public health engineering works for Government institutions, etc.
- (vi) Preparation of projects for public health engineering works of local bodies, etc.
- (vii) Inspection of water-supply works and other sanitary works of local bodies.
- (viii) Inspection of and advising on fire protection of Government buildings and in connection with the establishment and maintenance of fire brigades of local bodies throughout the province.
- (ix) Technical advice and designs for the Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, in connection with rural uplift work.

The more important items of works carried out during the year are briefly described as follows :—

6. Execution of public health engineering works for Government buildings and institutions. (1) *Providing water-supply, drainage, sanitary and air-conditioning installations in the New Council Chamber at Charing Cross, Lahore,—estimated cost Rs. 1,0,094.*—During the year under report, all the machinery required for air conditioning has been installed. The fresh air supply and return air ducts in all parts other than the Council Chamber proper have been erected ; all the piping for cold and hot water have been installed and most of the sanitary fittings have been fitted in position, in fact the construction progress is up to date with the building work. The tube-well water-supply is functioning satisfactorily and the septic tank and sewage pumping installation is finished and is in use. It is anticipated that the Council Chamber will be finally finished and ready for occupation by the autumn of 1938.

(2) *Water-borne system of sewerage—Civil Secretariat, Lahore, estimated cost Rs. 23,023.*—These works have been finally completed and are functioning satisfactorily.

(3) *Drainage of New District Police Lines, Ludhiana, estimated cost Rs. 22,010—*All construction work has been completed and the scheme is functioning satisfactorily. The land for sullage disposal is still not acquired, the matter being in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana.

(4) *Providing Water-supply—Police Training School, Phillaur, estimated cost Rs. 28,872.*—This scheme has been completed and is functioning satisfactorily, the tube-well pumping plant being automatically operated.

(5) *Additions and alterations of Materia-Medica Block, King Edward Medical College, Lahore—Water-supply, gas, laboratory fittings, sanitary installation and laboratory furniture, estimated cost Rs. 14,564.*—These works have been completed and are functioning satisfactorily.

(6) *Providing Water-supply, drainage and sanitary installation, New Police Station, Ferozepore Road, Lahore—Subsidiary blocks, estimated cost Rs. 11,100.*—This work comprises extensions of water-supply and water carriage sanitary installation for the inspectors, sergeants and constables' quarters in the subsidiary blocks. Good progress has been made and the works are approaching completion.

(7) *Water-supply Scheme for Pirmahal Mandi, District Lyallpur, estimated cost Rs. 78,139.*—The first tube-well has been completed and tested. The quality of the

water is not very good but it has been passed by the Public Health Department and the second tube-well has been put in hand. The contract for pipelaying, construction of service reservoir, pumping stations and staff quarters has been let, and the cast iron pipes, valves and specials have been purchased.

(8) *Water-supply Improvements, Vaccine Institute, Lahore, final revised estimated cost Rs. 8,855.*—This scheme has been completed and is functioning satisfactorily.

(9) *New Police Lines, Jullundur. Scheme for water-supply and drainage, estimated cost Rs. 33,331.*—This is a new Police Lines under construction between the City and the Cantonments. The Scheme covers the cost of a comprehensive water-supply and surface drainage system. Water will be pumped electrically by vertical spindle, multi-stage, borehole pumps, each of a capacity of 5,000 gallons per hour, from 2 tube-wells each about 250 feet deep. The water will be delivered into a brickwork and reinforced concrete overhead service reservoir, capacity 4,250 gallons, whence it will be distributed through cast iron and galvanized iron pipelines for domestic purposes. Water will also be pumped direct for irrigation of parade grounds and other garden plots. The sullage will be discharged into collecting sumps on the Agricultural farm close by and electrically pumped on to the adjacent land where it will be disposed of by cultivation.

The tube-wells have been completed and the machinery as well as cast iron and galvanised iron pipes and specials for distribution have been placed on order, while the contract has been let for the drainage works.

(10) *Water-supply and sanitary installation for 3 new Barrack Blocks, Male Mental Hospital, Lahore, estimated cost Rs. 37,594.*—The scheme comprises a complete water-supply and sanitary installation for 3 new double-storeyed blocks, each to accommodate about 100 patients. Water-supply extension mains will be laid from the existing water-supply distribution system which derives its water from tube-wells and percolation wells. The drainage works will discharge into a large septic tank, about 9,000 gallons capacity, in the Institution garden, to the south-east of the new blocks and the effluent will be used for irrigation of the garden. The work has been put in hand and is approaching completion.

(11) *Remodelling of Water-supply, District Jail, Sialkot, estimated cost Rs 15,736.*—The scheme consists of the reorganization of the water-supply arrangements of the Jail which originally depended on a percolation well inside the Jail equipped with a pair of oil engine driven "Boulton" elevators. The yield of the well is inadequate.

The new scheme provides a new source of supply consisting of a tube-well outside the Jail, equipped with electrically driven borehole type pumping plant to deliver about 8,000 to 10,000 gallons per hour into a reinforced concrete overhead service reservoir of a capacity of 8,000 gallons. The scheme will afford an ample supply of domestic and irrigation water to the Jail.

The tube-well is under construction and the reservoir and pipelines are being taken in hand.

(12) *Phalgu Fair Water-supply, District Karnal, estimated cost Rs. 14,739.*—An independent water-supply consisting of a tube-well about 300 feet deep equipped with diesel engine driven, air lift cum-booster plant delivering about 10,000 gallons per hour into an overhead pressed steel reservoir capacity 30,000 gallons, erected temporarily on staging, was installed for the fair held in September, 1937. The water was distributed through a skeleton system of galvanised iron pipelines and taps.

The works were carried out expeditiously and were completed just in time for the fair although the funds were allotted very late. The airlift plant, reservoir, pipelines, etc., were dismantled after the fair.

(13) *Tube-well Shalimar Gardens, Lahore, estimated cost Rs. 14,572.*—This scheme consists of the provision of a large tube-well at the Shalimar Gardens, Lahore, for the Archaeological Department. It will have a capacity of 34,000 gallons per hour ($1\frac{1}{2}$ cusecs) and will be equipped with an electrically operated multistage borehole pumping unit. The water will be used for irrigation and for operation of the fountains installed in the Gardens. The plant and machinery has been placed on order and the tube-well boring work will be commenced in January, 1938.

(14) *Water-supply—Police Lines, Hissar, estimated cost Rs. 9,990.*—This is a small skeleton scheme of water-supply based on a tube-well in the Police Lines, Hissar, equipped with an electrically operated, deep well, turbine pump having a capacity of 3,000 gallons per hour. The scheme has been completed and is functioning satisfactorily.

7. Execution of Public Health Engineering Works for local bodies—

(1) *Ludhiana Waterworks, second independent tube well near Southern Reservoir, estimated cost Rs. 22,234.*—This tube-well installation has been completed satisfactorily and is functioning well, giving a yield of about 20,000 gallons per hour which is equal to two-thirds the hourly yield of the main water-supply scheme of the town. The tube-well is equipped with an automatically operated, electrically driven, vertical spindle, turbine pumping set of the borehole type of most modern design.

(2) *Proposed swimming bath at King Edward Medical College, Lahore, estimated cost Rs. 29,750.*—The construction of the swimming bath, including the roofing work, has been completed. The flooring and electrical installation and fitting up of dewatering pumping plant will be carried out in 1938.

(3) *Further extensions of Sheikhpura Old Town Drainage Scheme, estimated cost Rs. 21,698.*—This scheme has been completed and is working satisfactorily.

(4) *Palampur Water-supply Scheme, estimated cost Rs. 25,991.*—This scheme was completed early in the hot weather of 1937 and has functioned satisfactorily ever since, giving a continuous supply of wholesome spring water to the town.

(5) *Sheikhpura Drainage—New disposal works, estimated cost Rs. 48,913.*—The carrying out of the scheme has been delayed, owing to objections against the site of the disposal works and pumping station. This was eventually settled by shifting the site as advised by the local authorities, but when the land acquisition of 12.42 acres for sewage farm was notified, it was discovered that the acquisition costs were much in excess of the original estimated amount given by the local revenue officer and the estimate has had to be revised. It is anticipated that the outfall works and pumping station will be completed in 1938.

(6) *Sheikhpura—Surface drainage of Thatti Balochan area, estimated cost Rs. 13,221.*—This is a project for surface drainage and pavements of Thatti Balochan suburb of Sheikhpura. Tenders are being called for the work, which will be completed in 1938.

(7) *Shahzada Nangal and Kotli drainage, Gurdaspur, estimated cost Rs. 12,670.*—Work is held up owing to a dispute about road boundaries.

(8) *Montgomery Drainage Scheme, estimated cost Rs. 5,97,290.*—Part I of this scheme has been completed finally, including the storm water channels which were in hand in 1937.

(9) *Montgomery Drainage extensions, estimated cost Rs. 30,008.*—These consist of intramural drainage works in new blocks of the town for which there were no provisions in the main scheme—estimated cost Rs. 5,97,290. The works have been carried out of savings on Part I of the main scheme and more than half the work has been completed.

(10) *Fifty thousand gallons capacity reinforced cement concrete overhead reservoir at Montgomery, estimated cost Rs. 24,192.*—This reservoir has been completed and is functioning satisfactorily.

(11) *Multan Drainage Part I, estimated cost Rs. 1,22,976.*—No progress has taken place this year and the works are still lying disused, awaiting action by the Municipal Committee to start pumping operations, utilizing electric power.

(12) *Multan Drainage Part II, estimated cost Rs. 1 34,747.*—The Multan Municipal Committee has recently decided to put this scheme into operation in 1938, when various odd items of work still remaining, will be completed and the electrical pumping installation will be started up.

(13) *Okara Drainage Scheme, estimated cost Rs. 2,54,167.*—The whole of the drainage and sewerage works have been completed and are functioning satisfactorily. The road metalling work will be carried out in 1938.

(14) *Okara Water-supply, extensions of distribution system, estimated cost Rs. 11,199.*—The extensions have been completed and are in use.

(15) *Arafwala Drainage Scheme, Part II, original estimated cost Rs. 70,340, revised estimated cost Rs. 42,932.*—Due to changes in the areas of the town under development, this scheme has been revised. About Rs. 18,000 work has been completed and the balance is in hand and will be finished in 1938.

(16) *Khanna Skeleton Drainage Scheme, estimated cost Rs. 22,104.*—The scheme is approaching completion.

(17) *Kamoke Mandi Drainage, estimated cost Rs. 40,470.*—The outfall and disposal works of this scheme have involved a certain amount of sub-aqueous construction. It has been satisfactorily finished and the works are expected to be finally completed in April, 1938.

(18) *Sialkot drainage extensions (a) Artillery and Katcheri Road, estimated cost Rs. 49,932.*—The scheme was completed this year and maintained for some months by this department after which it was handed over to the local body. It is functioning satisfactorily.

(b) *Waterworks Mohalla, estimated cost Rs. 11,355.*—This is a scheme of intra-mural drains in the area adjacent to the Sialkot Waterworks headworks. The works are approaching completion.

(19) *Hafizabad and Garhi Awan Drainage Scheme and dewatering of ponds, estimated cost Rs. 1,19,502.*—The scheme has been finally completed. The sullage pumping installations have been put into operation.

(20) *Sialkot Waterworks extensions—Rangpura pumping station, estimated cost Rs. 22,595.*—The second tube-well has not been equipped with pumping plant so far.

(21) *Leh Canalization scheme, Rawalpindi, estimated cost Rs. 87,376.*—The masonry crossing of the channel under the Chaklala Road Bridge is in hand and the crossing under the Murree Road Bridge will be started shortly. It is hoped to complete the channel up to the Murree Road Bridge before the monsoon of 1938.

(22) *Shahpur Sudder Bazar drainage, estimated cost Rs. 10,914.*—This work has been finished and handed over to the local body.

(23) *Improvements to Rajgarh Pumping station and Chauburji Outfall, Lahore, estimated cost Rs. 22,251.*—The pumping station and plant installation has been completed and put into operation and the collecting tanks and their surroundings have been cleaned up and put into decent shape with the result that the previous nuisance has been abated. The plant is being operated day and night so as to dispose expeditiously the sewage discharge. The outfall sewer will be repaired and put into working order in 1938.

(24) *Thal Ilaqua Rural Water-supply, Jhelum District—extensions to Toba Village, estimated cost Rs. 47,727.*—These works have been completed and water is being supplied to Toba.

(25) *Bhiwani Drainage scheme, District Hissar, estimated cost Rs. 4,44 403.*—The two outfall and disposal works have been completed and put into operation. The outfall and disposal works will be maintained and operated by this department for a certain period before finally handing over to the local body.

(26) *Jagadhri Drainage extensions, estimated cost Rs. 3,081.*—This work has been finished and handed over to the local body.

(27) *Panipat Water-supply scheme, estimated cost Rs. 1,30,400.*—The distribution system has been completed and tested. The steel service reservoir has been delivered at site and the foundations are in hand. The land for the headworks has been acquired. The tube-well construction work is being put in hand and tenders for pumping machinery are being invited.

(28) *Mianwali District-Rural Water-supplies.—(a) Sanwans village, estimated cost Rs. 8,132.*—Good progress has been made. The pipe laying work is well advanced, the service reservoir is in hand and it is anticipated the scheme will be finished and put into operation early in 1938.

(b) *Burekhel Village, estimated cost Rs. 24,353.*—The pipes and materials for suspension crossings have been delivered and the pipe-laying work and construction of the service reservoir is in hand. It is expected that water will be supplied to the local population in the early part of the year 1938.

(29) *Shahpur District—Rural Water-supplies (a) Choa village, revised estimated cost Rs. 39,065.*—The revised estimate has been approved by Government but has not been received from the District Board, Shahpur. In the meantime, the pipes and materials for pipelines and suspension crossings are delivered at site and a contract has been approved to be given for pipelaying and reservoir construction. Work will be completed within a few months of the contract documents being accepted by the District Board, Shahpur.

(b) *Jabbi Village, original estimated cost Rs. 32,538.*—This scheme has been held up due to the population of the neighbouring village of Dhokri, laying claim to

the Jamani Spring. A fresh scheme is now under preparation for a joint water-supply for both Dhokri and Jabbi. The new project is expected to be ready in a few months.

(30) *Sakhi Sarwar Fair and Village Water-supply, District Dera Ghazi Khan, estimated cost Rs. 42,843.*—The tube-wells are under construction by the second Agricultural Engineer to Government, Punjab. The boring work is hazardous and difficult and progress is slow.

(31) *Fort Munro Water supply, Dera Ghazi Khan District, estimated cost Rs. 18,454.*—The construction work was put in hand in May 1937, and water was supplied in September, although certain jobs of work including laying the permanent outlet pipes from the storage tank through the dam have still to be carried out. This work is in hand. The estimate has had to be revised, the revised cost being estimated at Rs. 20,402.

(32) *Vehoa Water supply, Dera Ghazi Khan District, revised estimated cost Rs. 31,503.*—The revised estimate for this scheme has been sanctioned and the filtration and treatment plant is being placed on order. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in 1938-39.

(33) *Lahore Municipality—Krishan Nagar, Sant Nagar, Rajgarh and Ram Nagar drainage scheme, Lahore, estimated cost Rs. 1,97,854.*—This is a scheme of skeleton surface drainage with main sewers and disposal arrangements for the growing suburban areas on the west of Multan Road, Lahore.

The main sewer will be of brick, egg shaped, size 38" by 57", discharging into the existing Rajgarh outfall sewage pumping installation which will be enlarged.

Two tenders for the main and subsidiary sewers have been accepted, special pressed bricks for the inverts and arched work are being manufactured and the Administrator, Lahore Municipality, has been pressed to arrange for the necessary easements across open land for the sewer alignments. It is expected that actual construction work will be started in April, 1938.

(34) *Sargodha Municipality, drainage of Ice Factory area, estimated cost Rs. 10,953.*—The full funds have recently been deposited and tenders have been called for the work which will be carried out in 1938.

(35) *Bhiwani Water-supply—Coating G. I. service pipes with bitumen and providing 11 No. additional standposts, estimated cost Rs. 12,215.*—Due to the alkalinity of the sub-soil at Bhiwani, it was found that the galvanised iron service pipes to standposts, etc., were being rapidly eaten away. Action has been taken to expose and coat all these pipes with bitumen and also to provide eleven additional standposts to the requirements of the Municipal Committee. The work is in hand.

(36) *Rohtak Water supply, extensions to Jat Heroes Memorial High School, estimated cost Rs. 14,466.*—The scheme consists of a 3" i/d C. I. distribution pipeline about 8,000 feet long along the Delhi-Rohtak Road, in the direction of the above school. The pipes, valves and specials are on order and the pipe laying work will be carried out as soon as the pipes are received.

(37) *Testing yield of old coal shaft 190 feet deep, near Dandot for Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, estimated cost Rs. 20,000.*—This work was a job for Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, and involved the installation of a special design of diesel engine driven, deep well, turbine pump about 180 feet deep, slung in the shaft, the water being delivered from the shaft head through about a mile of 4" G. I. delivery pipeline and discharged over the edge of a precipice so that it could not re-enter the catchment area. The tests were carried out in June, 1937, and the shaft was completely dewatered.

(38) *Mian Channu Drainage—Part II, estimated cost Rs. 58,069.*—This consists of intramural surface drainage works in the Mandi and Abadi areas together with tubewell, service reservoir and cast iron pipelines for the flushing installation.

The drains have been practically completed. The boring work for the tube-well is in hand and the pumping plant has been ordered. The work is expected to be completed during 1938.

(39) *Khanewal Drainage Scheme, estimated cost Rs. 1,62,631.*—This is a comprehensive surface drainage scheme for the town area with intercepting and out-fall sewers of egg shaped brickwork, storm water channel, collecting tanks, sullage pumping station and sewage farm.

The disposal works, out-fall and intramural drainage system are well advanced and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in 1938-39.

(40) *Montgomery Drainage flushing installation, 4 No. Lorry filling standposts and 5 No. hydrants, estimated cost Rs. 9,422.*—This is a work of extensions to existing flushing distribution system. The work is approaching completion.

(41) *Filling of depressions along Grand Trunk Road at Lala Musa, estimated cost Rs. 6,209.*—A large pond or depression along the berms of the G. T. Road at Lala Musa, which was the cause of much nuisance, has been filled in and levelled off.

8. Maintenance and operation of public health engineering works in connection with Government buildings and institutions, etc.—All important water-supply and sanitary installations and cognate works relating to Government buildings and institutions throughout the province, continued to be maintained and run by the Circle for the year 1937 as usual. These works comprise water-supply installations consisting of tube-wells and percolation wells with steam, oil engine and electrically driven pumping plants, hand-pumps, pipe-lines, tanks, reservoirs, etc., sanitary installations consisting of fittings of all types; drains, sewers, sullage tanks, and sewage farms, disinfecting plants, gas plants, hot water supply and heating installations, air conditioning plants, laboratory installations, etc. Amongst important works brought into operation during the year may be mentioned the Police Training School water-supply scheme, Phillaur; New Police Lines drainage at Ludhiana; Vaccine Institute water-supply tube-well, Lahore; water-supply improvements at the Female Jail, Lahore; water-supply tube well at Police Lines, Amritsar and water-supply tube-well at Police Lines, Hissar, all of which are equipped with modern type electrically operated pumping installations.

The three Government estates at Lahore comprising 445 residential bungalows and quarters with the roads, lawns, drainage, water-supply systems and conservancy arrangements thereof continued to be maintained and administered by the Executive Engineer, II Lahore Public Health Division, Public Works Department. The work, as usual, included the realization of rents, water and conservancy charges as well as the making of allotments of residential buildings in the Rivaz Gardens and Chaburji Gardens estates.

In course of the year, six of the older bungalows on the G.O.R. Estate, which were not provided with damp-proof courses, were under pinned and cement concrete damp proof courses three inches thick covered with bitumen, were inserted.

9. Maintenance and operation of public health engineering works on behalf of local bodies.—The following important water-supply and drainage schemes were maintained and operated by divisions of the Public Health Circle on behalf of local bodies during the year under review :—

- (1) *Multan Municipal Committee.*—Multan waterworks.
- (2) *Dera Ghazi Khan Municipal Committee.*—Dera Ghazi Khan waterworks.
- (3) *Okara Municipal Committee.*—(a) Okara waterworks.
(b) Okara drainage works.
- (4) *Arafwala Municipal Committee.*—(a) Arafwala waterworks.
(b) Arafwala drainage works.
- (5) *Khanewal Municipal Committee.*—Khanewal waterworks.
- (6) *Pathankot Municipal Committee.*—Pathankot waterworks.
- (7) *Kangra District Board.*—Jawala Mukhi waterworks.
- (8) *Ambala Municipal Committee.*—Sarangpur subsidiary waterworks and airlift installation on two new experimental tube-wells at Handesra.
- (9) *Mian Channu Municipal Committee.*—Mian Channu drainage works.
- (10) *Ludhiana Municipal Committee.*—2nd independent tube-well, Ludhiana.
- (11) *Tribal area, Dera Ghazi Khan.*—Fort Munro water-supply works.
- (12) *Murree Joint Water Board.*—Murree water-supply works.
- (13) *Rawalpindi District Board.*—Nurpur Fair waterworks.
- (14) *Jhelum District Board.*—(a) Thal Ilaka waterworks.
(b) Choa and Katas Fair waterworks.

- (15) *Lahore Municipal Committee*.—(a) Shishmahal sewerage works.
 (b) Rajgarh sewage pumping station.
- (16) *Lahore Municipal Committee and Defence Department*.—Mianmir storm water channel, Lahore.
- (17) *Mianwali District Board*.—Musakhel waterworks.
- (18) *Pind Dadan Khan Municipal Committee*.—Pind Dadan Khan waterworks.
- (19) *Rawalpindi Cantonments and City*.—River Leh canalization, Rawalpindi.
- (20) *District Board, Attock*.—Tamman waterworks.
- (21) *Sialkot Municipal Committee*.—Katchery and Artillery road drainage works.

10. Preparation of projects for public health engineering works for Government buildings and institutions.—The estimated cost of projects for Government works during the year under review was as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	(a) Major works ..	6,85,730
	(b) Do do revised ..	1,22,725
2.	Minor works ..	3,45,807
3.	Maintenance and repairs works ..	3,12,112

	Total ..	14,66,374

Details of these projects are given in Statement " A " annexed.

11. Preparation of projects for public health engineering works for local bodies.—A considerable number of schemes for major and minor public health engineering works of local bodies were prepared during the year.

A list of these is attached in Statement " A " annexed.

A large number of projects which had been got out by the staff of local bodies were examined and those found in order were technically sanctioned, while the remainder were returned for further amendment or amplification in the light of detailed instructions and technical notes recorded by the officers who examined them.

A list of such projects is given in Statement " B " annexed.

12. Inspections of works of local bodies.—About 350 inspections of public health works in urban and rural areas were made by officers of the Circle during the year and reports prepared or advice tendered thereon.

13. Inspection of and advising on the fire protection of Government buildings and in connection with establishment and maintenance of fire brigades of local bodies.—Advice was tendered to many local bodies on the most suitable arrangements and equipment of fire brigades, while detailed specifications and other data were prepared to assist the local bodies to call for tenders for equipment. Tenders were scrutinized and technical assistance given to the authorities concerned in the selection of the most suitable offers.

14. Technical advice and designs for Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, in connection with rural uplift work.—Technical advice and drawings were supplied to the Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, in regard to public health engineering matters, when applied for.

15. The standard of maintenance and upkeep of public health engineering work of local bodies.—The standard of cleanliness and sanitation generally observed in urban areas, except some of the hill stations such as Simla, Dalhousie and Murree, continued to be unsatisfactory, and many municipal drainage and water-supply works in the plains the technical control of which is vested in the local bodies themselves are in a defective state and their efficiencies are impaired, due to neglect or failure to maintain them in a proper workmanlike manner. The life of pumping

machinery and other mechanical plants is dependant upon keeping such plants in a clean condition, well lubricated and properly adjusted and housed, and in the punctual replacement of worn or defective parts as well as the rectification of minor troubles without delay. A general failure to observe this golden rule has been noted. Again, supplies of proper stores, lubricants and spares required for efficient maintenance and operation of plants are not arranged for in a timely manner with the result that the establishment responsible for the operation of the plants is not given an opportunity to show what can be done.

All civil engineering works such as buildings, reservoirs, tanks, culverts, drains, sewers, channels, crossings, manholes, etc., require attention in the way of repairs and overhaul periodically, and such repairs if they are effected at reasonable intervals, work out much cheaper in the long run than if they are deferred for an indefinite period. The old adage—“*a stitch in time saves nine*” does not appear to appeal to many municipalities in the Punjab, however.

No drainage system can function properly unless the drains, sewers, collecting tanks and other works are kept clear of filth, silt, rubbish and other deposits. Such deposits must be removed clear away from the neighbourhood of habitations. This kind of maintenance work necessitates constant and unremitting attention of the responsible officials of the local bodies. Until these plain facts are clearly realized and municipal staffs are made to do their duty efficiently, insanitation and nuisance will continue to be the prevailing feature of municipal administration.

It is encouraging to record some advancement in the development of metering of private water-supply connections.

The Administrator, Lahore Municipality has under consideration the provision of meters on private connections in the Civil station of Lahore, from which water for gardening purposes is liable to be taken, and the first instalment of 750 rotary meters have been purchased.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the benefit of the metering system cannot be fully realized unless all private connections are fitted with meters. Moreover it is essential that meters shall be properly protected against risk of damage and shall be maintained at all times in good working order. These are important factors, the non-observance of which will result in the failure of any metering system. Bye-laws for enforcement of universal metering of all private connections have been forwarded by the Administrator of the Lahore Municipality to Government for approval.

The universal metering system is working satisfactorily on the Gazetted Officers' Residences Estate (35 No. meters) and the Chauburji Gardens Estate (500 No. meters) at Lahore. In both cases water is on tap continuously night and day, as compared with the meagre intermittent supply of about 9 hours daily when water is obtainable from the Lahore municipal supply, where no meters are installed. Compulsory metering of private water-supply connections is in force in the towns of Muktsar (242 meters), Abohar (300 meters), Pathankot (84 meters), Rohtak (172 meters), Bhiwani (50 meters), Dera Ghazi Khan (27 meters), Simla (1,645 meters), Murree (71 meters), Dharamsala (152 meters) and Rewari (145 meters). There are on the Lahore Municipal distribution system 462 metered connections.

At Campbellpur where about 362 No. metered connections were installed, the metering system has proved abortive because the consumers owned the meters and failed to keep them in order.

At Rawalpindi 918 No. meters are installed on private connections, but of these a certain number of consumers were allowed to purchase their own meters. The inevitable consequences will be a break-down of the metering arrangements and the local body is wasting money in introducing a system which is doomed to failure.

In order that the universal metering system shall prove successful, the meters *must* be vested in the water-works authority and should not be allowed to become the property of the consumers.

Particulars are given in the following pages of the present stages of development of public health engineering works in various towns and districts of the province.

The list is by no means exhaustive but an attempt has been made to cover the more important works.

16. Urban areas.—(1) *Abohar (population 14,035).*—A project for Rs. 53,346 for provision of a third storage and sedimentation tank and 2 additional slow sand filters, to enable the daily supply to be increased to 225,000 gallons per diem, together with an extension of the distribution system, has been administratively approved by the Sanitary Board, Punjab, which has given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 17,782. The detailed project is in hand and it is anticipated that work will be commenced in 1938. There are now 300 No. private connections all provided with rotary meters. The average daily supply in 1936-37 was 10 gallons per head.

(2) *Ambala City (population 35,193).*—Two shallow tube-wells about 60 feet deep were put down at Handesra in 1937 into shallow sandy strata. The yield in the first instance was very small but on persevering with the development by air lift, a yield of about 2,900 gallons per hour per tube-well was obtained. These experiments cost about Rs. 2,000 and water is being discharged by temporary air lift plant to the main pumping station which pumps the water to Ambala. The Sanitary Board, Punjab, in August, 1937, gave a grant of Rs. 5,000 for additional shallow developed tube-wells, on completion of which about 12,000 to 15,000 gallons per hour is expected to be available to augment the present meagre water-supply and a permanent air lift plant is expected to be provided in 1938.

(3) *Ambala Sudder Bazar (population 26,517).*—An estimate for Rs. 45,744 for two additional tube-wells equipped with electrically operated, deep well, borehole pumping sets to yield 8,000 gallons per hour each has been sanctioned. Funds are expected to be arranged to enable the work to be proceeded with in 1938.

The average daily yield from the existing source of supply in 1936-37 was 131,000 gallons, or 4.5 gallons per head per diem which was very scanty.

An estimate for Rs. 18,018 for re-organization of the distribution system was prepared and sent to the local body in 1937.

(4) *Amritsar (population 263,210).*—Four tube-wells put down at the main head-works the previous year have been connected up to the main pumping plant. In addition, the new electrically driven pumping equipment installed in 1932 has been started up and it is understood that it is being put into general use in place of the original steam pumping installation, which will be kept as a standby.

The Municipal Committee has under consideration the construction of three over-head service reservoirs each of 100,000 gallons capacity, two in the city area and one in the civil lines. The average daily supply for 1936-37 was 3,908,254 gallons or 15 gallons per head per diem. All domestic water-supply connections are unmetered.

There is pressing need for increasing the daily supply by new tube-wells and the reorganization of the water-supply distribution system is also urgent. The City's surface drainage system is dilapidated and has become an anachrony. The introduction of a sewerage system on modern lines should be aimed at.

(5) *Arifwala Mandi (population 3,201).*—The new water-supply installation is functioning well and a good supply of water is maintained. Draft bylaws for metering private connections have been prepared and sent to the local body but so far very few connections have been installed.

The drainage works recently carried out are in good order—the sullage being disposed of on a sewage farm outside the town. Branch drains in newly developed parts of the township are under construction as Part II of the drainage scheme.

(6) *Bhalwal (population 4,153).*—An estimate for Rs. 7,093 has been prepared for a deep borehole in order to prove the possibility of obtaining potable water from the lower sub-soil strata. Funds have not been provided so far, but if this bore is successful, it will be advantageous to put in a tube-well for the water supply of the town in place of the existing canal water source of supply.

(7) *Bhiwani (population 35,866).*—The water supply scheme, based on canal water as source of supply, has functioned satisfactorily, the average daily supply for the year 1936-37 being 128,128 gallons or 3.6 gallons per head per diem. A few extensions to the distribution system have been carried out. There are 50 metered private connections equipped with rotary meters. These are gradually being increased.

The new main drainage works have been practically completed and the two outfall works and pumping stations have been put into operation, the sullage being disposed of on the adjacent sewage farms which have an area of 45.3 acres.

(8) *Burewala* (population 3,271).—A main skeleton drainage scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 58,748 has been administratively approved by Government and funds out of the development grant are expected to be made available in 1938 to start construction.

(9) *Campbellpur* (population 7,997).—The overhauling of the waterworks pumping plant has been completed, but the waterworks distribution system is in bad condition and a great number of house service meters are out of order, while nothing effective has been done to increase the yield of water, which is exceedingly scarce especially in the dry hot weather. All private connections, numbering 362 No. are metered, but a very objectionable feature is that the meters belong to the consumers and are thus left to become derelict. The municipality has been advised to revise its water-supply regulations so that all meters shall be the property of the water-supply authority.

(10) *Chak Jhumra* (population 4,094).—This small town has a water-supply system based on canal water. The works are liable to pollution and not properly maintained. The average daily supply for the year 1936-37 was 34,770 gallons.

(11) *Dalhousie* (population 1,030-winter).—An independent subsidiary pipeline to serve the high level area on Upper Bakrota from the highest springs on the catchment area was carried out by the local body direct in 1937. The works will be inspected in 1938.

(12) *Dharmasala* (population 3,976).—The installation of meters on all private connections, in connection with this scheme, about 2 years ago, has done away with complaints of shortage of water and low pressure in certain parts of the distribution system.

There are 152 No. metered private connections, the meters being of rotary type.

(13) *Dera Ghazi Khan* (population 23,468).—These waterworks continue to be maintained in excellent condition. The average daily supply for the year 1936-37 was 176,430 gallons, which is equivalent to an average of 7.6 gallons per head per diem. There are 27 private connections, all of which are fitted with rotary meters.

A project for Rs. 3,33,244 to cover the cost of the first part of a main drainage scheme has been prepared for this town, but funds have not been provided so far.

(14) *Gojra* (population 9,779).—The condition, both of the water-supply and of the drainage works of this town is dilapidated and it is regretted that the municipal committee has failed to undertake effective measures to deal with the situation. The average daily supply of water to the town for the year 1936-37 was 100,000 gallons, or 10.2 gallons per head per diem.

(15) *Gujranwala* (population 58,716).—No improvement has been made in the unenviable record of this town in regard to development of public health engineering works. The drainage of the area east of the North Western Railway line is still in abeyance although the work was sanctioned in 1936.

A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 20,000 for drainage of the Baghbanpura pond into the head of a new dewatering drain recently built, starting near the crossing of distributory R. 3 over Quila Mian Singh Road, is under preparation and it is hoped that funds will be provided in 1938 to enable the work to be put in hand.

(16) *Gujrat* (population 25,604).—No sanitary engineering improvements have been effected so far as this backward town is concerned.

(17) *Gurdaspur* (population 11,116).—Nothing effective in the way of public health engineering works have been carried out here.

(18) *Gidderbaha Mandi* (population 3,686).—The water-supply scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 1,38,371, has been administratively approved by the Sanitary Board and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 46,124 offered on condition that the local body also agreed to undertake a skeleton surface drainage system to dispose of all waste water from standposts. Further progress is in abeyance.

(19) *Hafizabad* (population 14,431).—The drainage scheme has been put into operation and both outfall pumping stations are working and are functioning satisfactorily.

(20) *Hansi* (population 18,356).—Water-supply and drainage projects have been applied for by this town and the survey work will be put in hand in 1938.

(21) *Hissar* (population 21,179).—The water-supply scheme prepared in 1925 is still in abeyance. The local body has asked that a surface drainage scheme be prepared and the project work will be carried out in 1938.

(22) *Hoshiarpur* (population 25,925).—The new flushing tube well installation equipped with electrically driven pumping plant, completed in 1935, has functioned satisfactorily.

(23) *Jaranwala* (population 7,320).—The enlargement and reconstruction of the old surface drainage system and the water-supply works is urgently needed but the local body continues to be inactive in the matter.

(24) *Jagadhri* (population 13,268).—All extensions authorized to the intramural drainage scheme, estimated cost Rs. 1,34,966, have been completed and handed over to the local body for maintenance.

(25) *Jullundur* (population 74,295).—The drainage and outfall works are maintained in a very good state of repair and in a sanitary condition for which special mention should be made of the Municipal Medical Officer of Health who takes much interest in the work. The condition of the pumping plant, however, has deteriorated.

Part I (estimated cost Rs. 61,445) of the drainage extensions scheme has been sanctioned, and the construction work will be put in hand in 1938.

(26) *Kalka* (population 7,937).—The drainage and water-supply arrangements are in a general state of dilapidation and need to be reorganised.

(27) *Karnal* (population 25,371).—The surface drainage scheme completed in 1932 is functioning fairly satisfactorily. There is need of a protected system of water-supply for this town.

(28) *Khanewal* (population 11,205).—The skeleton water-supply scheme completed in 1936-37 continues to function satisfactorily. The average daily supply for the year 1936-37 was 39,044 gallons which is equivalent to 3.5 gallons per head per diem. The main drainage scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 1,62,631, has been put in hand and is expected to be completed in 1938-39.

(29) *Khanna* (population 6,555).—The skeleton drainage scheme, estimated cost Rs. 22,104, has been put in hand and is expected to be completed in May, 1938.

(30) *Lahore* (population 500,000). (i) *Waterworks*.—The average daily supply of water for the year 1936-37 was 9,000,000 gallons, or 18 gallons per head per diem for 500,000 population against 8,320,540 gallons or 16.64 gallons per head per diem for the previous year. The 2 large independent tube-wells near the Masti Gate and the Railway Station, respectively, have been completed at long last, and put into operation yielding about 50,000 gallons of water per hour jointly. Another large tube-well at the Badami Bagh Headworks has been sanctioned but has not been put in hand so far. Another tube-well which will have a capacity of between 30,000 and 40,000 gallons per hour has been sanctioned to be put down at Lange Mandi inside the City. There is urgent need of providing 3 or 4 large tube-wells at Badami Bagh Headworks so as to cut off the yield of the old trench wells and shallow percolation wells from which contaminated water is liable to be discharged and it is a pity that such important works are being delayed.

No repairs have been carried out to the main steel service reservoir at Lange Mandi previously reported to be in a dilapidated condition caused by corrosion, but it is anticipated that a contract for "Gunit" lining of 3 compartments, as well as the painting of the fourth compartment which has already been repaired by welding, will be given to Messrs. John Fleming and Co., Ltd., Engineers, Bombay in 1938. It is desirable that work should be taken in hand without delay to replace several failing independent tube-wells in the civil station such as Temple Road and Race Course road tube-wells and also to put down a few new tube-wells with overhead service reservoirs in order to keep ahead of population expansion.

The Administrator, Lahore Municipality, purchased during the year 750 No. rotary meters for the purpose of initiating the compulsory metering of private connections in the civil station area.

This scheme is likely to bring about considerable economy as well as lead to efficiency in the operation of the waterworks.

A comprehensive project for the reorganization of the Lahore water-supply works, including provision for development for the next 25 years up to 1961 for a population of 630,000, was prepared during the year. This has been administered

tively approved. It is advisable that the commencement of this scheme should be accelerated so far as possible.

(ii) *Drainage and sewerage*.—Progress was made during the year on the construction of the drainage scheme for the Saadi Park and Lytton Road areas estimated cost Rs. 76,062, and the main sewer as well as the bulk of the surface drains and pavements in the Saadi Park suburb were nearly completed. Certain important items of work relating to connections to sewers, ventilation and flushing arrangements are still to be carried out however.

The sewerage system, with new pumping installation, for the Shishmahal and Civil Secretariat area (which was reconstructed in 1936) continued to be maintained satisfactorily.

The construction of a new main sewage pumping station at the Rajgarh sewage outfall works was completed and the collecting tanks were cleaned and repaired.

The pumping station is equipped with three electrically driven, direct coupled, horizontal, centrifugal, sewage type pumping sets, each capable of dealing with 1,000 gallons per minute of crude, partially screened sewage. The plant has been put into operation and is functioning satisfactorily.

A scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 1,97,854 for skeleton drainage of the new suburban areas of Krishan Nagar, Sant Nagar and Rajgarh, west of the Multan road, has been technically sanctioned. The first instalment of funds has been allotted and tender notices have been issued. Construction work will be commenced in 1938.

A comprehensive sewerage and drainage project for the whole of the Lahore municipal area was prepared and submitted to Government. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,05,41,311 excluding Public Works Department charges and includes provisions for all main and branch sewers, drains, outfalls, disposal and treatment works on the bio-aeration system for a prospective population of 950,250 which is expected to be reached in 1975. There will be five separate outfall works with main pumping stations, and three bio-aeration treatment installations to deal with dry weather flows of 10,800,000 gallons, 8,200,000 gallons and 4,300,000 gallons per diem.

(31) *Ludhiana (population 69,262)*.—The large independent tube-well put down to 419 feet depth in 1936, has been equipped with an automatic float switch operated, electrically driven, deep well, turbine type, bor-hole pumping unit designed to pump 20,000 gallons of water per hour into the Southern service reservoir. The plant was put into operation in July, 1937, and has functioned satisfactorily thus increasing the municipal supply of water from 30,000 gallons to 50,000 gallons per hour.

A similar tube-well is intended to be constructed near the Northern service reservoir as soon as possible. The estimate for this work, Rs. 21,302, has been administratively sanctioned by the Sanitary Board, Punjab, which has given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 7,100. No progress has been made with the reconstruction of the main waterworks headworks pumping installation which is in a worn out condition. This should be expedited if a break-down is to be avoided.

The average daily supply of water for the year 1936-37 was 881,509 gallons or 12.7 gallons per head per diem as against 847,290 gallons or 12.1 gallons per head per diem for the preceding year.

(32) *Lyallpur (population 42,923)* (i) *Water-supply*.—No fresh developments in water-supply have been reported. The average daily supply for the year 1936-37 was 833,236 gallons or 19.1 gallons per head per diem as against 812,045 gallons or 18.91 gallons per head per diem for the preceding year.

(ii) *Drainage*.—The proposed reconstruction of the drainage outfall and disposal works is still at a stand still.

(33) *Moga (population 17,581)*.—The drainage scheme of this growing town is functioning fairly satisfactorily. The proposed water-supply scheme based on tube-wells as source of supply is still held up indefinitely by the local body, although a protected water-supply system is essential to protect the population against risk of water-borne diseases.

(34) *Mian Channu (population 4,349).*—Part I of the drainage scheme which was completed in 1935 continues to work satisfactorily. Part II, estimated cost Rs. 58,069, comprising intramural drains for the mandi and town areas, tube-well, service reservoir and flush water distribution system, has been put under construction and is expected to be completed in 1938.

(35) *Montgomery (population 26,154).*—The storm water drainage system in connection with Part I of the main drainage scheme and also a 50,000 gallons capacity overhead service reservoir were completed and the scheme has functioned satisfactorily during the year. The sewage farm has an area of 96 acres and the local body has let it on a rent of Rs. 8,650 per annum including the charges for supply of sullage. An estimate for Rs. 20,915 for provision of a second tube-well, equipped with electrically driven pumping plant has been prepared, and a project for extensions of the flush water mains is in hand, with the object of converting the flush water-supply system into a skeleton water-supply scheme for the town.

A scheme of extensions of the surface drainage system in newly developed areas, estimated cost Rs. 30,008, was put under construction during the year and the work is approaching completion. In 1938, works of metalling certain main streets and bazars, estimated to cost Rs. 39,401, will be undertaken out of the savings on the drainage works.

(36) *Muktsar (population 14,839).*—These waterworks functioned satisfactorily during the year. The average daily supply was 123,039 gallons or 8·3 gallons per head per diem as against 119,000 gallons or 8·01 gallons per head in the preceding year.

All private water supply connections of which there are 242 No. are fitted with rotary meters and the metering arrangements are reported to be giving satisfactory service.

There is need of enlarging the waterworks for which an estimate is pending with the local body. The municipal drainage system is old, dilapidated and inadequate for the requirements of the town and a wholesale re-organization scheme is overdue.

(37) *Multan (population 108,351).* (i) *Water-supply.*—The daily supply for the year 1936-37 was 236,173 gallons as against 234,548 gallons for the previous year. The 6th tube-well, started in 1936, has been satisfactorily completed and an electrically driven, deep well pumping set from one of the older tube-wells which had deteriorated, has been installed in connection with the new well, the yield of which is 24,933 gallons per hour at 10½ feet depression head. The works have continued to be maintained in satisfactory condition by the Executive Engineer, 1st Lahore Public Health Division.

There are still two of the original tube-wells installed in 1925, the strainers of which have got badly choked up. An estimate for Rs. 6,966 has been prepared for replacing one of these, which should be done expeditiously.

(ii) *Drainage.*—The works of parts I and II of the Drainage scheme are still disused, but information has been received that the Municipal Committee propose to put part II into operation early in 1938.

(38) *Murree Joint Water Board (summer population about 30,000).*—The joint water-supply scheme, between the Military and the Murree Municipality was maintained in a satisfactory manner throughout the year and the supply distributed for the year ending 31st March, 1937, was as follows :—

Military areas	..	..	..	28,181,251 gallons
Murree Municipality	..	..	..	21,929,324 gallons
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	50,110,575 gallons
				<hr/>

as against 46,392,224 gallons for the previous year.

(39) *Okara (population 10,712).*—This mandi town has gained importance due to the recent construction of a large cotton mill.

(i) *Water-supply.*—The water-supply scheme, completed in 1936, functioned satisfactorily throughout the year on a continuous supply basis and important extensions to the distribution system were carried out from savings on the cost of the main scheme. The average daily supply for the year 1936-37 was 114,391 gallons or 10·7 gallons per head per diem.

The Model Bye-laws for metering of all private connections have been adopted, but so far no private connections have been installed and the bulk of the supply is given through public standposts.

(ii) *Drainage*.—The surface drainage scheme (estimated cost Rs. 2,54,167) has practically been completed except for certain road metalling work which will be done in 1938. The outfall works and pumping station are in excellent condition and free from nuisance. The sewage farm which has an area of about 22 acres, is well cultivated and the rent obtained for the land, including the irrigation charges for the sullage which is applied by the broad irrigation method is Rs. 5,080 a year which is good.

(40) *Palampur (population 860)*.—A gravity water-supply scheme (estimated cost Rs. 25,991) was completed in 1937, the source of the supply being the Bundla spring. Water is delivered by a 2½" and 2" i/d G. I. pipeline about 9,000 feet long to a masonry reservoir at Palampur which has a capacity of 12,000 gallons, and is distributed therefrom through a few public taps. The scheme has functioned satisfactorily and a continuous supply of wholesome spring water is delivered.

(41) *Phullerwan (population 2,957)*.—A deep borehole and tube-well sunk to a depth of 652 feet with 48 feet of strainer at the bottom, was completed in 1936 but after test pumping, the water proved to be somewhat brackish and below the chemical standard approved by the Director of Public Health, Punjab. Accordingly, the town had to revert to the use of canal water for domestic purposes. When boring operations were carried out, other water bearing strata had been proved from 525 feet to 488 feet depth and the Executive Engineer decided to try to raise the tube-well pipes and strainer so that the strainer came opposite the higher water bearing strata above referred to. This was successfully accomplished and when the tube-well was retested, an ample yield of potable water of good quality was obtained and the tube-well water has been supplied to the town since December, 1937. A preliminary project for a new drainage scheme was prepared in 1935, the estimated cost being Rs. 77,757 but no further progress has been notified.

(42) *Pathankot (population 9,763)*.—The water-supply scheme continued to be operated satisfactorily through the year, the average daily supply being 140,000 gallons, or 14·3 gallons per head per diem as against 78,995 gallons or 8·1 gallons per head per diem for the previous year.

All private water-supply connections, which are 84 in number are fitted with rotary meters and the Model Bye-laws for metered water-supply connections have been adopted.

(43) *Pind Dadan Khan (population 9,832)*.—The previous temporary water supply arrangements based on the river Jhelum, continued to function throughout the year, but it is hoped to commence construction of a new permanent scheme based on percolation wells on the right bank of the river Jhelum near Haranpur, under shelter of the North-Western Railway bridge in 1938. These works are estimated to cost about Rs. 1,55,000.

(44) *Panipat (population 32,915)*.—The progress of construction work on the water-supply scheme (estimated cost Rs. 1,30,000) commenced in 1936, was interfered with owing to possession of land to be acquired for water-supply headworks outside the town and for service reservoir on the Quila mound, having been delayed. The distribution system has been completed and the steel service reservoir (capacity 40,000 gallons) has been delivered at site. The scheme is expected to be completed in all respects about October, 1938.

(45) *Rawalpindi City (population 75,767)*. (i) *Water-supply*.—The electrification of the pumping plant at the main waterworks headworks was completed satisfactorily in 1937 and put into operation, since when it has run continuously with excellent results both as to ease in operation, efficiency and economy. The average daily supply was 1,817,707 gallons or 24 gallons per head per diem as against 1,524,358 gallons or 20·11 gallons per head per diem for the year 1935-36.

(ii) *Drainage*.—The drainage and sanitary arrangements are dilapidated and inefficient and the sewage disposal works and pumping installation are completely disused, so that sullage and sewage is discharged finally into the river Leh instead of being used for land disposal. No improvement in drainage arrangements are recorded for the year under review.

(iii) *River Leh canalization*.—The canalized section of the river below the Chaklala road Bridge continued to work satisfactorily and work is now proceeding on the construction of the brickwork and concrete open conduits for the

canalized channel under the Chaklala Road Bridge and the Murree Road Bridge. It is hoped, unless an unforeseen contingency arises, that the river bed will be canalized up to the Murree Road Bridge by the monsoon of 1938.

(46) *Rewari (population 26,269).*—The repairs to the service reservoir and its entablature, commenced in 1936, have been completed.

The pumping machinery installed at the headworks, consists of oil engine driven, country made, deep well, reciprocating pumps of the bucket type. These are about 19 years old and have become worn out and on the verge of break-down. Advice has been given to the local body to provide the necessary spare parts and renewals to get the plant into reasonable order in the meantime and to arrange for funds for putting in new plant, but no effective result has been reported. The quality of the water is some what brackish and the yield is meagre.

The average daily supply for 1936-37 was 122,676 gallons as against 113,519 gallons for the previous year.

There are 145 private connections, all of which are equipped with rotary meters. No improvements have been carried out to the drainage system for very many years. A scheme of extensions and improvements of the drainage of the Gokal bazar area at an estimated cost of Rs. 79,868 has been pending since 1927.

(47) *Rohtak (population 35,235).*—The waterworks scheme functioned satisfactorily during the year, the average daily supply being 258,017 gallons, as against 239,525 gallons for the preceding year.

A chlorination apparatus has been installed at the Headworks.

There are now 172 private water-supply connections all of which are equipped with rotary type meters which are provided by the local body under the Model Water-supply Bye-laws in force, rent being recovered from the consumers. A scheme for extensions of the distribution system along the main Delhi-Multan Road as far as the Jat Heroes School, estimated cost Rs. 14,466, is in hand. The surface drainage works are still in a dilapidated condition and in need of thorough overhaul and repairs. The duplicate sewage pumping plant, in course of installation in 1936 has been completed.

(48) *Sargodha (population 26,761).* (i) *Drainage.*—The surface drainage system of this town is old, dilapidated, inadequate for the population intended to be served and not kept and maintained in a sanitary condition by the Municipality, while the disposal works are derelict.

So far as is known, no progress has been made with the scheme for the reorganization of drainage outfall and disposal works communicated to the local body in 1936, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,45,000. It is expected that a scheme for extension of surface drainage in the Factory area, estimated cost Rs. 10,953, will be constructed in 1938.

(ii) *Water-supply.*—The average daily supply for 1936-37 was 329,140 gallons or 12.3 gallons per head per diem as against 325,995 gallons or 12.17 gallons per head per diem for the previous year.

The water-supply works which are based on canal water from the Lower Jhelum Canal as source of supply, are entirely inadequate in size and capacity for the daily quantity of water supplied to the town with the result that filters and plant are overworked, the quality of filtered effluent is defective and the storage reserves of the storage and sedimentation tanks are not of proper capacity to tide over periods of canal closures, while the distribution arrangements require to be reorganized. The local body has been pressed from time to time to make arrangements to proceed with these urgent extensions, but nothing effective has been done so far. In the meantime, as a result of the success of a deep tube-well at Phullerwan in the Shahpur District, an estimate for Rs. 6,100 has been prepared for a deep boring at Sargodha in order to prove the possibility of obtaining potable water-supplies from the deeper sub-soil.

(49) *Sialkot (population 85,093).* (i) *Drainage.*—The Artillery and Kateheri Road suburban drainage system, completed in 1936, was put into operation and maintained satisfactorily through the agency of the Executive Engineer, II Lahore Public Health Division. The works were finally handed over to the local body in September, 1937. Further extensions of surface drainage in the Waterworks Mohalla area have been carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,355.

(ii) *Waterworks.*—The waterworks pumping installations were inspected and found in a good working condition.

The average daily supply for 1936-37 was 862,854 gallons as against 806,392 gallons per diem for the previous year. No further waterworks development works have taken place although there is urgent need for a new independent tube-well installation for the Greenwood street area. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,504 for further waterworks extensions estimated to cost Rs. 28,511 has been given by the Sanitary Board, Punjab, and it is hoped to proceed with the work in 1938.

(50) *Sillanwali* (population 2,583).—The waterworks installation of this small town is based on canal water as source of supply. The average daily supply for the year 1936-37 was 26,000 gallons or 10 gallons per head per diem.

The works are in a dilapidated condition and require overhaul and repair while the pumping machinery is worn out. An estimate for replacement of one oil engine was prepared in 1935, but nothing further has been done.

(51) *Simla* (Summer population 52,400). (i) *Drainage*.—The Municipal Waterworks and Drainage Engineer has had under preparation a comprehensive scheme for reorganization of the sewerage system so as to bring almost all important residential buildings within reasonable command of the sewers, but so far this scheme has not matured. In the meantime the Municipality proposed to instal numerous septic tanks at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees for isolated bungalows to which it was thought economically unsound to extend the municipal sewers. The municipality has been advised however that such proposal should be kept in abeyance until the detailed scheme for sewerage extensions is worked out, after which the question of dealing with water carriage sewage from buildings which cannot be drained into the extensions of the sewerage scheme may be considered afresh. No important improvements were effected during the year to any of the sewage disposal works.

(ii) *Water-supply*.—These works were inspected by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle in May, 1937.

The Guma headworks pumping installation, which is equipped with 2 Nos. 1,000 H. P., high duty, double acting, ram pumps, operating against a direct lift of over 4,000 feet was found to be in a good general condition and the machinery was in a good state of repair and maintenance, a tribute to the efficiency of the waterworks and drainage engineer and his staff. The Chair pumping station and headworks and Cheroot Nallah pumping station and headworks were also in satisfactory condition. An estimate for Rs. 40,000 for providing a new, electrically driven, turbine pumping set at Cheroot Nallah has been technically sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab.

The old rising main from Cheroot Nallah has been replaced by a new 7" i/d heavy, steel, flanged pipeline. The 18" i/d and 12" i/d steel, trunk, gravity mains between Carrignano and Sanjouli are showing signs of internal pitting and the matter is under investigation—it indicates that the life of these mains is likely to be reduced and it has been advised that the P. H. value of the water from Guma and Chair headworks shall be raised by preliminary lime treatment.

The following estimates for enlargement and extensions of the distribution system have been technically sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle : —

	Rs.
1. Installation of a new pumping plant at Cheroot and making extensions to the sub-station,—estimated cost ..	40,000
2. Replacing with 5" i/d C. I. pipes, the 4" and 3" mains between the break pressure tank at Viceregal Lodge and the Summer Hill post office, Simla,—estimated cost	13,231

The Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, in May, 1937, tendered advice to the municipality to reconsider all existing free allowances of water, in so much as the conditions had been entirely changed since the institution of these allowances many years ago and a large loss of revenue was occurring.

It was also advised that the municipality should initiate a depreciation fund for the purpose of meeting the cost of renewals and replacement of works, plant,

pipelines, etc., instead of carrying out such replacements by means of fresh capital.

(52) *Toba Tek Singh (population 5,903).*—The water-supply is based on canal water as source of supply.

The works are in dilapidated condition and need overhaul and an enlargement scheme is required as the present capacity of the works is totally insufficient to meet the demands of the growing population.

The average daily supply in 1936-37 was 46,300 gallons or 8 gallons per head per diem.

17. Rural areas. Mianwali District. (1) *Musakhel water-supply (population 7,982).*—The scheme functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, the average daily supply being 12,164 gallons as against 14,073 gallons for the previous year.

There is only one tube-well as source of supply. This is equipped with an oil engine driven, reciprocating, deep well, borehole type pump which periodically has to be overhauled and repaired, thereby entailing a stoppage of water-supply. In order to overcome this difficulty a project is under preparation for a second tube-well equipped with oil engine driven, vertical spindle, borehole pump.

(2) *Sanwans village water-supply (population 3,000).*—This scheme, consisting of a gravity pipeline from a spring in a valley of the Salt Range, with service reservoir and distribution taps nearer the village, is under construction and will be put into operation in 1938. The estimated cost is Rs. 8,132.

(3) *Burekhel village water-supply (population 2,500).*—This is also a gravity scheme fed from a spring in a valley in the Salt Range. The work is well advanced and is expected to be put into operation in 1938. The estimated cost is Rs. 24,353.

(4) *Chidru water-supply (population 5,000).*—This village scheme is estimated at Rs. 35,453, the source of supply being a borehole and tube-well which will be equipped with power operated pumping plant. The scheme is in abeyance awaiting funds.

(5) *Water-supply for villages of the Thal area, west of the River Indus.*—A scheme for supplying the villages of Mallahkhel, Vanjari, Karandi, Sultankhel and Mitha Khattak and the Makerwal Colliery from the Maidani spring in the neighbouring hills of the Kohat District, North-West Frontier Province was prepared in 1935 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,51,865. The scheme is in abeyance as the North-West Frontier Province Government has refused permission to tap the Maidani spring and proposals for alternative source of supply are under consideration.

(6) *Attock District.—Tamman water-supply (population about 6,000).*—The scheme of water-supply continued to be operated satisfactorily by the Executive Engineer, II Lahore Public Health Division, the average daily supply being 23,783 gallons.

(7) *Jhelum District. Thal Ilaqua water-supply (population about 10,200).*—This comprehensive scheme of gravity water-supply based on a spring at Sardi in the Salt Range, continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year and a good supply of potable water was given to the villages of Lilla, Dhudi and Jethal. Pipeline extensions, 4" i/d about 15,000 feet long, were laid during the year to supply the village of Toba at an estimated cost of Rs. 47,727 and schemes estimated to cost Rs. 67,159 and Rs. 40,083 respectively, for further pipeline extensions to the villages of Kundal and Kundwal and Saroya are under consideration and are likely to be carried out in 1938.

A project for further extensions of distribution pipelines, 26,800 feet long to the villages of Golpur, Bhilowal, Kora and Chourian (total population 4,700), estimated to cost Rs. 68,182, has been prepared.

Shahpur District. (8) *Golewali water-supply (population 3,209).*—A detailed project is under preparation for the water-supply of this important village from springs in the Salt Range. The cost will be about Rs. 27,000.

(9) *Choa water-supply (population 2,000).*—This is a scheme, estimated cost Rs. 39,065, for tapping potable water in the upper reaches of a precipitous

gorge in the Salt Range and bringing it down by a steel pipeline over very difficult country, to a small service reservoir whence water will be supplied to the villagers by a range of taps. The scheme is expected to be ready for operation in 1938.

(10) *Jabbi and Dhokri water-supply (population about 7,000).*—Originally a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 32,538 was sanctioned by Government for tapping the “Jamani” spring on the southern slope of the Salt Range and carrying the water by a pipeline about 15,000 feet long, to the large village of Jabbi. This scheme was subsequently opposed by the villagers of the neighbouring village of Dhokri, on the grounds that the Jamani spring is the property of Dhokri. No other source of potable water being available, a fresh project is under preparation for a joint water-supply scheme for both villages from the Jamani spring.

Dera Ghazi Khan District. (11) *Wells at Jhoki Quaziwala and Buch and other places.*—Schemes for 2 deep wells at Jhoki Quaziwala and Buch near Vehoa, have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,184 and a full grant-in-aid given by the Sanitary Board, Punjab. Other projects for deep wells at Kot Quasrani, Jangra and Litra, estimated cost Rs. 53,343, have been examined and reported upon to the Sanitary Board.

(12) *Vehoa water-supply (population 4,000).*—This is a scheme for purification by lime treatment and filtration of the water of a neighbouring hill stream infected with guinea worm, for use for domestic water-supply purposes, at Vehoa, a large village or small town in the north of the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The purification plant is on order and it is expected that the scheme will be ready for operation in October, 1938. The estimated cost is Rs. 31,503.

(13) *Fort Munro water-supply.*—This is a scheme of water-supply for the hill station of Fort Munro in tribal territory. Water from the Dames tank, which is fed from rainfall in the neighbouring catchment is passed through slow sand filters and then pumped by a small oil engine driven pump against about 600 feet head through a rising main about 6,000 feet long. The scheme was sanctioned in January, 1937. The pumping plant, was delivered in August, and pumping operations commenced in September. Some work left unfinished in 1937, will be carried out next year.

The original estimated cost was Rs. 18,454 but the estimate has been revised to Rs. 20,402.

(14) *Hissar District.*—A water storage tank, estimated cost Rs. 14,000, is under construction by the District Board for the village of Bara Gudha in the Sirsa Tehsil and is expected to be completed in 1938. Estimates for Rs. 1,46,000 prepared by the District Board, Hissar, for various water-supply improvements have been scrutinized. Schemes amounting to Rs. 23,125 for silt clearance of existing village tanks have been sanctioned for execution by District Board agency and in addition schemes amounting to Rs. 37,590 for village water-supply improvements, have been approved for execution to be put in hand early in 1938 by the same agency.

(15) *Ambala District.*—A small scheme, estimated cost Rs. 541, has been sanctioned for paving streets in the village of Mustafabad, a full grant-in-aid being given by the Sanitary Board, and an estimate of Rs. 872 was sanctioned for improvements to a well at village Dera Kharauni. Another scheme, estimated cost Rs. 4,097, was sanctioned for completing a well at the village of Sundran. Two estimates for Rs. 1,313 and Rs. 1,315 for water-supply improvements at the villages of Singhpura and Kainaur were approved and estimates for Rs. 33,969 and Rs. 510 for the construction of wells at the villages of Mandloi, Ganeshpur, Gobindpur, Masumpur, Ratta Tibbi and Bhadaur and improvements of wells in villages of Polewala and Sultanpur were sanctioned.

Hoshiarpur District. (16) *Bit Ilaqua water-supply scheme (population 27,000).*—The first instalments of funds have been allotted by Government for a comprehensive water-supply to the table land called the Bit Ilaqua in the north of the District, occupied by seventy-four main and subsidiary villages. Water is very scarce in this area and is only obtainable from a very few wells some of which are 300 feet deep. Water will be pumped from wells near the village of Mahra near the edge of the river Soan (a tributary of the Sutlej) through a rising main about 5 miles in length to a balancing reservoir, whence the water will gravitate through a series of trunk distribution mains serving a number of storage reservoirs or tanks placed near the various villages whence water will be distributed by a few standposts or taps. The rough estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 6,28,000 and the annual maintenance and

operation charges will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 22,500 for an average daily supply of 110,000 gallons.

(17) *Other works*.—Estimates amounting to Rs. 58,270 have been sanctioned for execution by District Board agency of improvements of village water-supplies such as repairs and building of new wells in 14 villages, and further works are under consideration.

(18) *Muzaffargarh District*.—An estimate for Rs. 2,360 has been sanctioned for execution of abyssinian tube-wells with hand pumps on certain roads in the Thal area of this district and a full grant-in-aid was given by the Sanitary Board to the District Board.

(19) *Montgomery District*.—An amount of Rs. 11,970 has been sanctioned for the carrying out of 3 Nos. trial borings each 450 feet deep at Chaks No. 3/1 L, 6/1 L and 19/1 L of the Montgomery District, in order to prove the possibility of obtaining potable water from the sub-soil in place of the silt laden canal water. Boring work has been put in hand and the bores will be converted into tube-wells if potable water is proved. The estimates include the cost of the tube-wells.

(20) *Kangra District*.—Twenty-seven estimates for rural water-supply improvements amounting to Rs. 11,890 prepared by the District Board were scrutinized and returned to the District Board through the Director of Public Health, Punjab, for re-preparation on correct technical lines in May, 1937.

(21) *Gurdaspur District*.—A well in village Gagroli, Tehsil Pathankot was completed by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 4,125, the grant being made by Government. Estimates for Rs. 7,328 and Rs. 7,522 have been sanctioned for two wells at villages Karoli and Phangtoli, respectively and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 14,000 is being given by the Sanitary Board, Punjab, for the work.

18. Fairs (1) *Nurpur fair, District Rawalpindi*.—The fair was held in April, 1937, as usual and the permanent gravity water-supply system functioned satisfactorily during the fair period and also afforded a good safe water-supply for the neighbouring village throughout the year.

The water supplied for the year was about 5,500,000 gallons, out of which it is computed that 1,200,000 gallons were supplied during the fair period.

(2) *Choa and Katas Fair, District Jhelum*.—The fair took place in April, 1937, when the special water-supply installation based on the Choa spring was put into operation and ample supplies of filtered water were delivered throughout the fair area down as far as Katas. About 929,800 gallons of water were supplied and distributed.

(3) *Jawala Mukhi Fair, District Kangra*.—The fair was held bi-annually as usual in March and September. The permanent gravity water-supply system functioned throughout the year supplying water to the small town of Jawala Mukhi and during the fair period, was supplemented by a power driven Boulton elevator installed in a well in the village, which was operated by the staff of this Circle.

The total water-supply for the year is computed at 1,200,000 gallons, out of which 250,000 gallons were supplied for the two fairs.

(4) *Sun Eclipse Fair, Thanesar, District Karnal*.—No fair was held in 1937. The permanent tube-wells, reservoirs and extensive water-supply equipment at the fair area were maintained in proper order, ready for use.

(5) *Pehowa Fair, District Karnal*.—Pumping plant from Thanesar fair area was loaned to the District Board, for the fair held in April 1937 and was erected and operated for the fair period as usual. It is computed that about 1,400,000 gallons of water were supplied.

(6) *Phalgu Fair, District Karnal*.—A special water-supply scheme was carried out with funds supplied by Government for the fair held in September, 1937. The scheme cost Rs. 14,739. About 1,315,540 gallons of water were distributed in the fair area, the maximum population any one day being 70 to 80 thousands.

(7) *Baba Farid Fair area water-supply, District Montgomery*.—A project, estimated cost Rs. 40,600, has been prepared for this important fair, the proposed source of supply being a tube-well to be equipped with a diesel engine driven, deep well, pumping plant. The detailed project will be got out in 1938 with a view to putting the construction in hand.

(8) *Sakhi Sarwar Fair water-supply, District Dera Ghazi Khan.*—This scheme, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 42,843 is in hand. The source of water-supply consists of 2 No. tube-wells, each about 180 feet deep, sunk into boulder and gravel formation. The work is of a difficult nature and progress is slow, but it is hoped that water will be available in 1938-39.

D. A. HOWELL,
M. INST. C. E., M. I. MECH. E.,
*Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle,
Punjab, Public Works Department.*

STATEMENT "A".

List of projects prepared in the Public Health Circle, Punjab,
during the year 1937 from 1st January, 1937, to 31st December,
1937.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	TOTAL.
	I—GOVERNMENT WORKS.		
	(a). DETAILED PROJECTS.	Rs.	Rs.
	1. <i>Major Works.</i>		
1	Sanitary installation for 3 new Blocks at Male Mental Hospital, Lahore—Alternative No. 1.	37,594	
2	Septic tank and sewage pumping station at the Mayo Hospital and King Edward Medical College, Lahore.	19,884	
3	Water-supply, Punjab Agricultural College Estate, Lyallpur—providing underground storage tank, pumping station, and pumping plant, etc.	14,195	
4	2 sets of 24 seated water flushed latrines—Police Training School, Phillaur.	20,002	
5	Water-supply Intermediate College, Pasrur—tube-well equipped with air lift plant.	12,002	
6	Independent tube-well at Shalamar Gardens, Lahore, for Archæological Department, for supplying water for irrigation and fountains.	14,572	1,18,249
	2. <i>Revised Major Works Estimates.</i>		
1	Provision of damp-proof courses in six bungalows at G. O. R. Estate, Lahore.	11,840	
2	Independent water-supply, Police Training School, Phillaur.	34,100	45,940
	3. <i>Minor works estimates.</i>	..	3,35,852
	4. <i>Maintenance works estimates.</i>	..	3,12,112
	Carried to abstract—Total ..		8,12,153
	(b) PRELIMINARY PROJECTS.		
	1. <i>Major works estimates.</i>		
	Independent water-supply and drainage for new Civil Hospital at Ferozepore.	37,000	
2	Air-conditioning installation High Court, Lahore.	5,12,587	
3	Sanitary installation for 3 new Blocks at Male Mental Hospital, Lahore—Alternative No. 2.	17,894	5,67,481
	2. <i>Revised Major Works Estimates.</i>		
	Vehari Mandi Drainage, Part I ..		76,785
	3. <i>Minor Works Estimates.</i>		9,955
	Carried to abstract—Total ..		6,54,221
	<i>Abstract.</i>		
	Detailed Projects		8,12,153
	Preliminary Projects		6,54,221
	Carried to Summary—Total ..		14,66,374

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.
	II.—CONTRIBUTION WORKS.		
	(a) DETAILED PROJECTS.		
	1.— <i>Major Works Estimates.</i>		
1	Kundwal and Kundal village water-supply, Jhelum District.	76,114	
2	Choha water-supply—Shahpur District ..	44,060	
3	Okara Drainage—extensions to Block No. 6 ..	15,888	
4	Water-supply extensions to Jat Heroes High School, Rohtak.	16,395	
5	Sant Nagar, Krisban Nagar, Ram Nagar, and Rajgarh Drainage Scheme, Lahore.	1,97,854	
6	Lahore water-supply—Independent Tube-well and pumping plant near City Reservoir at Langemandi.	27,570	
7	Reconditioning, metalling and paving certain bazars and streets at Montgomery.	39,401	
8	Jullundur City Drainage extensions—Part II	61,443	
9	Improvements of distribution system of Sadar Bazar water-supply, Ambala.	18,018	
10	Lahore water-supply—2 No. tube-wells at Badami Bagh.	19,200	
11	Ambala Sadder Bazar water-supply—2 No. new deep tube-wells with pumping equipment.	744	
12	Intramural drains at the Waterworks Mohalla, Sialkot.	11,355	
13	Additional tube-well and pumping plant, Montgomery.	20,915	5,93,957
	2.— <i>Detailed Projects Revised.</i>		
1	Intramural drainage of Arafwala Mandi, Part II.	42,932	
2	Water-supply for Chhidru village in Mianwali District.	35,453	
3	Ludhiana water-supply extensions—2nd independent tube-well near Gordon Walker Reservoir.	23,199	1,01,584
	3.— <i>Minor Works Estimates</i> ..		
	4.— <i>Maintenance Works Estimates</i> ..		
	Carried to Abstract—Total ..		99,902
			1,12,469
			9,07,912

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Total.
	II.—CONTRIBUTION WORKS— <i>concl'd.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
	(b) PRELIMINARY PROJECTS.		
	1.— <i>Major Works Estimates</i>		
1	Kalka drainage scheme ..	47,187	
2	Lahore waterworks reorganization scheme ..	72,00,000	
3	Lahore sewerage and drainage scheme ..	2,44,44,160	3,16,91,347
	2.— <i>Preliminary Projects Revised.</i>		
1	Vehari Mandi drainage—Part II ..	82,513	
2	Gojra Water-supply Extensions ..	1,03,272	
3	Dera Ghazi Khan Drainage Scheme ..	9,42,478	11,28,263
	Carried to Abstract—Total ..		3,28,19,610
	<i>Abstract.</i>		
	Contribution, detailed projects ..		9,07,912
	Contribution, preliminary projects ..		3,28,19,610
	Carried to Summary—Total ..		3,37,27,522

SUMMARY.

			Rs.
Government works	..	..	14,66,374
Contribution works	..	..	3,37,27,522
		Total ..	3,51,93,896

D. A. HOWELL,
Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab.

STATEMENT " B".

List of projects prepared by local bodies and examined for technical sanction in the Public Health Circle during the year 1937.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Total.
	1.— <i>Major Works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
1	Wells in rural areas of De'a Ghazi Khan District in Kot Qaisrani, Jhangra, and Litra Villages.	53,343	
2	Drainage scheme of Harchand Singh Pura—on Dijkot Road, Lyallpur.	23,964	
3	Water-supply tanks, Hissar District ..	23,125	
4	Simla waterworks—new pumping plant at Cherot, and making extensions to Sub-station, Simla.	40,000	
5	Rural water-supplies, Karnal District—constructing 5 new wells and boring in 22 existing wells.	15,617	
6	Improvements of water supply in Naraingarh Tehsil, District Ambala.	33,969	
7	Draining and paving of Kuchas in Municipal area, Amritsar.	2,24,210	
8	Repairs to well of village Kharkan in Tehsil Hoshiarpur.	11,818	
9	A new well in the village Rajwal in Tehsil Dasuya.	14,247	
10	Large pakka storage tank at Kharyan, Tehsil Sirsa, District Hissar.	14,721	
11	Two circular storage tanks at Ganga, Tehsil Sirsa, District Hissar.	10,960	4,65,974
	2.— <i>Minor Works</i> ..		1,96,539
	Total ..		6,62,513

D. A. HOWELL,
Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab.

STATEMENT "C."

STATEMENT SHOWING WATERWORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1937.

Serial No.	Name of waterworks.	Population.	Average daily quantity of water supplied during the year ending 31st March, 1937.	Gallons.	Average daily supply per head of population.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.								BALANCES.		REMARKS.
						Water rate.	Sale of water.	Rent of meters.	Other receipts.	Total receipts.	Establishment.	Pumping.	Intake.	Settling tanks and filters.	Distribution.	Repairs.	Water Analysis.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Credit Balance.		Debit Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A.—URBAN WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.																					
1	Abohar ..	14,035	139,877	10.0	3,251	235	1,416	11,900	16,862	3,663	1,501	1,626	567	353	6,178	..	271	14,159	2,643	..	
2	Ambala City ..	38,554	355,171	9.3	..	17,081	..	68	17,149	9,410	8,673	..	..	408	297	..	8,659	27,447	..	10,298	
3	Ambala Civil Station	2,031	21,473	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	319	..	319	
4	Ambala Sadar Bazar	26,517	131,000	4.95	10,450	1,347	..	336	12,133	2,673	7,602	..	..	4,937	264	33	1,149	16,658	..	4,525	
5	Amritsar ..	263,210	3,908,254	14.8	..	1,12,180	1,895	5,219	1,19,294	29,548	65,440	..	..	16,547	3,000	..	1,216	1,15,751	3,543	..	
6	Arafwala ..	3,201	60,831	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	918	183	..	..	479	270	34	358	2,242	..	2,242	
7	Bhalwal	4,153	30,947	7.45	..	1,088	1,088	45	1,133	1,081	1,193	..	..	..	143	..	500	2,917	..	1,784	
8	Bhiwani ..	35,866	128,128	3.56	42	1,896	259	3	2,200	3,915	2,550	2,100	102	42	140	22	60	8,931	..	6,731	
9	Campbellpur ..	7,997	100,000	10.25	..	5,012	340	245	5,597	2,536	3,138	..	..	..	1,391	..	..	7,065	..	1,468	
10	Chak Jhumra ..	4,094	34,770	8.5	788	..	12	194	994	622	1,531	437	36	300	497	..	231	3,654	..	2,660	
11	Dalhousie ..	1,030	20,000	20.0	4,558	..	..	..	4,558	492	..	..	..	334	47	4	93	970	3,588	..	
12	Dera Ghazi Khan..	23,468	176,430	7.5	..	2,647	..	215	2,862	2,629	1,224	..	..	1,289	2,401	..	4,132	8,977	..	6,115	
13	Dharamsala M. C...	3,976	70,000	17.6	3,883	1,469	235	..	5,587	680	..	100	170	670	86	..	310	2,016	3,571	..	

14	Dhamsala Cantonment.	2,383	27,247	11.4	...	776	...	...	776	1,441	...	...	756	...	370	...	694	3,261	...	2,485
15	Gojra	9,779	100,000	10.2	1,088	110	202	...	1,400	909	3,659	5,400	46	1,225	841	...	...	12,115	...	10,710
16	Isa Khel	7,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	...	479
17	Jaranwala	7,320	94,300	12.9	...	...	...	...	2,370	921	1,639	1,047	721	...	...	...	967	5,295	...	2,925
18	Kalka	7,937	50,000	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	433	...	433
19	Khanewal	11,205	39,044	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	934	859	...	...	252	1,817	...	733	4,595	...	4,595
20	Khushab	14,000	80,704	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	...	...	...	172	572	...	5,219	7,171	...	7,171
21	Lahore	500,000	9,000,000	18.0	3,73,800	...	500	11,628	3,85,928	3,160	1,31,852	...	...	28,492	7,600	3,098	12,904	2,16,553	1,69,372	..
22	Ludhiana	69,262	881,503	13.2	...	29,932	24	881	30,837	10,903	12,533	...	...	5,974	160	12	1,034	39,616	221	..
23	Lyallpur	42,923	833,236	19.4	...	54,010	1,043	1,124	56,177	12,855	4,236	7,628	374	2,333	8,820	...	503	36,739	19,438	...
24	Montgomery (Flush water only).	26,154	33,456	1.27	...	...	...	...	...	414	570	...	...	90	10	...	56	1,140	...	1,140
25	Muktsar	14,839	123,039	8.9	2,621	...	1,317	4,657	8,595	3,011	1,927	2,716	...	600	1,081	...	6,469	15,804	...	7,209
26	Multan	108,351	236,173	2.2	149	...	...	...	149	3,502	11,293	...	...	1,595	1,123	...	1,182	18,700	...	18,551
27	MURREE JOINT WATER BOARD COMPRISING—																			
	(1) Murree Municipal Committee.		60,070	Variable	5,339	24,086	549	1,285	31,259	375	...	...	...	285	18,012	...	...	18,672	12,587	...
	(2) Military Cantonments in the Murree Hills.		77,260.	Variable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,362	...	13,362
28	Okara	10,712	114,391	10.7	...	140	...	...	140	936	1,868	...	...	1,003	216	...	33	4,056	...	3,916
29	Palampur	900	16,800	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	...	...	33	...	33
30	Panipat	32,915	...	...	Works under construction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Pathankot	9,763	140,000	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	830	...	...	550	740	281	221	4,642	...	4,642
32	Phullarwan	2,957	12,000	4.1	252	...	...	...	252	1,234	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	836	3,086	...	2,834
33	Pind Dadan Khan	9,832	43,088	4.38	...	132	...	125	257	...	...	5,435	...	156	200	...	482	6,273	...	6,916
34	Pir Mahal Mandi	...	...	...	Works under construction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Rawalpindi	75,767	1,817,707	24.0	38,522	...	...	1,683	40,205	16,217	15,507	...	8,745	5,333	895	...	1,318	48,015	...	7,810
36	Rewari	23,680	122,676	5.1	...	1,634	1,616	...	3,250	5,316	5,078	...	...	...	3,941	...	1,181	15,516	...	12,266

STATEMENT "C"—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT SHOWING WATERWORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1937.

[illegible]

STATEMENT D.

**STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1937.**

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1937.

Name of Municipality.	GENERAL.						EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.			
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water-supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sewage or refuse disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sewage or refuse.	Area under cultivation by application of sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the upkeep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains both inside and outside the town, i.e., in-tramural and extra-mural drains and disposal works, flushing installation and other contingent works, etc.	Cost of lifting or pumping sewage or refuse.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale-proceeds received in respect of refuse or crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.—HISSAR DISTRICT.																
1. Bhiwani	640	35,866	Piped water supply based on filtered canal water and wells.	128,128	120,000	Pumped to two sewage farms and disposed of by broad irrigation.	45	8,603	...	...	...	...	29 8	...	...	New drainage scheme in operation.
2. Hissar	2,560	25,179	Wells. Abyssinian tube-wells and canal water.	75,000	50,000	Partly flows into the canal and is partly removed by sullage carts and disposed of on open land outside the town.	...	1,540	3,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drainage arrangements defective.
3. Hansi	160	18,356	Wells	60,000	40,600	Disposal of land outside the town.	...	5,462	2,875	...	...	...	1,387	1,500	...	Drainage arrangements very defective.
4. Fatehabad	...	2,497	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	7,500	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	Drainage arrangements defective.
5. Sirsa	925.6	16,855	Ditto	66,000	38,000	Disposed on land	...	7,502	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drainage arrangements defective.
6. Tohana	99	7,463	Ditto	23,000	15,000	...	...	972	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...
7. Budhlada	...	4,037	Ditto	16,000	10,000	Disposed outside the town.	...	1,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dabwali Mandi	...	4,044	Canal water stored in brick lined open tanks.	14,000	10,000	Disposed into depressions.	...	2,114	...	...	...	...	1,369	...	...	...
9. Jakhhal Mandi	13.6	750	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	3,000	2,000	There are no effective arrangements for the disposal of sewage.	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
10. Kalanwali	13	1,157	Canal water	4,628	3,000	Disposed of partly into nullah and partly on land.	...	387	...	...	...	...	322	...	1,560	...
2.—ROHTAK DISTRICT.																
1. Rohtak	...	35,235	Piped water-supply scheme based on filtered canal water and wells.	258,017	200,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	40	13,619	3,285	...	823	...	108	1,000	...	...

XXX

3. Jhajjar	...	158	12,232	Wells	...	35,000	20,000	Discharged into ponds and the remainder is removed to on side the town in carts and disposed on land.	...	3,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
3. Beri	...	134	7,880	Do.	...	20,000	13,000	Ditto	...	2,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
4. Gohana	...	6936	5,045	Do.	...	20,000	13,000	...	...	1,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
5. Bahadurgarh	...	118	6,963	Do.	...	28,000	18,000	Discharged into storm water drains.	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
6. Mehm	...	4	9,079	Wells and tanks	...	20,000	10,000	Removed by drains to outskirts and some surplusage is removed by carts and disposed on land.	...	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
7. Sonapat	...	803	15,050	Wells	...	40,000	20,000	Drained into depressions outside the town or disposed of on surrounding land.	...	6,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drainage very defective.
3.—Gurgaon District.																				
1. Farrukhnagar	...	654	4,894	Wells	...	18,900	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
2. Sohna	...	89	5,667	Wells and springs	...	18,000	10,000	Disposed of on land	...	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
3. Rewari	...	1,493	23,660	Piped water supply based on percolation wells.	...	122,676	90,000	Ditto	...	13,260	...	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drainage very defective.
4. Palwal	...	150	12,800	Wells and Canal...	...	50,000	35,000	Ditto	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
5. Hodal	...	656	7,258	Ditto	...	18,000	10,000	Collected in cesspools, removed by carts out of the town and disposed of on land.	...	1,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
6. Firozpur-Jhirka	...	1,054	5,390	Wells	...	12,000	5,000	Disposed of on outskirts of town.	...	1,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
7. Hidayatpur Chaoni	...	...	7,308	Do.	...	25,000	15,000	Removed by carts and disposed of on land.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No proper drainage.
8. Nuh	...	...	3,404	Do.	...	13,000	7,000	No drainage system	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9. Hatbin	...	61	2,948	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
10. Ballabgarh	...	369	4,162	Do.	...	12,000	6,000	Removed by sullage cart and disposed of on land near town.	...	2,074	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
11. Faridabad	...	193	5,134	Do.	...	16,000	8,000	Ditto	...	1,836	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage.
Karnal	...	741	25,371	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	...	100,000	70,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	...	11-24	12,925	1,647	658	The farm with right of irrigation was leased for Rs. 100 and is not managed directly.	328	55	689	57	...	No drainage.
Karnal Civil Station	...	...	1,289	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	...	...	...	...	853	68	...	...	No drainage.

No information available—Committee being superseded.

3,707

4. Karnal District.

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1937.

Name of municipality.	GENERAL.										EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.		REMARKS.
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Popula- tion.	Source of water- supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water sup- plied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sewage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sewage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the upkeep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, i.e., in- tramural and extra-mural drains and disposal works, flushing installation and other contingent works, etc.	Cost of lifting or pumping sewage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expen- ses.	Rs.	Sale-proceeds received in respect of nullage or sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connec- tion with drainage.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
4. KARNAL DISTRICT—continued.																			
3. Panipat	..	32,915	Wells	120,000	80,000	Broad irrigation on land adjacent to the town.	..	10,081	845	..	..	..	95	..	..	Drainage very defective.
4. Kaithal	..	18,709	Wells and tanks...	70,000	50,000	Disposed of into depres- sions and also on land near the town.	..	3,762	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kaithal mandi	..	709	Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Shahabad	..	12,293	Do.	40,000	25,000	Disposed of on land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Thanesar	..	5,032	Do.	20,000	10,000	Ditto	..	2,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drainage very defective.
8. Ladwa	..	3,154	Wells and Abye- sinian tube-wells.	..	..	There is no effective drainage system.	..	932	30	..	..	..	90	..	..	No drain- age.
9. Pundri	..	6,053	Wells	24,000	15,000	Ditto	..	1,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
10. Badsur	..	2,904	Wells and Abye- sinian tube-wells.	12,000	8,000	Ditto	..	546	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
5.—AMBALA DISTRICT.																			
1. Ambala City	..	38,554	Piped water- supply based on wells.	355,171	200,000	Broad irrigation on land of two sewage farms and absorption and eva- poration.	11	14,933	933	916	..	..	754	26	1,503	..	
2. Ambala Sadar Bazar	..	26,517	Piped water- supply based on tube-wells.	131,000	60,000	Disposed of on land	..	22,933	1,445	..	..	..	..	125	9,611	..
3. Jagadhri	..	13,268	Wells	55,000	40,000	Ditto	70	5,266	47	..	..	413	6,523	139	..	..	
4. Buria	..	3,494	Wells and Abye- sinian tube-wells.	13,000	8,000	..	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	
5. Sadhaura	..	7,769	Wells	25,000	15,000	Discharged into an ad- jacent nullah.	..	1,956	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rupar	..	8,764	Do.	25,000	15,000	Broad irrigation on land of sewage farm.	9.01	3,632	274	..	..	..	147	421	..	..	

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1937.

Name of Municipality.	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Popula- tion.	Source of water- supply.	GENERAL.				Area under cultivation by application of sewage or sludge or sewage, if any (in acres).	EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.			REMARKS.
				Approximate average daily quantity of water-sup- plied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sludge or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sludge or sewage.	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8.—HOSHIAARPUR DISTRICT—concl'd.																		
9. Khanpur ...	32	2,701	...	10,000	6,000	...	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Garh shankar ...	70	6,185	Percolation wells and tube-wells.	22,000	15,000	Discharged outside the town.	...	1,442	312	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...
11. Jaijon ...	33	2,400	Wells ...	12,000	8,000	Discharged into 'Choh outside the town.	...	423	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sham Chaurasi ...	...	3,186	Wells and Abye- sian tube-wells.	12,000	8,000	Discharged into stream	...	471	139	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
13. Urmar Tanda ...	473.9	9,510	Ditto ...	30,000	20,000	...	...	2,703	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.—JULLUNDHUR DISTRICT.																		
1. Jullundur ...	9,200	74,295	Wells ...	280,000	160,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	55	25,249	47,201	2,400	...	1,200	...	...	13,213	...	...	...
2. Kartarpur ...	...	9,578	Do.	30,000	20,000	Discharged outside the town.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Nakodar ...	5,200	9,584	Do.	30,000	20,000	Discharged into ponds and depressions.	...	2,785	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Phillaur ...	3,350	6,168	Public wells ...	20,000	14,000	Disposed of on land outside the town.	...	2,205	861	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
5. Nurmahal ...	1,421	7,079	Private wells ...	26,000	18,000	Discharged into pits outside the town.	...	1,615	690	...	...	...	31	...	...	140	...	...
6. Alawalpur ...	1,861	4,836	Percolation wells and Aoyssinian tube-wells.	15,000	9,000	Discharged by a few drains to outskirts of town.	...	452	75	...	...	...	...	...	72	2,049	...	...
7. Nawanshahr ...	996	7,153	Wells ...	25,000	18,000	Discharged outside the town into Nullah.	...	1,371	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Rahon ...	10	6,692	Public wells ...	24,000	16,000	Discharged outside the town.	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...

3. Banga	...	...	509	5,840	Wells	21,000	15,000	Ditto	...	2,319	1,957	...	...	...	122	...
10.—LUDEHIANA DISTRICT.																
1. Indhlana	...	...	2,444	69,262	Piped water-supply based on wells and tube-wells.	881,509	600,000	Broad irrigation on land.	22	40,410	6,974	...	459	...	680	...
2. Jagraon	...	...	646*4	27,108	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	100,000	90,000	Ditto	6	8,318	1,333	...	240	...	173	...
3. Raikot	...	...	220	11,810	Ditto	40,000	25,000	Disposed of into ponds outside the town.	...	2,675	653	...	...	49	...	...
4. Khanna	...	...	16*44	6,782	Ditto	27,128	18,000	Disposed of by land treatment and into ponds outside the town.	...	2,637	951	...	...	...	238	...
5. Samrala	...	...	...	2,535	Ditto	10,000	5,000	Discharged outside the town.	...	311	812	...	...	...	...	...
11.—FEROZEPUR DISTRICT.																
1. Ferozepore	...	...	2,237*97	34,337	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	150,000	100,000	Broad irrigation on land outside the town.	25*32	20,933	2,135	...	865	...	914	...
2. Zira	...	...	118	5,318	Ditto	20,000	12,000	Disposed of outside the town.	1*2	2,834	500	...	180	50	25	...
3. Moga	...	...	1,341	20,027	Ditto	110,000	85,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	13	12,310	365	1,420	...	7,700	220	...
4. Muktsar	...	...	369	14,839	Piped water-supply based on canal water.	123,039	80,000	Disposed of by broad irrigation on land and a so into ponds and depressions.	5	7,103	2,940	...	...	...	289	Drainage very defective.
5. Fazilka	...	...	614	21,107	Abyssinian tube-wells.	105,520	80,000	Discharged into depression and on land.	15	11,368	4,951	...	2,104	...	86	Ditto.
6. Abohar	...	...	1102*61	14,035	Piped water supply based on canal water.	139,877	100,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	17	9,774	109	1,668	...	3,313	1,820	...
7. Bhuchu Market	...	...	8	562	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	2,500	1,500	No proper drainage	...	192	...	...	...	...	2	No drainage.
8. Giddarbaha	...	...	211	3,636	Canal water	15,000	8,000	Removed by means of sullag carts to outside the town.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Guruharsahai	...	...	24*75	1,741	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	5,000	3,000	Removed by means of carts to outside the town.	...	1,932	2,751	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dharamkot	...	...	272	6,779	Ditto	21,000	13,000	Discharged outside the town.	1	2,200	...	...	...	...	757	No proper drainage.
11. Jalalabad	...	...	...	7,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Notified Area Committee recently constituted.

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1937.

Name of Municipality.	GENERAL.								EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.		
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Popula- tion.	Source of water- supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water sup- plied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sewage.	Area under cultivation or application of sewage or (in acres).	EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.			
								9	10	11	12	13	1	15	16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12.—Lahore District.																	
1 Lahore	12,000,000	8,000,000	Broad irrigation on land and also stagnates in streets of newer areas where drains are not provided.	731	2,11,123	12,538	20,542	..	..	37,641	16,836	..	...
2. Lahore Cantonment	...	29,672	Piped water-supply based on tube- wells.	500,000	380,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm and in compounds and gar- dens.	6888	5,232	828	3,130	..	..	200	2,065	..	...
3. Kasur	...	46,815	Wells and Abys- sinian tube-wells.	180,000	150,000	Discharged into natural drainage channel and land treatment.	25	20,465	2,098	..	..	..	..	5,104	..	Drainage very defective.
4. Khem Karan	...	6,898	Ditto	25,000	18,000	Discharged into de- pressions outside the town.	0.125	1,872	162	..	..	..	1,195	2	..	...
5. Chunian	...	8,269	Deep wells	41,345	31,400	Disposed of by broad irrigation on land.	2	3,827	237	..	..	192	180	180	433	...
6. Patti	...	13,882	Wells and Abys- sinian tube-wells.	40,000	30,000	Discharge into natural drainage channel.	...	5,729	353	..	..	..	102	..	89	...
7. Baghbanpara	...	13,805	Ditto	45,000	30,000	Discharged on to land and also into nullah direct.	...	2,338	328	..	..	..	160	20	..	...
8. Lebbra	...	6,000	Ditto	24,000	18,000	Broad irrigation on land.	5	614	89	..	..	..	..	45	..	...
9. Kot Rai Buta Mal	...	4,086	Ditto	16,000	10,000	Discharged to outside the town.	...	797	98	..	..	..	..	161	5,846	...
10. Sur Singh	...	6,093	Wells	20,000	13,000	Discharged into ponds and depressions.	...	348	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
11. Pattoki Mandi	...	8,016	Wells and canal water.	44,500	30,000	Broad irrigation on land.	3	8,691	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
12. Khadian	...	3,184	Wells and Abys- sinian tube- wells.	12,000	17,000	Discharged into ditches and low land outside the town.	...	1,096	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
13. Padhana	...	4,765	Ditto	16,000	10,000	...	...	488	195	..	..	..	15	..	7	...

13.—AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

1. Amritsar ...	6,089'2	263,310	Pipe and water-supply based on wells and tube-wells.	3,968,254	2,607,000	Bread irrigation on sewage farm.	1,156'3	172,463	13,027	22,883	...	...	1,023	48,164		Drainage system very defective.
2. Jandiala Gura ...	704	8,588	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	45,000	30,000	Ditto	5	3,997	328	...	1,335	...	...	384	...	...
3. Tarn Taran ...	809	10,103	Ditto.	40,000	25,000	Drainage is incomplete but part of sewage is discharged on to land.	...	5,941	1,049	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
4. Ran Dass ..	43'29	4,904	Percolation wells	16,000	10,000	Discharged into ponds and also broad irrigation on land.	...	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sultanwind ...	55'8	5,572	Wells	18,000	12,000	Ditto	...	1,162	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Majitha ...	309	6,709	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	50,000	38,000	Bread irrigation on land and also into nullah.	1'03	1,973	25	...	...	...	...	25	6,669	...
14.—GURDASPUR DISTRICT.																
1. Gurdaspur ..	1,440	11,116	Wells	50,000	36,000	Discharged on land	...	...	2,158	...	...	552	326	157	...	...
2. Dalhousie ..	514	1,930	Pipe and water-supply based on catchment.	20,000	14,000	Discharged into sewage pits and into khuds.	...	7,863	90	...	...	...	970	...	4,558	...
3. Dina Nagar ...	...	5,114	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	18,000	12,000	Discharged into ponds or depressions.	...	3,575	638	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
4. Batala ...	1,030	33,304	Ditto	140,000	100,000	Discharged on land and into depressions round the town.	8	1,306	11,554	...	...	...	563	227	...	...
5. Dera Baba Nanak ...	66'04	5,176	Ditto	18,000	12,000	Disposed of on land outside the town.	...	2,326	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6. Pathankot ...	34'4	9,733	Piped water-supply based on wells.	140,000	103,000	Discharged into a nullah	...	5,522	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Srigobindpur ...	...	3,737	...	...	...	...	...	960	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dhariwal ...	...	4,186	Abyssinian tube-wells.	18,000	12,000	Discharged into water courses and canal channels.	...	5,554	948	...	...	...	...	185	...	...
9. Fatehgarh ...	58	5,975	...	...	...	...	...	1,580	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Narot Jaunai Singh ...	...	2,406	Private wells	8,000	5,000	...	...	897	...	...	...	...	...	602	...	...
11. Qadian ...	...	9,000	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	30,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Bakloh Cantonment ...	150	1,239	Piped water-supply from catchment.	15,000	12,000	Disposed of into khuds	...	1,205	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—SIALKOT DISTRICT.																
1. Sialkot City ..	1,490	97,180	Piped water-supply based on tube-wells.	839,947	630,000	Bread irrigation on sewage farm.	4'0	47,470	7,975	7,296	...	...	8,030	3,531	639	...
2. Sialkot Cantonment ...	576'95	15,851	Wells and tube-wells.	95,000	80,000	Disposed of on land	2	6,000	2,804	...	...	444	120	...	...	...
3. Pasrur ...	...	7,905	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	24,000	16,000	Passed into ponds or depressions.	-	2,288	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Drainage system very defective.

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1937.

Name of Municipality.	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Popula- tion.	Source of water supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sewage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sewage, if any (in acres).	EXPENDITURE.					RECEIPTS.			REMARKS.
								9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Conservancy staff for the upkeep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets etc.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, i.e., in- drains and disposal work, flushing and installation and other contingent works, etc.	Cost of lifting or pumping sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous ex- penses.	Sale proceeds received in respect of sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connec- tion with drainage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16.—SIALKOT DISTRICT.— <i>contd.</i>																
4. Narowal	3,580	7,095	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	28,000	21,000	...	...	2,994	1,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Daska	...	8,636	Ditto.	32,000	24,000	Discharged into ponds surrounding the town.	...	3,618	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Jamke	67	4,022	Percolation wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	16,000	12,000	...	...	588	3	...	...	...	26	238	...	...
7. Zafarwal	640	4,102	Ditto	16,000	12,000	...	...	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Gambrial	37	3,827	Ditto	16,000	12,000	...	...	415	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Begowala	25	3,697	Ditto	20,000	14,000	Discharged on land outside the town.	100	516	40	80	...	...	...	...	1,957	No proper drainage.
10. Mitranwali	27	13,782	Ditto	16,000	12,000	...	...	471	339	...	...	...	372	80	...	Ditto.
11. Bhopalwala	33	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	466	50	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
12. Sahowala	2725	3344	Percolation wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	15,000	11,500	Discharged into adjacent nullah.	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...
13. Chawinda	59	6,411	Ditto	24,000	18,000	...	...	1,095	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Kalaswala	...	2,953	Wells	12,000	8,000	...	...	637	338	...	...	...	1,604	218	2	No drainage.
15. Badomali	34	3,830	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Daud	32	3,169	...	...	...	...	...	576	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	...
17. Santhatra	...	2,286	Percolation wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	10,000	6,000	Drained to outside of town.	...	376	448	...	...	...	121	...	1,824	...
18. Qila Soba Singh	240	2,500	Ditto	12,000	8,000	...	...	660	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Gujranwala

2,560

59,716

Abyssinian tube-wells.

380,000

300,000

Disposed of by broad irrigation on sewage farm and into ponds and depressions.

100

43,350

3,841

3,906

36

Lot on lease.

708

42

416

Drainage very defective.

2. Eminabad

...

7,320

Tube-wells, shallow wells, etc.

50,000

20,000

Disposed by land treatment.

3

3,031

140

...

...

...

...

...

3. Wazirabad

1,533

20,707

Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.

60,000

60,000

Discharged into the Pakhu nullah on the north-west side of the town.

...

9,575

1,980

...

...

708

...

...

4. Qila Didar Singh

150

3,815

Ditto

19,075

18,000

Drained to outside of the town.

...

1,385

...

...

...

...

...

1,476

5. Bam Nagar

107

4,768

Ditto

20,000

18,000

Discharged into a nullah of River Chenab near the town.

...

1,508

17

...

...

...

...

...

6. Akalgarh

66

5,483

Ditto

32,000

14,000

Discharged into ponds outside the town.

...

2,344

369

...

...

...

...

...

7. Sedhran

...

4,712

Ditto

20,000

13,000

...

578

...

...

...

...

...

...

8. Hadzabad

...

15,301

Ditto

70,000

50,000

Discharged on to land outside the town.

...

8,661

509

...

...

...

...

...

9. Pindi Bhattian

25

4,478

...

...

...

...

...

1,441

480

...

...

...

...

...

17—SHIKARPURA DISTRICT.

1. Sharakpur

45

5,058

Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.

30,000

13,000

Discharged into fields outside the town.

...

1,558

51

...

...

...

...

...

2. Sheikhupura

...

13,166

Ditto

50,000

40,000

Disposed of on land near the town.

15

11,000

...

...

...

...

...

...

3. Chaharkana Mandi

32

3,399

Ditto

30,000

16,000

Discharged into ponds close to the town.

...

3,492

1,935

...

...

...

...

...

4. Khangah Dogran

49

1,864

Ditto

8,000

5,000

Drained into ponds outside the town.

...

2,121

...

...

...

...

35

...

5. Sangla

612

6,478

Canal water

50,000

40,000

Broad irrigation on sewage farm.

...

6,229

428

699

...

70

...

...

6. Shahkot

36

1,490

Canal Water and Abyssinian tube-wells and wells.

4,000

4,000

...

1,107

439

...

...

...

3,936

4,918

7. Shahdara

75

5,249

Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.

25,000

22,000

Drained outside the town.

...

1,033

134

...

...

...

283

...

8. Hanakana Sahib

1,171

9,155

Ditto

60,000

40,000

Broad irrigation on sewage farm.

608

3,466

515

...

...

...

53

300

1. Gujrat

1,459

24,207

Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.

100,000

75,000

Broad irrigation on sewage farm and also discharged into storm water channels.

606

10,233

603

...

1,212

...

375

...

2. Jalalpur Jattan

213

13,507

Ditto

60,000

35,000

Disposed on land outside the town.

10

4,285

265

...

...

...

7

11

Ditto

3. Dinga

...

7,088

Shallow wells

25,000

19,000

Discharged into sewage drain.

...

1,800

368

...

...

...

...

...

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1937.

Name of Municipality.	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Popula- tion.	Source of water supply.	GENERAL.				Means and methods of disposal of sullage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sullage or sewage if any (in acres).	EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.			REMARKS.
				Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sullage or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	7	8			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
18.—GUJARAT DISTRICT—concl'd.																			
4. Kunjeh Mandi	439	7,152	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	22,600	15,000	Discharged outside the town where it evaporates.	...	1,600	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
5. Mandi Biba-ud-Din	635	9,600	Abyssinian tube-wells.	50,000	40,000	Discharged of on land near the town.	14	3,697	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	Rs.	
6. Shadi wal	83	6,469	...	...	...	...	...	274	245	...	...	...	327	57	...	Rs.	
7. Lalamusa	624	6,331	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	20,000	1,400	Discharged into depressions near the town.	8	2,865	392	...	...	...	...	275	...	Rs.	
8. Malakwal	28	4,034	Ditto	14,000	9,000	Discharged into River.	...	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
9. Phalla	200	2,603	...	...	...	...	...	860	1,159	120	...	...	...	43	...	Rs.	
10. Kharian	...	3,524	Public wells	11,000	7,000	Discharged by drains to outskirts of town.	...	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
19. SHAMPU DISTRICT.																			
1. Miani	67.15	6,472	Shallow wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	21,000	14,000	Discharged into neighbouring depressions.	...	2,946	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
2. Bhara	177	19,711	Ditto	70,000	50,000	Disposed of on land outside the town.	...	(6,23)	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
3. Sahiwal	695.2	7,762	Ditto	24,000	16,000	Discharged into nullah close to the town.	...	2,957	47	...	...	...	...	495	...	Rs.	
4. Khushab	1,830	14,000	Piped water-supply based on wells.	60,704	60,000	Discharged into river	...	4,333	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	
5. Sargodha	2,926.5	26,761	Piped water-supply based on canals.	329,180	280,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm and into storm-water channels.	33.2	25,615	6,43	...	...	828	1,51	3,200	...	Rs.	

6. Phulterwan	...	192	2,957	Piped water-supply based on tube-wells.	12,000	9,000	Disposed of on sewage farm.	...	2,689	392	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bhalwal	...	49	4,153	Piped water supply based on canal.	30,947	25,000	Ditto	32	6,310	338	...	863	57	...	...
8. Sillanwall	...	267	2,183	Ditto	26,000	21,000	Ditto	23'25	3,347	90	...	...	350	...	...
9. Nurpur	...	...	4,619	Wells	14,000	9,000	Absorbed by sandy soil	...	840	245	...	...	...	...	...
10. Shahpur Civil Station	...	1,065	3,343	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	11,000	7,000	Disposed of by land treatment.	...	2,603	224	162	...	...	...	...
11. Shahpur City	...	51	6,280	Wells	20,000	15,000	Discharged on to land and depressions near town.	...	2,250	211	70	...	...	...	...
21—JHUMLUK DISTRICT.															
1. Jhelum	...	1,000	17,266	Percolation wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	100,000	75,000	Disposed into river	...	13,259	1,239	500	...	...	...	...
2. Pind Dadan Khan	...	110	9,832	Piped water-supply based on river.	43,088	35,000	Absorbed on barren land and discharged into river.	...	3,193	260	...	...	...	...	...
3. Chakwal	...	115	9,549	Private wells	36,000	25,000	...	...	2,896	140	...	5	...	...	...
21—RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.															
1. Rawalpindi	...	3,087	75,767	Piped water-supply based on wells.	1,817,777	1,500,000	Discharged into River Lehi.	...	27,869	3,571	...	...	...	...	...
2. Marree	...	6,699'3	15,000	Piped water-supply based on catchment.	60,771	40,000	Discharged into nullahs	...	17,915	5,081	...	1,173	...	...	...
3. Gujar Khan	...	76	5,155	Shallow wells	40,000	30,945	Discharged into nullah near the town.	...	3,696	1,390	...	...	76	...	...
22—ATTOCK DISTRICT.															
1. Pindl Gheb	...	102'5	10,508	Wells and tube-wells.	25,000	15,000	...	...	3,096	1,360	...	...	...	...	No proper drainage.
2. Kbaar	...	11'5	2,020	Sohan River and piped water-supply.	44,100	25,000	Discharged into nullah...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...
3. Hazro	...	80	9,155	Wells	50,000	30,000	Ditto	...	7,457	200	...	...	1,560	...	...
4. Campbellpur	...	5'12	7,997	Piped water-supply based on well.	100,000	70,000	Discharged to outside the town where it is absorbed in the beds of sandy nullahs.	...	9,700	9	...	...	...	...	...
5. Attock	...	...	1,846	River Indus	7,000	4,000	Discharged into river	...	180	...	...	...	32	...	...
6. Hassan Abdal	...	220'683	5,681	Springs	23,000	16,000	Discharged into stream...	...	810	...	...	...	32	...	...
7. Fatch Jang	...	...	4,849	Wells and ponds.	16,000	11,000	...	...	1,442	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Talagang	...	...	7,146	Wells	21,000	15,000	...	...	1,028	1,697	...	...	6	...	...
9. Makhad	...	640	4,933	River Indus	...	...	No drainage system	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	No drainage system.

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1937.

Name of Municipality.	GENERAL.										EXPENDITURE.					RECEIPTS.			Remarks.	
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Popula- tion.	Source of water supply.	Approximate quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sewage disposed of daily (in gal- lons).	Means and methods of disposal of sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sewage or any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the upkeep and cleaning of drains, basins and streets.					Cost of repairs and re- newals to drains, both inside and outside the town, i.e., latrines and extra drains and disposal works, flushing installation and other contingent works, etc.	Cost of lifting or pumping sewage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale-proceeds received in respect of sewage or of crops.		Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connec- tion with drainage.
								9	10	11	12	13								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
23.—MIANWALI DISTRICT.																				
1. Isakhel	368	7,515	Rivers Indus and Kurram.	20,000	20,000	Discharged into water courses of River Kurram.	..	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No proper drainage.
2. Kalabagh	323	6,353	River Indus, wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	35,000	25,000	Discharged into River at Dus.	..	2,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No proper drainage.
3. Bhakkar	920	6,857	Percolation wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	26,000	17,000	Discharged on to open land near the town.	..	4,051	074	..	..	..	..	316	..	..	No proper drainage.
4. Mianwali	2,438'4	18,500	Wells and abys- sinian tube- wells.	66,000	40,000	Discharged outside the town.	..	13,700	2,083	..	..	..	58	1,270	..	..	No proper drainage.
5. Kallarkot	..	3,499	Ditto	17,932	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No proper drainage.
24.—MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.																				
1. Montgomery	237'5	36,154	Wells, Abyssinian tube-wells and canal.	156,000	156,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	95'64	16,170	43	1,570	..	1,435	4,148	562	..	..	New drain- age scheme in opera- tion.	
2. Pakpattan	..	11,311	Ditto	75,000	60,000	Discharged on to land and into depressions outside town.	..	4,596	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No proper drainage.
3. Okara	107'5	10,713	Piped water supply based on tube-wells.	114,391	90,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	20	434	..	1,500	..	833	631	1,000	..	..	No proper drainage.	
4. Chichawatni	..	4,387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No proper drainage.
5. Arifwala	125	3,201	Piped water sup- ply based on tube-wells.	60,831	50,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	12'3	2,522	..	..	..	..	..	655	..	..	No proper drainage.
6. Banala Khurd	19	1,835	Abyssinian tube- wells and canal water.	10,000	6,000	Evaporated and absorbed by subsoil and partly disposed on land.	7'1	1,240	26	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	No proper drainage.

25.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

		2,492.91	42,923	Piped water-supply based on canal.	833,236	900,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	213.7	35,101	1,409	6,519	...	...	8,856	9,953	87
1. Lyallpur	...															
2. Gojra	...	34.1	9,779	Ditto	100,000	66,000	Ditto	6.5	5,848	2,507	...	...	...	...	550	...
3. Toba Tek Singh	...	67	5,303	Ditto	46,300	30,900	Ditto	19	7,429	611	...	...	...	969	1,085	...
4. Jaranwala	...	37.5	7,302	Ditto	94,300	66,000	Ditto	52	7,421	435	...	...	...	...	1,950	...
5. Chak Jhumra	...	58	4,094	Ditto	34,770	24,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	20	4,476	...	...	...	...	...	848	...
6. Tendianwala	...	36	6,105	Ditto	46,000	30,000	Ditto	25	6,915	310	...	...	276	...	1,330	...
7. Samundri	...	25	2,278	Abyssinian tube-wells.	16,000	11,000	Collected in cesspools and removed by cart.	...	2,448	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Kamalia	...	129	12,262	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	48,000	30,000	Discharged into depressions and pits outside the town.	...	4,527	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pirnabal	...	15	400	Wells	4,000	3,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	3	335	...	...	...	...	7	40	...
26. Jhang District.																
1. Jhang-cum-Maghiana	...	3,232	36,635	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	150,000	110,000	Broad irrigation on sewage farm.	120	19,769	2,510	2,811	...	...	12,659	2,617	...
2. Chiniot	...	3,200	25,841	Ditto	100,000	70,000	Ditto	6.2	9,628	580	...	...	...	...	410	100
3. Ahmadpu	...	4,712	5,045	...	...	...	...	...	464	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
4. Shorkot	...	50	6,826	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	1,025	...	...	...	...	320	...
5. Lalian	...	32	3,372	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	14,000	8,000	...	...	484	59	...	...	...	...	82	...
6. Garh Maharsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27.—MULHAN DISTRICT.																
1. Multan City	...	947	108,351	Wells, Abyssinian tube-wells and municipal water supply based on tube-wells.	500,000	380,000	Pumped and disposed of on sewage farms by broad irrigation.	230	14,792	22,499	...	...	...	3,000	1,423	...
2. Multan Cantonment	...			No drainage in this cantonment.												
3. Shujabad	...	68	7,136	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	36,852	29,481	Disposed of on land in vicinity of town.	13	3,997	637	96	...	300	...	113	...
4. Jalalpur Pirwala	...	...	5,257	Ditto	20,000	12,000	Elementary surface drains.	...	2,065	329	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Kahrer	...	161	7,455	Ditto	30,000	16,000	A few surface drains discharge the sewage outside the town.	...	3,861	467	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Talamba	...	...	4,378	Ditto	18,000	12,000	Removed by carts to field outside the town.	...	1,520	1,632	138	...	...	...	252	5,380
7. Malisai	...	...	3,003	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	...	...	Disposed of on the outskirts of the town.	...	2,105	337	...	...	...	...	155	...
8. Kabirwala	...	25	1,845	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells and canals.	6,000	4,000	Ditto.	...	1,036	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
9. Danyapur	...	57	1,946	Ditto.	6,000	4,000	Ditto.	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Small Town Committee abolished.

STATEMENT D—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1937.

Name of Municipality.	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water-supply.	GENERAL.				Area under cultivation by drainage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the drainage and streets.	EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			REMARKS.
				Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sewage or effluent disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sewage or sewage.	8			Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, i.e., in-tramural and extra-mural drains and disposal works, flush-in, installation and other contingent works, etc.	Cost of lifting or pumping sewage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale proceeds received in respect of sullage or of crops.	An other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
27.—MULLAN DISTRICT—continued.																	
10. Mian Channa	43	4,349	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	50,000	35,000	Disposed by broad irrigation on sewage farm.	5	4,080	..	..	1,465	..	..	17	..	..	New drainage scheme in operation.
11. Khanewal	500	11,205	Piped water-supply based on tube-wells, also canal and wells.	55,000	30,000	Surface drainage scheme with land disposal works under construction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	New drainage scheme under construction.
12. Jahanian	35	1,641	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	10,000	7,000	Discharged into cess-pits, collected by water carts and discharged outside the town.	..	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Lodhran	950	2,482	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	7,500	4,000	Removed by sullage carts to out skirts of town.	..	905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Burewala	530	3,271	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	14,000	11,000	Removed by village carts to outskirts of town.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A drainage scheme is under preparation.
15. Vehari	..	1,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Duniyapur Wandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.—MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.																	
1. Muzaffargarh	..	5,853	Abyssinian tube-wells.	20,000	13,000	Disposed of on land near the town.	3	3,983	153	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	
2. Khangarh	38	2,863	Percolation wells and Abyssinian tube wells.	12,000	8,000	Drained to fields outside the town.	..	1,729	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Allpur	81.17	3,931	Orto	19,655	10,000	Disposed of on land near the town.	3	2,454	335	..	..	..	..	520	..	103	

[illegible]



ANNUAL FORMS (PUBLIC HEALTH).

ANNUAL FORM No. 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7
	Districts:	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1931.*			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13	14	15
	AMBALA DIVISION.													
1	Hissar ...	485,637	413,754	899,391	23,806	21,719	45,525	26.5	24.2	50.6	22.7	20.2	43.0	1
2	Rohtak ...	432,829	372,742	805,571	22,887	20,700	43,587	28.4	25.7	54.1	25.8	22.9	48.7	2
3	Gurgaon ...	398,392	341,508	739,900	19,273	17,511	36,784	26.1	23.7	49.7	26.0	23.4	49.4	3
4	Karnal ..	469,840	382,730	852,570	23,097	20,966	44,063	27.1	24.6	51.7	24.4	21.7	46.1	4
5	Ambala ...	412,121	319,405	731,526	18,918	17,192	36,110	25.9	23.5	49.4	23.9	21.8	45.7	5
6	Simla ...	22,904	12,592	35,496	675	610	1,285	19.0	17.2	36.2	10.1	17.4	36.5	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.													
7	Kangra ..	413,925	385,209	799,134	15,576	14,538	30,114	19.5	18.2	37.7	19.9	18.5	38.4	7
8	Hoshiarpur..	551,861	480,320	1,032,181	23,979	22,101	46,080	23.2	21.4	44.6	23.1	20.8	43.9	8
9	Jullundur ..	507,560	430,165	937,725	23,493	21,086	44,579	25.1	22.5	47.5	24.3	22.6	46.8	9
10	Ludhiana ..	375,546	296,930	672,476	17,185	15,674	32,859	25.6	23.3	48.9	23.6	21.5	45.1	10
11	Ferozepore ..	627,338	517,381	1,144,719	29,187	25,931	55,118	25.5	22.7	48.2	24.3	21.5	45.8	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.													
12	Lahore ...	780,984	580,394	1,361,378	31,894	28,726	60,620	23.4	21.1	44.5	21.1	18.5	39.6	12
13	Amritsar ...	620,235	495,974	1,116,209	29,076	26,418	55,494	26.1	23.7	49.7	25.1	23.1	48.2	13
14	Gurdaspur ...	530,187	438,066	968,253	25,894	24,001	49,895	26.7	24.8	51.5	25.9	24.0	49.9	14
15	Sialkot ...	529,654	440,652	970,306	26,431	24,308	50,739	27.2	25.1	52.3	25.7	23.4	49.1	15
16	Gujranwala...	408,554	327,484	736,038	17,580	15,333	32,913	23.9	20.8	44.7	22.9	20.1	43.1	16
17	Sheikhupura..	384,306	312,281	696,647	17,909	15,783	33,692	25.7	22.7	48.4	24.2	21.4	45.6	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.													
18	Gujrat ..	498,282	424,048	922,330	21,401	19,126	40,527	23.2	20.7	43.9	21.9	19.4	41.3	18
19	Shahpur ...	445,808	375,631	821,439	18,764	16,367	35,131	22.9	19.9	42.8	20.8	18.6	39.3	19
20	Jhelum ..	278,757	258,250	537,007	12,062	10,799	22,861	22.5	20.1	42.6	21.4	19.1	40.5	20
21	Rawalpindi..	331,996	287,964	619,960	13,639	12,314	25,953	22.0	19.9	41.9	21.8	19.6	41.4	21
22	Attock ..	304,429	275,746	580,175	12,684	10,916	23,600	21.9	18.8	40.7	19.3	16.6	35.9	22
23	Mianwali ..	215,904	195,457	411,361	11,104	9,796	20,900	27.0	23.8	50.8	24.7	21.8	46.4	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.													
24	Montgomery..	552,330	447,259	999,589	26,286	23,586	49,872	26.3	23.6	49.9	22.1	19.2	41.2	24
25	Lyalpur ..	630,704	520,563	1,151,267	30,662	28,547	59,209	26.6	24.8	51.4	24.9	22.7	47.6	25
26	Jhang ...	355,619	309,114	664,733	14,888	13,389	28,277	22.4	20.1	42.5	21.2	19.2	40.4	26
27	Multan ...	642,367	528,139	1,170,506	24,766	21,481	46,247	21.2	18.4	39.5	20.5	17.4	37.8	27
28	Muzaffargarh	320,660	270,688	591,348	11,006	9,464	20,470	18.6	16.00	34.6	20.4	17.2	37.6	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan.	269,232	221,701	491,032	9,855	8,362	18,217	20.1	17.0	37.1	20.8	17.4	38.2	29
	Total ...	12,798,121	10,662,146	23,460,267	573,977	516,750	1,090,727	24.5	22.0	46.5	23.5	20.94	44.4	

*Excluding population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, etc., (120,585).

ANNUAL FORM No. 1 (A).

STATEMENT SHOWING STILL BIRTHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SEXES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR, 1937.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	MUHAMMADANS.		HINDUS.		INDIAN CHRISTIANS		OTHER CLASSES.		TOTAL.			Percentage to live births.	Number.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Hissar ...	27	21	137	74	...	..	..	..	164	95	259	0.57	
2	Rohtak ...	10	8	89	61	..	..	...	..	99	69	168	0.39	
3	Gurgaon ..	26	16	36	26	..	..	..	..	62	42	104	0.28	
4	Karnal ..	59	35	145	109	..	..	..	..	204	144	348	0.79	
5	Ambala ..	61	62	246	129	2	..	..	...	309	191	500	1.38	
6	Simla ..	4	3	7	8	...	1	...	...	11	12	23	1.79	
7	Kangra ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	4	7	11	7	..	...	..	..	15	14	29	0.06	
9	Jullundur ..	32	25	23	12	..	..	...	..	55	37	92	0.21	
10	Ludhiana ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
11	Ferozepore ..	32	16	26	21	...	...	...	...	58	37	95	0.17	
12	Lahore ...	340	224	192	143	21	14	15	14	568	395	963	1.59	
13	Amritsar ...	156	102	155	97	3	5	2	...	316	204	520	0.94	
14	Gurdaspur ...	10	10	4	8	...	1	..	...	14	19	33	0.07	
15	Sialkot ..	101	46	39	34	8	4	...	2	148	86	234	0.46	
16	Gujranwala ...	100	48	29	12	8	2	...	..	137	62	199	0.60	
17	Sheikhpura ...	120	75	70	25	18	8	6	4	214	112	326	0.97	
18	Gujrat ..	91	61	21	11	...	..	..	...	112	72	184	0.45	
19	Shahpur ...	190	170	27	29	3	3	1	3	221	205	426	1.21	
20	Jhelum ...	96	37	5	6	...	...	..	...	101	43	144	0.63	
21	Rawalpindi ...	119	92	49	28	3	1	..	..	171	121	292	1.13	
22	Attock ...	142	108	7	8	..	...	...	..	149	116	265	1.12	
23	Mianwali ...	260	147	13	9	..	...	...	...	273	156	429	2.05	
24	Montgomery ...	295	194	86	82	7	4	...	..	388	280	668	1.34	
25	Lyalpur ...	261	165	137	95	21	15	26	17	445	292	737	1.24	
26	Jhang ..	254	183	39	24	...	...	...	...	293	207	500	1.77	
27	Multan ...	341	269	107	78	3	..	4	3	455	350	805	1.74	
28	Muzaffargarh ..	248	193	19	13	..	..	..	..	267	206	473	2.31	
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	46	32	10	8	..	..	..	..	56	40	96	0.53	
	Total ..	3,425	2,349	1,729	1,157	97	58	54	43	5,305	3,607	8,912	0.82	

ANNUAL FORM II.

**STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE
PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.**

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5				
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square mil. s.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Cholera.	Small-pox.
				Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMBALA DIVISION.								
1	Hissar	5,213	173	11,409	9,501	20,910	0·01	0·1
2	Rohtak	2,471	326	10,152	8,369	18,521	...	0·1
3	Gurgaon	2,263	327	12,067	10,159	22,226	0·001	0·02
4	Karnal	3,125	273	11,388	9,629	21,017	0·01	0·004
5	Ambala	1,882	106	10,646	9,314	19,960	0·1	0·02
6	Simla	101	351	493	410	908	...	0·1
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.								
7	Kangra	9,976	80	11,414	10,827	22,241	...	0·1
8	Hoshiarpur	2,247	459	15,759	13,655	29,414	0·002	0·04
9	Jullundur	1,431	655	12,651	11,659	24,310	0·01	0·01
10	Ludhiana	1,452	463	9,440	8,617	18,057	0·004	0·04
11	Ferozepore	4,290	267	15,535	13,228	28,763	...	0·1
LAHORE DIVISION.								
12	Lahore	2,682	508	17,319	15,023	32,342	...	0·6
13	Amritsar	1,593	701	16,676	14,886	31,562	0·01	0·2
14	Gurdaspur	1,899	513	13,994	12,451	26,445	...	0·1
15	Sialkot	1,578	615	12,925	11,122	24,047	...	0·1
16	Gujranwala	2,309	319	8,682	6,981	15,663	0·01	0·9
17	Sheikhupura	2,302	303	7,698	6,645	14,343	...	0·4
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.								
18	Gujrat	2,250	410	9,960	8,516	18,476	...	0·7
19	Shahpur	4,789	172	8,580	7,521	16,101	...	0·2
20	Jhelum	2,773	194	6,196	5,438	11,634	...	0·1
21	Rawalpindi	2,023	306	7,944	7,330	15,274	...	0·1
22	Attock	4,117	141	6,510	5,488	11,998	...	0·1
23	Mianwali	5,395	76	5,224	4,690	9,914	...	0·01
MULTAN DIVISION.								
24	Montgomery	4,518	221	10,123	8,648	18,771	...	0·1
25	Lyallpur	3,224	357	12,743	11,719	24,462	...	0·04
26	Jhang	3,452	193	6,658	5,609	12,267	0·002	0·02
27	Multan	5,892	199	12,084	10,546	22,630	...	0·1
28	Muzaffargarh	6,052	98	7,385	5,870	13,255	...	0·03
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	5,325	92	6,016	4,741	10,757	...	0·1
Total ...		96,614	243	297,676	258,592	556,268	0·004	0·2

NOTE.—Those born dead are not included

6									7		
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM.									MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Males.	Females.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	Males.	Females.	Total.	19	20	21
..	17.0	0.2	1.9	0.4	3.7	23.5	23.0	23.3	25.8	29.8	27.7
0.001	18.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.7	23.5	22.5	23.0	28.4	28.6	28.5
0.001	20.5	0.2	2.5	0.4	6.4	30.3	29.8	30.0	33.9	35.2	34.5
0.001	14.0	0.3	5.2	0.4	4.8	24.2	25.2	24.7	32.6	35.1	33.7
..	20.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	4.1	25.8	29.2	27.3	28.8	33.8	31.0
..	4.8	1.2	8.8	0.5	10.2	21.7	32.6	25.6	22.9	31.7	26.0
..	18.6	1.6	4.5	0.2	2.8	27.6	28.1	27.8	27.7	28.2	28.0
..	21.8	0.7	2.4	0.2	3.4	28.5	28.4	28.5	27.6	29.2	28.3
..	19.0	0.3	2.1	0.3	4.2	24.9	27.1	25.9	24.2	26.0	25.0
0.001	15.6	0.2	2.5	0.02	8.4	25.1	29.0	26.9	24.8	28.0	26.2
..	16.6	0.2	2.1	0.3	5.8	24.8	25.6	25.1	25.6	26.2	25.9
..	12.5	0.7	3.0	0.4	6.5	22.2	25.9	23.8	21.7	24.7	23.0
..	16.1	0.6	4.3	0.3	6.8	26.9	30.0	28.3	25.7	28.9	27.1
..	15.1	0.5	2.8	0.3	8.6	26.4	28.4	27.3	27.4	28.9	28.1
..	15.9	0.7	3.5	0.3	4.4	24.4	25.2	24.8	25.7	27.1	26.3
..	16.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	2.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	29.0	30.2	29.5
..	15.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.2	20.0	21.3	20.6	24.4	25.3	24.8
..	14.4	0.2	1.6	0.4	2.8	20.0	20.1	20.0	23.6	24.4	24.0
..	12.8	0.3	3.1	0.4	2.9	19.3	20.0	19.6	23.0	24.6	23.7
..	15.2	0.3	2.4	0.5	3.1	22.2	21.1	21.7	24.3	23.6	24.0
..	11.0	3.0	8.1	0.5	2.1	22.4	25.5	24.6	22.6	23.5	23.0
..	16.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	2.7	21.4	19.9	20.7	23.0	22.2	22.6
..	19.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	3.1	24.2	24.0	24.1	27.6	27.5	27.6
..	14.6	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.4	18.3	19.3	18.8	20.5	21.3	20.9
..	14.7	0.2	1.4	0.4	4.6	20.2	22.5	21.3	21.5	23.6	22.4
..	12.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	3.2	18.7	18.2	18.5	20.2	21.6	20.9
..	13.5	0.6	2.0	0.4	2.7	18.8	20.0	19.3	22.5	23.3	22.8
..	19.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.8	23.0	21.7	22.4	24.5	24.4	24.4
..	18.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.8	22.3	21.4	21.9	22.8	22.4	22.6
0.0002	16.1	0.5	2.5	0.3	4.2	23.3	24.3	23.7	25.2	26.7	25.9

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

1	2	3												4
No.	A—RURAL CIRCLES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AMBALA DIVISION.													
1	Hissar ..	1,544	1,426	1,400	1,575	1,774	1,867	1,448	1,437	1,351	1,310	1,449	1,710	18,291
2	Rohtak ...	1,271	1,113	1,166	1,295	1,717	1,670	1,191	1,285	1,035	1,092	1,421	2,093	16,349
3	Gurgaon ...	1,669	1,540	1,476	1,800	2,127	2,457	1,676	1,510	1,287	1,328	1,549	1,992	20,411
4	Karnal ..	1,698	1,438	1,285	1,222	1,690	1,811	1,345	1,465	1,297	1,432	1,663	2,021	18,367
5	Ambala ..	1,463	1,231	1,129	1,185	1,586	1,513	1,301	1,340	1,336	1,448	1,447	1,719	16,698
6	Simla ..	34	27	27	29	34	22	15	34	24	24	16	32	318
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.													
7	Kangra ..	1,496	1,542	1,906	1,618	1,924	2,426	1,813	1,789	2,116	1,938	1,835	1,676	22,079
8	Hoshiarpur ..	1,771	1,624	2,142	2,271	3,008	2,658	2,258	2,325	2,721	2,626	2,323	2,388	28,115
9	Jullundur ...	1,445	1,341	1,454	1,462	2,163	2,057	1,779	2,025	1,796	1,691	1,681	1,792	20,686
10	Ludhiana ...	1,114	977	948	1,043	1,555	1,489	1,253	1,345	1,252	1,335	1,433	1,587	15,331
11	Ferozepore ..	1,992	2,043	1,918	1,495	2,172	2,402	1,935	2,105	2,065	2,211	2,421	2,778	25,537
	LAHORE DIVISION.													
12	Lahore ..	1,595	1,415	1,271	1,110	2,089	2,246	1,852	1,989	1,888	1,647	1,760	1,873	20,735
13	Amritsar ...	1,654	1,391	1,433	1,318	2,297	2,598	2,291	2,210	2,299	2,126	1,948	2,035	23,600
14	Gurdaspur ..	1,503	1,360	1,584	1,510	2,448	2,259	2,014	2,222	2,555	2,581	2,220	2,172	24,428
15	Sialkot ..	1,540	1,364	1,472	1,248	2,120	2,162	1,834	1,884	2,023	1,975	1,861	1,803	21,291
16	Gujranwala ...	1,235	1,070	1,050	818	1,114	1,281	1,117	1,269	1,153	933	1,158	1,545	13,743
17	Sheikhupura ..	1,181	1,095	910	754	1,188	1,418	1,326	1,272	1,140	1,024	1,187	1,335	13,830
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.													
18	Gujrat ..	1,613	1,521	1,345	1,126	1,330	1,594	1,390	1,371	1,370	1,414	1,502	1,604	17,180
19	Shahpur ...	1,544	1,484	1,228	1,105	1,293	1,589	1,192	919	946	919	1,048	1,332	14,599
20	Jhelum ...	1,106	1,162	903	772	853	845	760	816	792	890	988	1,069	10,956
21	Rawalpindi ..	1,130	959	806	740	1,011	917	790	1,144	1,281	1,284	1,329	1,530	12,921
22	Attock ..	1,254	1,069	904	812	1,026	996	756	796	771	848	971	1,084	11,287
23	Mianwali ..	955	960	754	778	780	749	577	573	559	721	732	1,099	9,237
	MULTAN DIVISION.													
24	Montgomery ..	1,604	1,594	1,391	1,226	1,639	1,669	1,310	1,320	1,288	1,463	1,716	1,900	18,120
25	Lyallpur ..	1,892	1,564	1,678	1,479	2,337	2,364	1,908	1,869	1,913	1,839	1,794	1,992	22,629
26	Jhang ...	1,140	1,123	971	789	927	979	755	776	802	737	876	882	10,757
27	Multan ..	2,476	1,928	1,549	1,157	1,694	1,649	1,402	1,133	1,136	1,377	1,691	1,963	19,155
28	Muzaffargarh ..	1,986	1,493	1,039	842	1,050	855	800	664	645	774	1,242	1,280	12,670
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	1,359	1,280	943	611	639	609	533	496	535	625	827	1,068	9,525
	Total for Rural Circles.	42,264	38,134	36,082	33,190	45,585	47,151	38,621	39,383	39,376	39,612	42,088	47,359	488,845
	Ratios <i>per mille</i> of population.	2.06	1.86	1.76	1.62	2.22	2.30	1.88	1.92	1.92	1.93	2.05	2.31	23.82

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

1	2	3												4
No.	B—TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	HISSAR DISTRICT.													
1	Hissar ..	50	57	47	39	69	76	44	45	45	45	49	56	622
2	Hansi ..	47	38	28	34	68	54	32	45	40	32	40	51	509
3	Bhiwani ..	65	71	109	108	141	118	53	90	77	77	71	106	1,086
4	Sirsa ..	40	24	21	20	40	43	22	24	20	23	31	19	327
5	Budhlada ..	..	3	2	7	12	10	12	7	8	5	7	2	75
	ROHTAK DISTRICT.													
6	Rohtak ..	58	37	48	77	89	57	72	69	66	49	54	78	754
7	Jhajjar ..	27	20	27	27	41	40	28	41	33	19	24	41	368
8	Beri ..	11	16	12	24	36	22	16	23	21	14	14	38	247
9	Gohana ..	11	8	10	7	13	17	9	18	10	4	5	12	124
10	Bahadurgarh ...	5	9	9	12	25	38	21	29	12	7	10	14	191
11	Sonepat ..	16	27	17	41	32	54	34	24	29	22	20	43	359
12	Mehm ..	...	10	15	7	11	12	10	8	13	15	10	18	129
13	Rohtak Civil Line.	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURGAON DISTRICT.													
14	Rewari ..	60	71	73	88	75	100	68	63	39	43	48	44	772
15	Palwal ..	27	25	22	26	28	49	36	32	12	23	23	37	340
16	Firozpur-Jhirka	18	13	8	18	22	33	5	14	3	5	8	15	162
17	Hodal ...	10	8	9	16	16	11	11	11	9	6	22	11	140
18	Ballabgarh ..	3	8	8	12	6	16	12	13	4	9	2	9	102
19	Faridabad ..	5	6	1	..	8	7	7	16	5	1	8	14	78
20	Hidayaapur Chhaoni.	2	7	13	23	31	37	30	29	13	10	11	15	221
	KARNAL DISTRICT.													
21	Karnal ..	51	33	32	51	60	77	33	50	56	47	51	101	64
22	Kaithal ..	38	26	21	33	55	58	31	51	40	32	40	91	516
23	Panipat ..	65	56	51	89	83	120	53	64	93	63	68	94	899
24	Shahabad ..	22	17	9	24	20	32	25	22	37	24	23	49	304
25	Thanesar ..	13	6	9	7	13	14	9	11	11	16	10	22	141
26	Pundri ..	10	4	3	6	9	18	5	5	9	6	9	17	101
27	Karnal Civil Line.	5	7	2	...	1	2	5	8	1	5	5	6	47
	AMBALA DISTRICT.													
28	Ambala ..	46	49	40	41	69	129	62	89	85	49	55	71	785
29	Jagadhri ..	28	33	48	33	47	66	37	50	63	48	47	65	565
30	Burya ..	7	4	8	5	7	11	5	10	11	7	13	18	106
31	Sadhaura ..	14	22	12	14	17	31	25	16	24	13	18	25	231

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

1	2	3												4
No.	B.—TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AMBALA DISTRICT—CONCLUDED.													
32	Rupar ..	16	13	23	21	34	37	21	24	19	21	14	25	268
33	Kalka ..	11	6	6	15	14	12	10	9	12	13	11	15	134
34	Ambala Civil Line.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
35	Sanawar Civil Line.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
36	Ambala Sadar Bazar.	66	54	84	70	85	102	55	44	49	43	60	41	753
37	Ambala Cantonment.	27	24	31	15	45	51	34	18	27	22	26	53	373
38	Kasauli Cantonment.	2	3	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	6	..	2	44
	SIMLA DISTRICT.													
39	Simla ..	29	21	23	26	59	57	52	53	66	52	38	31	507
40	Dagshai Cantonment.	1	1	2	1	2	6	4	4	3	2	3	4	33
41	Subathu Cantonment.	2	4	4	1	2	6	1	4	3	2	2	..	31
42	Jutogh Cantonment.	..	1	..	1	1	4	1	3	..	5	2	1	19
	KANGRA DISTRICT.													
43	Dharmsala ..	3	4	3	9	12	7	11	9	9	8	6	7	88
44	Dharmsala Cantonment.	3	6	2	10	12	12	5	6	1	4	7	6	74
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.													
45	Hoshiarpur ..	46	32	45	48	64	68	57	62	45	38	53	52	610
46	Hariana ..	4	7	8	5	12	9	10	12	6	9	12	13	107
47	Dasuyah ..	7	3	10	8	15	19	9	16	21	7	17	4	136
48	Tanda Urmur ..	13	8	27	29	22	33	17	29	31	20	19	19	267
49	Miani ..	11	7	1	6	11	6	11	11	13	9	6	8	100
50	Garhshankar ..	4	6	1	3	5	2	4	14	5	7	10	6	67
51	Hoshiarpur Civil Line.	..	1	2	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	12
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.													
52	Jullundur ..	143	118	173	132	185	247	135	199	205	128	141	142	1,948
53	Kartarpur ..	21	13	18	30	46	44	17	37	37	24	18	32	337
54	Banga ..	7	4	16	16	14	22	12	17	16	11	14	15	164
55	Rahon ..	21	18	14	16	23	25	7	11	12	15	14	21	197
56	Phillaur ..	8	7	9	19	13	17	12	16	17	15	17	14	164
57	Nurmahal ..	20	20	18	21	25	15	13	16	23	17	24	24	236
58	Nakodar ..	19	19	20	26	30	37	19	30	18	16	14	22	270
59	Nawanshahr ..	9	10	11	21	18	29	13	24	11	12	17	15	190
60	Jullundur Cantonment.	11	11	9	12	13	10	9	14	17	2	6	4	118

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

1	2	3												4
No.	B.—TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.													
61	Ludhiana ...	88	98	101	168	161	199	120	176	189	139	129	194	1,762
62	Jagraon ...	27	39	35	52	61	73	53	63	53	47	43	45	591
63	Raikot ..	22	20	16	26	31	34	14	21	15	13	23	32	267
64	Rhanna ..	5	8	3	11	10	16	6	8	10	6	13	10	106
	FEROZEPOR DISTRICT.													
65	Ferozepore ..	83	59	36	55	77	82	60	70	47	57	60	78	764
66	Zira ..	9	9	9	8	12	15	12	14	18	20	21	14	161
67	Dharmkot ..	14	13	9	11	23	32	15	20	16	13	5	13	184
68	Muktsar ..	37	43	27	40	26	41	21	23	26	16	19	16	335
69	Fazilka ...	46	41	47	56	46	42	36	38	33	33	23	31	472
70	Moga ..	41	23	22	43	46	34	25	37	36	23	20	22	372
71	Abohar ..	35	17	23	28	40	27	14	16	19	23	30	76	348
72	Jalalabad ...	5	12	11	16	23	28	14	18	14	10	12	9	172
73	Ferozepore Cantonment.	38	20	28	47	26	44	36	29	31	26	28	65	418
	LAHORE DISTRICT.													
74	Lahore ..	801	583	511	788	802	1,053	1,155	873	801	657	654	502	19,180
75	Chunian ..	33	16	12	11	22	24	16	12	14	14	10	17	201
76	Kasur ..	22	37	41	77	55	62	54	81	80	63	31	46	649
77	Khem Karan..	19	13	7	10	20	14	18	12	15	9	15	21	173
78	Patti ...	32	22	16	38	40	55	43	30	32	26	27	29	390
79	Baghbampura-Bhogiwal.	50	29	11	38	24	39	46	27	22	31	16	28	361
80	Iehlra ..	15	7	7	17	18	17	8	18	8	7	13	11	146
81	Pattoki Mandi	17	16	17	10	6	10	7	4	7	5	6	9	114
82	Sur Singh ..	13	21	12	12	12	13	21	15	10	10	11	15	165
83	Lahore Cantonment.	24	12	29	24	23	10	23	12	12	17	26	16	228
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.													
84	Amritsar ...	650	488	469	629	610	645	685	677	630	671	450	634	7,238
85	Majitha ...	13	10	10	15	24	20	27	18	17	24	10	11	199
86	Jandiala ..	5	8	8	14	12	11	18	15	23	15	13	11	153
87	Tara Taran ..	10	8	3	14	6	13	18	13	20	17	13	8	143
88	Sultanwind ..	7	5	16	9	20	35	30	19	14	25	11	14	205
89	Amritsar Cantonment.	1	...	2	2	1	3	3	6	2	1	..	3	24
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT.													
90	Gurdaspur ..	17	15	18	16	17	28	17	34	9	14	12	10	207
91	Dina Nagar ..	12	6	...	8	7	10	16	4	2	9	7	7	88

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

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ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

2		3												4
NO.	B.—TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.													
122	Shahpur	17	4	5	8	8	8	14	3	5	8	5	2	87
123	Sahiwal ...	19	4	8	16	20	12	19	6	8	12	10	8	142
124	Bhera ...	45	25	22	41	28	16	51	27	25	25	34	37	416
125	Miani ...	10	9	9	9	9	11	14	8	4	11	17	10	121
126	Khushab ...	30	32	21	20	19	24	14	12	16	20	10	15	233
127	Sargodha ..	21	33	19	42	32	68	49	36	20	20	24	41	410
128	Shahpur Civil Station.	1	4	..	1	6	4	3	7	3	5	1	1	36
129	Phularwan ...	7	10	6	1	3	12	4	2	4	3	2	3	57
	JHELUM DISTRICT.													
130	Jhelum ..	38	18	22	30	24	40	18	20	24	39	29	38	340
131	Pind Dadan Khan	16	11	7	12	21	13	9	11	14	6	15	12	147
132	Chakwal ..	14	8	18	16	22	20	12	18	8	13	10	18	177
133	Jhelum Cantonment.	2	...	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	5	14
	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT													
134	Rawalpindi ..	169	108	149	158	200	288	162	157	153	94	137	286	2,061
135	Murree ..	1	..	2	2	4	12	9	6	9	6	1	1	53
136	Murree Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1	..	...	..	...	2
137	Rawalpindi Cantonment.	19	17	16	23	31	31	20	20	15	10	18	17	237
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.													
138	Pindigheb ..	15	11	16	16	8	14	18	23	23	12	18	14	188
139	Hazro ...	14	9	10	20	36	19	22	13	21	12	12	15	203
140	Campbellpur ..	3	3	5	2	14	4	5	2	5	4	3	3	53
141	Hassanahdal ..	8	10	17	8	18	23	8	7	17	4	14	18	152
142	Tallagang ...	11	..	6	3	8	8	10	7	17	7	9	18	104
143	Campbellpur Cantonment.	...	..	..	1	2	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	11
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.													
144	Mianwali ..	24	9	11	16	29	24	19	14	12	18	17	33	226
145	Bhakkar ...	9	15	13	17	11	11	8	4	4	14	13	22	141
146	Isa Khel ..	11	9	10	8	6	13	13	6	4	14	8	19	121
147	Kalabagh ..	22	9	12	12	23	12	21	17	16	11	21	13	189
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.													
148	Montgomery ..	15	18	11	23	31	66	24	37	34	28	26	14	327
149	Pakpattan ..	21	11	14	19	17	15	9	10	13	10	10	12	161
150	Okara ..	12	12	15	13	14	29	15	12	6	6	10	19	163
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.													
151	Lyallpur ..	83	85	79	89	110	144	74	108	61	97	83	115	1,128
152	Gojra ..	12	16	12	9	5	11	17	19	5	9	19	10	144

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937—CONCLUDED.

1	2	3												4
No.	B.—TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT—CONCLD													
153	Tandlianwala..	7	9	9	3	5	7	11	8	3	10	5	7	84
154	Chak Jhumra..	2	10	1	3	3	3	2	5	3	1	5	4	42
155	Toba Tek Singh	6	8	14	3	9	2	10	7	2	1	4	6	72
156	Jaranwala ..	6	9	9	8	10	13	9	10	6	11	7	13	111
157	Kamalia	24	18	28	14	26	25	1	17	16	21	29	16	252
	JHANG DISTRICT.													
158	Jhang Maghiana	92	55	50	62	85	81	77	57	76	72	51	69	827
159	Chiniot	72	38	38	38	59	52	44	43	38	52	35	41	550
160	Ahmadpur ..	3	..	2	4	5	7	4	2	2	5	3	9	46
161	Shorkot	12	4	5	7	10	11	6	6	5	4	12	5	87
	MULTAN DISTRICT.													
162	Multan ..	261	171	166	187	366	266	291	197	201	272	236	192	2,806
163	Shujabad	13	7	11	15	14	15	15	19	12	26	16	12	175
164	Mian Channu..	16	20	16	18	14	11	11	7	1	6	2	5	127
165	Khanewal ...	8	8	2	9	7	12	15	6	5	4	10	9	95
166	Kahrur ..	17	6	8	3	17	14	11	7	5	3	6	18	115
167	Tulamba ..	5	5	4	1	10	4	7	4	3	13	1	3	60
168	Multan Cantonment.	13	2	7	7	14	7	14	7	9	5	7	5	97
	MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.													
169	Muzaffargarh ..	27	12	1	7	6	12	14	9	4	10	13	6	131
170	Khangarh ...	13	9	5	13	6	9	11	4	10	9	13	13	115
171	Alipur ..	11	9	8	4	8	10	6	7	5	11	7	7	93
172	Lelah ..	33	12	9	9	15	16	12	10	9	14	16	18	172
173	Karor ..	17	12	4	2	10	2	..	..	2	4	6	11	73
174	Muzaffargarh Civil Line.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
	DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.													
175	Dera Ghazi Khan	53	35	27	30	38	39	39	19	37	18	52	45	432
176	Jampur ..	32	21	11	6	12	16	9	12	18	26	30	34	227
177	Dajal ..	25	34	18	8	8	25	18	13	11	19	20	30	229
178	Rajanpur ..	28	15	6	7	5	6	8	10	7	11	22	15	140
179	Kot Mithan ..	20	7	4	7	7	8	10	8	5	2	16	15	109
180	Taunsa ..	25	11	9	8	4	3	2	11	7	..	6	9	95
	Total for Towns	5,524	4,385	4,373	5,473	6,504	7,519	6,053	6,121	5,524	5,071	4,893	5,983	67,423
	Ratio <i>per mille</i> for Towns.	1.88	1.49	1.49	1.87	2.22	2.56	2.06	2.09	1.88	1.73	1.67	2.04	22.98
	Total for the Province.	47,788	42,519	40,455	38,663	52,089	54,670	44,674	45,504	44,900	44,683	46,981	53,342	556,268
	Ratio <i>per mille</i> for the Province.	2.04	1.81	1.72	1.65	2.22	2.33	1.90	1.94	1.91	1.90	2.00	2.27	23.71

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)
AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937.

2		3									
		UNDER ONE YEAR.									
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.		
A.—RURAL CIRCLES.		Males.			Females.						
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AMBALA DIVISION.										
1	Hissar ...	920	610	1,530	637	472	1,109	2,639	1,018	743	1,761
2	Rohtak	697	647	1,344	542	547	1,089	2,433	806	580	1,386
3	Gurgaon	554	615	1,169	475	492	967	2,136	849	695	1,544
4	Karnal	771	731	1,502	651	615	1,266	2,768	1,088	774	1,862
5	Ambala	706	497	1,203	573	463	1,036	2,239	873	678	1,551
6	Simla	14	12	26	7	10	17	43	21	14	35
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.										
7	Kangra	790	563	1,353	631	477	1,108	2,461	953	793	1,746
8	Hoshiarpur ..	1,205	798	2,003	880	673	1,559	3,562	1,144	923	2,067
9	Jullundur ..	1,162	655	1,817	1,043	596	1,639	3,456	862	715	1,577
10	Ludhiana ...	865	596	1,461	758	557	1,315	2,776	635	595	1,230
11	Ferozepore ..	1,450	730	2,180	1,146	647	1,793	3,973	1,266	998	2,264
	LAHORE DIVISION.										
12	Lahore	1,420	1,164	2,584	1,258	1,023	2,280	4,864	1,053	830	1,883
13	Amritsar	595	652	1,247	497	519	1,016	2,263	1,779	1,431	3,210
14	Gurdaspur ..	1,254	685	1,939	1,006	673	1,679	3,618	1,143	927	2,070
15	Sialkot	799	583	1,382	653	458	1,111	2,493	1,047	807	1,854
16	Gujranwala ..	477	473	950	385	392	777	1,727	767	581	1,348
17	Sheikhupura ...	544	494	1,038	455	339	794	1,832	722	547	1,269
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.										
18	Gujrat	486	506	992	414	338	752	1,744	908	701	1,609
19	Shahpur	590	495	1,085	453	375	828	1,913	805	692	1,497
20	Jhelum	341	389	730	324	282	606	1,336	516	425	941
21	Rawalpindi ..	617	347	964	412	353	765	1,729	572	473	1,015
22	Attock	418	404	822	328	291	619	1,441	517	401	918
23	Mianwali	562	477	1,039	408	368	776	1,815	623	492	1,115
	MULTAN DIVISION.										
24	Montgomery ..	1,217	613	1,830	957	510	1,467	3,297	882	672	1,554
25	Lyallpur	1,115	1,017	2,132	1,024	863	1,887	4,019	1,034	902	1,936
26	Jhang	457	309	766	382	262	644	1,410	477	373	850
27	Multan	777	637	1,414	632	473	1,105	2,519	987	787	1,774
28	Muzaffargarh ...	347	375	722	317	263	580	1,302	644	497	1,141
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	269	311	580	214	226	440	1,020	565	444	1,009
	Total for Rural Areas.	21,419	16,385	37,804	17,462	13,562	31,024	68,828	24,556	19,490	44,046
	Ratio per mille ..	†	†	†	†	†	†		†	†	†

†Population not available.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)

1 Number.	2	3						4		5		6	
		UNDER ONE YEAR—CONCLD.						ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.	
		OVER SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS.			TOTAL			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	A.—RURAL CIRCLES.												
	AMBALA DIVISION.												
1	Hissar	735	649	1,384	3,283	2,501	5,78	2,248	1,793	293	260	54	219
2	Rohtak	710	528	1,238	2,860	2,197	5,057	1,173	982	350	283	351	290
3	Gurgaon	814	641	1,455	2,832	2,303	5,135	1,268	1,081	1,150	922	1,048	920
4	Karnal	730	616	1,346	3,320	2,656	5,976	1,805	1,434	279	244	215	159
5	Ambala	891	789	1,680	2,967	2,53	5,470	1,738	1,624	247	220	171	158
6	Simla	15	9	24	62	40	102	24	10	6	4	2	2
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.												
7	Kangra	1,041	754	1,795	3,347	2,655	6,002	1,200	1,066	594	576	514	525
8	Hoshiarpur	1,674	1,401	3,075	4,821	3,883	8,704	3,823	3,500	379	413	240	308
9	Jullundur	1,144	997	2,141	3,823	3,351	7,174	2,018	1,788	348	287	250	198
10	Ludhiana	632	607	1,239	2,728	2,517	5,245	883	793	447	363	340	326
11	Ferozepore	1,965	1,642	3,607	5,411	4,433	9,844	2,708	2,279	750	632	513	473
	LAHORE DIVISION.												
12	Lahore	991	787	1,778	4,628	3,897	8,525	1,264	1,040	968	798	775	654
13	Amritsar	1,870	1,556	3,426	4,896	4,003	8,899	2,530	2,201	1,484	1,285	797	649
14	Gurdaspur	1,435	1,225	2,660	4,517	3,831	8,348	3,360	3,151	482	428	274	213
15	Sialkot	1,066	921	1,987	3,495	2,839	6,334	3,365	3,068	397	361	262	236
16	Gujranwala	531	451	982	2,248	1,809	4,057	1,720	1,496	352	282	225	180
17	Sheikhpura	766	655	1,421	2,526	1,996	4,522	1,889	1,782	332	325	226	193
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.												
18	Gujrat	646	492	1,138	2,546	1,945	4,491	2,192	1,979	461	417	258	261
19	Shahpur	660	627	1,287	2,550	2,47	4,697	1,729	1,557	499	420	230	213
20	Jhelum	354	268	622	1,600	1,299	2,899	921	899	220	196	149	142
21	Rawalpindi	389	330	728	1,925	1,577	3,502	1,071	1,117	339	307	231	270
22	Attock	256	197	453	1,595	1,217	2,812	1,083	997	308	289	193	175
23	Mianwali	285	259	544	1,947	1,527	3,474	652	728	190	185	125	136
	MULTAN DIVISION.												
24	Montgomery	1,001	799	1,800	3,713	2,938	6,651	1,889	1,666	534	478	377	353
25	Lyallpur	1,520	1,358	2,878	4,686	4,147	8,833	2,950	2,772	412	454	309	321
26	Jhang	410	322	732	1,653	1,339	2,992	777	606	438	382	406	345
27	Multan	753	648	1,401	3,154	2,540	5,694	1,557	1,488	568	508	431	365
28	Muzaffargarh	431	346	777	1,797	1,423	3,220	1,077	791	465	340	107	276
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	283	209	492	1,428	1,093	2,521	680	609	285	223	187	132
	Total for Rural Areas.	23,998	20,092	44,090	86,358	70,606	156,964	49,586	44,197	13,577	11,882	9,665	8,697
	Ratio per mille ...	†	†	†	*169.36	*153.4	*162.06	†	†	†	†	†	†

*Calculated

†Population

No. IV.

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937.

7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES.)		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
282	233	714	671	477	531	503	432	647	444	1,385	1,121	10,086	8,205	1
423	348	552	465	593	534	696	591	871	707	1,160	923	9,029	7,320	2
1,045	907	1,013	826	845	747	662	606	622	523	632	459	11,117	9,294	3
309	288	699	712	721	632	703	594	685	583	1,314	1,014	10,051	8,316	4
175	195	438	515	443	483	513	396	548	406	1,712	1,246	8,952	7,746	5
6	4	12	18	9	13	12	9	12	14	31	28	176	142	6
481	574	616	849	724	843	836	867	1,028	1,008	1,995	1,781	11,335	10,744	7
279	449	600	873	635	579	686	515	975	651	2,587	1,919	15,025	13,090	8
226	246	389	397	381	366	434	377	557	529	2,412	2,309	10,838	9,848	9
321	319	322	373	351	385	417	431	817	689	1,360	1,149	7,986	7,345	10
494	535	737	731	609	528	658	528	723	567	1,234	994	13,837	11,700	11
521	430	448	363	458	336	567	429	685	586	1,023	865	11,337	9,398	12
395	296	198	188	232	230	422	443	674	667	1,017	993	12,645	10,955	13
201	188	417	594	430	434	515	390	565	477	2,215	1,746	12,976	11,452	14
256	301	452	494	436	386	447	369	581	415	1,812	1,319	11,503	9,788	15
211	182	445	398	439	365	370	257	450	296	1,182	836	7,642	6,101	16
153	158	329	345	288	299	298	231	287	214	1,096	867	7,415	6,415	17
189	183	410	478	389	383	449	357	472	395	1,954	1,462	9,320	7,860	18
180	193	362	437	314	400	304	279	404	292	1,204	885	7,776	6,823	19
145	130	291	409	325	360	343	289	387	304	1,452	1,095	5,833	5,123	20
224	231	435	552	465	499	452	393	442	359	1,125	1,007	6,709	6,212	21
173	142	379	396	443	436	350	325	437	314	1,160	870	6,126	5,161	22
150	101	260	305	255	330	237	237	295	228	757	592	4,868	4,369	23
317	319	466	460	407	433	439	378	464	386	1,159	944	9,765	8,355	24
236	317	384	537	297	402	334	307	452	289	1,700	1,323	11,760	10,869	25
398	330	399	338	363	333	347	301	355	309	717	621	5,853	4,904	26
369	339	722	741	745	742	682	535	672	509	1,396	1,092	10,296	8,859	27
358	310	625	629	644	516	577	391	556	403	685	500	7,091	5,579	28
176	103	384	411	461	439	463	353	468	272	822	536	5,354	4,171	29
8,693	8,351	13,498	14,505	13,179	12,964	13,716	11,610	16,131	12,836	38,298	30,496	262,701	226,144	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	

on births.

not available.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)

1	2	3															
		UNDER ONE YEAR.															
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.			OVER SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS.			TOTAL.		
		Males.			Females			Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.										
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	HISSAR DISTRICT.																
1	Hissar ...	26	15	41	17	15	32	73	42	28	70	23	24	47	106	84	190
2	Hansi ...	15	18	33	11	19	30	63	34	36	70	27	20	47	94	86	180
3	Bhiwani ...	31	29	60	28	24	52	112	71	60	131	34	44	78	165	156	321
4	Sirsa ...	12	10	22	10	8	18	40	28	20	48	18	10	28	68	48	116
5	Budhlada ...	4	2	6	2	2	4	10	6	3	9	4	3	7	16	10	26
	ROHTAK DISTRICT.																
6	Rohtak ...	30	36	66	24	32	56	122	37	36	73	32	30	62	135	122	257
7	Jhajjar ...	17	19	36	11	12	23	59	21	6	27	19	16	35	76	45	121
8	Beri ...	10	6	16	15	9	24	40	11	11	22	12	12	24	39	47	86
9	Gohana ...	11	5	16	10	6	16	32	7	5	12	3	7	10	26	28	54
10	Bahadurgarh ...	10	9	19	8	5	13	32	7	6	13	10	7	17	36	26	62
11	Sonepat ...	18	18	36	21	16	37	73	19	17	36	18	18	36	73	72	145
12	Mehm ...	10	3	13	5	1	6	19	4	3	7	5	2	7	22	11	33
13	Rohtak Civil Lines ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURGAON DISTRICT.																
14	Rewari ...	26	24	50	12	14	26	76	39	32	71	63	37	100	152	95	247
15	Palwal ...	15	12	27	15	8	23	50	18	10	28	26	17	43	71	50	121
16	Firozpur-Jhirka ...	7	7	14	3	..	3	17	3	5	8	9	3	12	26	11	37
17	Hodal ...	3	4	7	3	2	5	12	3	5	8	4	7	11	14	17	31
18	Ballabgarh ...	5	1	6	..	1	1	7	4	8	12	4	8	12	14	17	31
19	Faridabad ...	..	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	2	9	1	..	1	9	7	16
20	Hidayatpur Chhaoni ...	10	3	13	12	8	20	33	9	8	17	9	12	21	31	40	71
	KARNAL DISTRICT.																
21	Karnal ...	41	25	66	32	21	53	119	36	28	64	19	7	26	121	88	209
22	Kaithal ...	27	20	47	28	19	47	94	30	22	52	15	8	23	92	77	169
23	Panipat ...	46	31	77	47	50	97	174	41	41	82	25	28	53	143	166	309
24	Shahabad ...	15	10	25	18	8	26	51	18	10	28	11	8	19	54	44	98
25	Thanesar ...	12	8	20	5	5	10	30	9	8	17	3	4	7	32	22	54
26	Pundri ...	4	3	7	4	5	9	16	5	6	11	1	3	4	13	18	31
27	Karnal Civil Lines ...	1	1	2	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
	AMBALA DISTRICT.																
28	Ambala ...	27	19	46	24	12	36	82	51	23	74	31	27	58	128	86	214
29	Jagadhri ...	21	10	31	14	12	26	57	24	36	60	36	36	72	91	98	189
30	Burya ...	9	1	10	6	2	8	18	5	6	11	3	2	5	18	16	34
31	Sadhabra ...	9	5	14	7	8	15	29	11	7	18	16	10	26	41	32	73
32	Ruqar ...	15	6	21	8	5	13	34	15	10	25	13	12	25	49	35	84
33	Kalka ...	5	2	7	6	4	10	17	8	9	17	6	6	12	21	25	46

IV.
TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		1	
ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.	FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.		FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES).			
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
37	55	6	7	11	5	10	8	39	26	17	33	20	23	20	21	39	25	335	287	1
15	40	2	8	5	4	5	7	29	22	14	24	25	16	15	14	32	22	266	243	2
8	101	15	15	4	18	20	17	47	6	29	56	28	52	27	46	62	60	505	581	3
31	31		7	4	2	4	6	17	16	10	11	11	9	8	14	21	9	174	153	4
7	7	1			2	1	1	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	3	...	43	32	5
47	47	15	16	18	12	16	18	22	17	24	27	31	26	39	34	44	44	391	363	6
28	27	4	6	5	10	5	6	6	8	10	14	15	13	21	22	24	23	194	174	7
28	20	5	7		4	9	4	4	2	6	6	5	4	16	14	15	12	127	120	8
14	9		1	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	5	8	7	8	7	62	62	9
17	20	...	2	3	3	3	10	4		6	4	7	5	14	11	10	10	100	91	10
25	29	6	6	5	4	6	10	9	5	8	11	13	12	18	16	17	14	180	179	11
14	12	1	...	2	4	1	3	3	2	1	2	5	5	13	10	7	11	69	60	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
40	37	31	36	31	28	28	33	28	33	21	28	26	32	24	17	22	30	403	369	14
16	15	14	8	19	9	12	14	8	18	12	8	15	9	11	11	13	7	191	149	15
9	6	6	4	10	11	5	11	2	6	8	9	5	7	5	9	8	4	84	78	16
10	9	7	4	4	5	12	9	6	3	8	13	6	1	3	4	5	...	75	65	17
12	6	6	5	3	1	6	3	8	2	3	4	...	1	1	2	6	2	59	43	18
7	9	6	5	2	10	1	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	34	44	19
16	18	10	7	12	15	6	6	5	12	5	7	13	9	4	1	2	2	104	117	20
64	49	5	12	2	5	12	19	33	36	22	16	24	21	23	23	31	36	337	305	21
70	67	7	6	6	4	6	9	9	16	14	19	16	22	10	15	20	31	250	266	22
94	76	...	6	15	13	14	24	32	33	15	30	34	30	26	31	67	50	440	459	23
43	41	2	5	1	2	3	8	10	7	7	8	8	9	6	7	20	19	154	150	24
12	12	1	2	2	2	4	1	5	5	3	8	9	1	4	4	7	5	79	62	25
4	12	...	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	7	4	1	3	7	2	6	10	46	55	26
8	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	6	1	1	5	5	1	4	3	1	1	31	16	27
117	87	17	10	6	8	12	19	13	38	23	24	28	18	24	14	63	50	431	354	23
55	65	4	5	3	9	6	15	9	26	15	19	17	9	24	4	46	45	270	295	29
4	7	2	6	...	2	2	1	5	5	5	2	2	3	3	4	10	9	51	55	30
17	23	3	8	3	...	3	...	7	7	4	4	7	3	12	6	29	22	126	105	31
25	27	3	1	4	4	2	5	12	6	9	6	6	5	9	4	30	26	149	119	32
8	9	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	5	5	6	2	8	1	...	18	8	65	69	33

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICT (RURAL CIRCLES

1	2	3															
		UNDER ONE YEAR.															
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.			OVER SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE MONTH .			TOTAL.		
		Males.			Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.										
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	AMBALA DIS- TRICT—CONCLD.																
34	Ambala Civil Lines ..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Sanawar Civil Lines ...	1	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
36	Ambala Sadar Bazar ..	31	20	51	20	17	37	88	43	29	72	38	43	81	132	109	241
37	Ambala Cantonment..	23	11	34	9	10	19	53	18	12	30	23	17	40	75	48	123
38	Kasauli Cantonment..	8	1	9	2	1	3	12	1	3	4	1	..	1	11	6	17
	SIMLA DISTRICT.																
39	Simla ..	16	8	24	30	16	36	60	14	21	35	25	19	44	63	76	139
40	Dagshai Cantonment..	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	...	..	...	1	2	3	4	5	9
41	Subathu Cantonment	...	.		...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
42	Jutogh Cantonment	1	2	3	1	..	1	4	2	..	2	...	..	...	5	1	6
	KANGRA DISTRICT.																
43	Dharamsala ..	..	2	2	1	3	4	6	3	4	7	3	2	5	8	10	18
44	Dharamsala Cantonment	3	1	4	4	2	6	10	2	5	7	6	7	1	12	18	30
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.																
45	Hoshiarpur ...	15	21	6	9	13	22	58	32	15		37	31	68	105	68	173
46	Hariana ..	.	5	5	3	3	6	11	4	2	6	5	3	8	14	11	25
47	Dasuya ..	3	7	10	1	4	5	15	10	7	17	11	6	17	31	18	49
48	Tanda Urmar ...	5	18	23	13	6	19	42	16	11	27	15	15	30	54	45	99
49	Miani ...	3	5	8	3	5	8	16	6	3	9	8	1	9	22	12	34
50	Garhshankar	2	4	6	3	2	5	11	4	8	12	...	3	3	10	16	26
51	Hoshiarpur Civil Lines	2	1	3	...	1	1	4	...	..	...	1	..	1	4	1	5
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.																
52	Jullundur ..	82	52	134	73	64	137	271	89	79	168	89	123	212	312	339	651
53	Kartarpur ...	13	9	22	14	12	26	48	12	3	15	24	19	43	58	48	106
54	Banga ..	9	3	12	5	3	8	20	10	11	21	9	9	18	31	28	59
55	Rahon ...	2	4	6	7	4	11	17	11	7	18	16	14	30	33	32	65
56	Phillour ..	9	9	18	9	5	14	32	7	8	15	10	8	18	35	30	65
57	Nurmahal ...	6	7	13	14	6	20	33	18	10	28	9	12	21	40	42	82
58	Nakodar ...	8	7	15	8	8	16	31	5	12	17	10	16	26	30	44	74
59	Nawanshahr ...	6	5	11	6	2	8	19	9	13	22	10	10	20	30	31	61
60	Jullundur Cantonment	1	4	5	2	4	6	11	4	4	8	11	7	18	20	17	37
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.																
61	Ludhiana ...	78	60	138	76	63	139	277	91	69	160	83	81	164	312	289	601
62	Jagraon ...	33	26	59	31	21	52	111	27	24	51	19	37	56	105	113	218
63	Raekot ...	13	12	25	11	6	17	42	16	12	28	12	8	20	53	37	90
64	Khanna	9	2	11	5	6	11	2	6	4	10	..	4	4	17	19	36

o. IV.

ND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1										
ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.	FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.	TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.	FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.	TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.	THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.	FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.	FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.	SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.	TOTAL (ALL AGES).											
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.										
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	34
...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	1	...	...	..	2	...	35
75	57	12	22	7	13	6	25	19	52	16	29	17	18	13	15	76	40	373	380	36
42	30	7	9	2	4	2	7	12	27	16	15	8	7	9	4	31	18	204	169	37
3	3	1	...	1	..	...	4	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	22	22	38
20	25	6	5	4	11	9	19	42	36	40	19	40	10	32	9	30	11	286	221	39
1	2	...	1	...	2	..	...	3	4	...	1	2	2	1	..	3	2	14	19	40
2	1	..	..	..	...	...	1	..	2	...	2	2	2	1	3	6	4	13	18	41
1	3	...	..	..	1	1	..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	3	9	10	42
5	6	2	4	1	1	3	3	7	3	5	1	2	2	1	2	17	5	51	37	43
9	11	1	2	..	1	2	...	2	12	..	2	..	...	...	...	2	...	28	46	44
68	64	8	6	5	5	12	10	20	34	19	10	14	7	17	14	72	54	338	272	45
16	10	...	3	1	1	...	2	4	5	3	..	4	..	5	2	17	9	64	43	46
20	18	..	...	1	..	..	1	2	6	2	2	4	2	2	...	19	8	81	55	47
48	33	3	1	4	4	2	1	4	9	5	4	5	5	7	3	15	15	147	120	48
11	10	2	1	...	...	1	2	..	4	2	1	5	2	8	6	6	2	60	40	49
7	4	..	..	1	...	2	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	2	..	11	4	37	30	50
1	3	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	...	1	...	..	1	7	5	51
244	213	23	32	21	23	15	47	50	72	37	43	47	27	44	28	172	159	965	983	52
48	40	1	4	1	2	2	5	8	9	7	10	8	3	7	3	36	37	176	161	53
16	18	2	2	2	..	1	4	3	8	2	1	5	1	2	1	27	10	91	73	54
18	21	4	7	1	..	2	2	12	6	2	4	3	5	6	3	19	17	100	97	55
12	11	...	5	1	2	3	4	7	5	1	3	5	3	5	3	13	16	82	82	56
27	19	5	3	1	1	1	2	4	8	6	2	6	2	7	3	24	33	121	115	57
39	29	6	4	1	5	1	7	3	12	4	9	1	4	4	4	41	22	130	140	58
16	26	2	3	7	4	1	1	...	10	3	4	6	..	1	7	22	16	88	102	59
11	12	2	4	...	2	1	3	3	8	1	...	2	...	5	3	15	9	60	58	60
106	86	58	51	38	44	45	45	41	48	52	46	57	59	92	68	130	95	931	831	61
34	37	20	18	10	15	7	13	9	8	7	2	11	8	41	18	66	49	310	281	62
17	12	6	5	4	1	5	..	5	3	2	7	3	5	21	19	37	25	153	114	63
9	7	2	3	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	2	...	7	5	19	9	60	46	64

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES

1	2	3															
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	UNDER ONE YEAR.															
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.			OVER SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS.			TOTAL.		
		Males.			Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.																
65	Ferozepore ..	27	15	42	31	15	46	88	36	28	64	43	28	71	121	102	223
66	Zira ..	9	4	13	7	2	9	22	5	6	11	15	5	20	33	20	53
67	Dharmkot ..	6	3	9	4	1	5	14	8	8	16	21	18	39	38	31	69
68	Muktsar ..	21	5	26	17	11	28	54	18	25	43	25	27	52	69	80	149
69	Fazilka ..	22	18	40	13	7	20	60	34	17	51	43	27	70	117	64	181
70	Moga ..	17	14	31	10	8	18	49	18	19	37	39	25	64	88	62	150
71	Abohar ..	20	9	29	10	10	20	49	27	25	52	22	26	48	78	71	149
72	Jalalabad ..	13	1	14	13	5	18	32	11	6	17	15	6	21	40	30	70
73	Ferozepore Cantonment.	3	7	10	2	2	4	14	29	12	41	24	17	41	63	33	96
	LAHORE DISTRICT.																
74	Lahore ..	442	303	745	354	288	642	1,387	346	313	659	295	244	539	1,386	1,199	2,585
75	Chunian ..	9	7	16	8	5	13	29	20	12	32	10	8	18	46	33	79
76	Kasur ..	20	19	39	22	25	47	86	34	24	58	33	36	69	106	107	213
77	Khem Karan ..	10	5	15	6	2	8	23	18	16	34	13	12	25	46	36	82
78	Patti ..	14	7	21	16	13	29	50	39	14	53	28	33	61	88	76	164
79	Bhagbanpura Bhowal.	12	8	20	11	8	19	39	31	27	58	36	15	51	87	61	148
80	Ichhra ..	4	3	7	2	5	7	14	18	9	27	4	6	10	29	22	51
81	Pattoki Mandi ..	4	4	8	3	3	6	14	11	9	20	6	8	14	25	23	48
82	Sur Singh ..	13	4	17	3	2	5	22	4	8	12	7	5	12	28	18	46
83	Lahore Cantonment ..	2	5	7	3	2	5	12	12	16	28	8	13	21	27	34	61
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.																
84	Amritsar ..	91	108	199	79	90	169	368	272	244	516	277	238	515	748	651	1,399
85	Majitha ..	2	4	6	8	5	13	19	9	9	18	6	15	21	21	37	58
86	Jandiala ..	2	3	5	3	1	4	9	9	9	18	12	7	19	26	20	46
87	Tarn Taran ..	..	3	3	2	1	3	6	16	3	19	10	12	22	29	18	47
88	Sultanwind ..	4	3	7	4	4	8	15	16	9	25	18	12	30	41	29	70
89	Amritsar Cantonment.	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	4	..	1	1	3	3	6
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT.																
90	Gurdaspur ..	6	7	13	7	4	11	24	10	14	24	17	17	34	40	42	82
91	Dina Nagar ..	6	5	11	3	3	6	17	3	4	7	1	7	8	15	17	32
92	Pathankot ..	12	8	20	12	7	19	39	13	16	29	8	24	32	41	59	100
93	Dalhousie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Batala ..	40	27	67	24	20	44	111	49	41	90	41	40	81	157	125	282
95	Dera Baba Nanak ..	5	4	9	5	..	5	14	9	4	13	10	8	18	28	17	45

IV.

TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		1	
ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.	FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.		FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES).			
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
5	93	27	31	15	16	14	17	29	26	18	9	21	18	20	16	39	37	399	365	65
8	17	4	4	1	3	3	5	7	3	8	4	4	2	4	3	10	8	92	69	66
6	21	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	5	2	4	4	4	9	9	12	5	97	87	67
8	43	6	9	2	7	6	10	6	7	8	6	11	5	9	6	10	7	155	180	68
4	72	8	15	7	9	6	13	15	15	6	8	2	10	10	5	16	20	241	231	69
8	28	15	7	6	6	7	6	10	14	9	6	9	5	11	9	16	10	219	153	70
8	47	13	18	3	3	4	10	3	6	6	8	9	3	9	7	12	10	165	183	71
4	18	3	4	..	..	2	1	8	1	3	3	8	2	7	5	4	9	99	73	72
3	33	12	12	7	12	17	17	17	30	15	12	14	8	18		25	22	231	187	73
5	547	371	392	291	312	277	301	300	309	309	283	331	295	352	346	501	473	4,723	4,457	74
4	18	4	4	..	1	1	5	2	5	3	4	7	5	5	5	17	12	109	92	75
0	82	17	40	19	12	7	5	10	5	11	2	10	10	16	14	55	41	331	318	76
7	22	..	2	3	..	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	..	5	4	15	8	97	76	77
2	45	6	8	3	6	7	2	5	12	7	3	7	5	12	7	18	21	205	185	78
3	53	6	13	4	3	3	5	7	7	3	1	3	1	1	6	21	23	188	173	79
6	20	2	5	..	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	..	3	4	7	14	73	73	80
0	16	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	1	2	1	67	47	81
4	20	7	1	..	5	..	1	4	5	2	2	4	5	2	3	18	16	89	76	82
8	39	6	5	5	3	3	11	6	12	6	4	6	3	2	5	11	12	100	128	83
1	592	481	436	343	332	206	202	201	202	205	212	250	265	318	323	339	361	3,662	3,576	84
4	21	11	8	8	6	6	5	5	7	5	5	5	6	6	3	5	5	96	103	85
8	17	7	8	5	6	3	5	3	5	2	6	7	2	3	4	1	5	75	78	86
2	11	7	5	7	4	6	3	2	6	4	5	6	2	5	4	5	2	83	60	87
8	21	12	8	4	11	6	5	4	8	3	5	7	8	4	3	4	4	103	102	88
3	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	...	12	12	89
8	24	3	..	2	1	2	5	6	7	3	6	4	3	6	6	11	8	105	102	90
3	10	..	1	..	3	..	2	2	5	2	1	3	1	3	1	4	5	42	46	91
4	45	3	4	4	5	4	6	9	21	11	5	4	5	12	6	22	18	134	174	92
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	93
5	159	25	22	6	17	19	22	17	35	14	22	20	18	23	9	84	80	532	509	94
2	19	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	13	8	78	60	95

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)

1	2	3																
Number.	B.—Towns.	UNDER ONE YEAR.																
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.			OVER SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS.			TOTAL.			
		Males.			Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
GURDASPUR DISTRICT—CONCL.																		
96	Fatehgarh ...	7	2	9	1	1	2	11	5	2	7	13	4	17	27	8	35	
97	Qadian ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	3	8	7	7	14
98	Gurdaspur Civil Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Dalhousie Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Bakloh Cantonment ..	1	1	2	1	3	4	6	3	6	9	7	8	15	12	18	30	
SIALKOT DISTRICT.																		
101	Sialkot ..	58	43	101	45	42	87	188	106	86	192	118	107	225	325	280	605	
102	Daska ...	1	2	3	3	1	4	7	3	4	7	2	..	2	8	8	16	
103	Pasrur ...	8	10	18	9	4	13	31	18	14	32	9	8	17	45	35	80	
104	Narowal ...	4	2	6	6	4	10	16	20	11	31	9	12	21	35	33	68	
105	Chawinda ...	3	4	7	3	1	4	11	7	8	15	5	8	13	19	20	39	
106	Sialkot Cantonment ...	4	1	5	4	8	12	17	5	7	12	8	8	16	18	27	45	
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.																		
107	Gujranwala ..	24	26	50	16	15	31	81	57	52	109	58	47	105	165	130	295	
108	Wazirabad ...	5	11	16	4	6	10	26	16	15	31	21	12	33	53	37	90	
109	Eminabad ...	2	3	5	3	1	4	9	6	8	14	4	4	8	15	16	31	
110	Akalgah ...	1	2	3	4	..	4	7	3	3	6	1	1	2	7	8	15	
111	Hafizabad ..	9	13	22	6	5	11	33	18	8	26	11	11	22	51	30	81	
SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.																		
112	Sangla ...	4	1	5	4	1	5	10	2	2	4	3	1	4	10	8	18	
113	Sharakpur ...	6	3	9	7	5	12	21	15	4	19	11	7	18	35	23	58	
114	Nankana Sahib ...	5	..	9	6	7	13	22	4	5	9	15	9	24	28	27	55	
115	Shahdara ...	2	2	4	4	3	7	11	4	3	7	8	6	14	16	16	32	
116	Sheikhupura ..	1	5	6	1	3	4	10	9	6	15	1	7	8	16	17	33	
GUJRAT DISTRICT.																		
117	Gujrat	14	10	24	22	16	38	62	43	36	79	28	33	61	95	107	202	
118	Jalalpur ...	6	10	16	10	6	16	32	9	13	22	13	17	30	38	46	84	
119	Kunjah ...	3	10	13	2	4	6	19	6	11	17	9	5	14	28	22	50	
120	Dinga ..	7	3	10	12	1	13	23	3	3	6	3	1	4	16	17	33	
121	Gujrat Civil Lines ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.																		
122	Shahpur ...	3	1	4	2	4	6	10	8	3	11	6	7	13	18	16	34	
123	Sahiwal ..	7	8	15	6	8	14	29	11	5	16	2	3	5	28	22	50	
124	Bhera ...	10	5	15	13	13	26	41	40	16	56	20	25	45	75	67	142	
125	Miani ...	8	2	10	2	4	6	16	10	3	13	6	4	10	26	13	39	
126	Khushab ..	6	10	16	3	6	9	25	18	5	23	8	11	19	42	25	67	

D. IV.

D TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		1	
ONE AND UNDER VE YEARS.	FIVE AND UNLER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.		FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES).			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
14	10	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	6	2	3	2	1	2	..	5	4	56	36	96
17	7	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	7	6	35	30	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
16	13	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	36	42	100
298	286	40	29	15	48	30	43	47	67	45	34	39	27	64	34	130	99	1033	947	101
9	12	4	6	1	5	..	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	34	46	102
18	21	3	2	..	..	5	8	4	6	2	4	1	5	5	6	9	14	92	101	103
44	24	8	5	1	6	2	7	5	5	7	7	3	3	7	1	11	9	123	100	104
20	23	4	..	..	..	2	1	4	3	3	1	4	1	3	2	11	12	70	63	105
12	20	4	3	..	..	2	5	5	8	5	5	2	1	5	1	17	7	70	77	106
170	140	39	36	19	26	17	24	34	51	30	29	38	18	38	13	110	74	660	541	107
46	51	5	4	3	9	5	11	11	15	8	5	9	7	12	4	14	11	166	154	108
12	8	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	4	3	..	2	2	4	7	39	44	109
7	2	2	1	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	6	26	21	110
32	33	9	6	6	5	1	1	8	11	2	7	9	5	9	2	22	20	149	120	111
6	4	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	3	1	5	1	..	5	1	8	3	34	30	112
18	26	2	5	2	4	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	13	5	79	71	113
22	14	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	6	2	70	53	114
7	6	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	7	6	40	33	115
13	9	3	1	6	..	1	..	6	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	10	7	60	43	116
100	82	16	21	9	12	6	26	17	22	20	13	12	13	17	15	71	46	363	357	117
39	39	5	7	7	8	1	9	8	13	4	6	7	4	6	3	32	30	147	165	118
16	21	2	4	..	5	..	2	2	5	4	2	5	2	3	3	14	12	74	78	119
13	9	..	3	1	3	1	4	8	2	1	3	3	2	3	5	10	8	56	56	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
8	4	2	1	..	2	..	3	2	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	10	7	51	36	122
6	13	6	2	1	2	1	3	3	11	3	5	4	2	2	4	13	11	67	75	123
38	49	12	14	5	6	3	9	6	13	8	6	14	10	13	5	40	23	214	202	124
15	14	2	4	..	..	1	1	4	4	..	3	1	3	3	1	13	13	65	56	125
33	31	13	9	5	2	3	2	3	7	4	3	5	4	9	4	22	7	139	94	126

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLE

1		2		3														
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	UNDER ONE YEAR.																
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.			OVER SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS.			TOTAL.			
		Males.			Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT. —CONOLD.																	
127	Sargodha ..	11	10	21	9	7	16	37	23	19	42	17	11	28	61	46	107	
128	Shahpur Civil Station.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	5	4	9
129	Phularwan ..	1	3	4	...	2	2	6	8	1	9	4	5	9	16	8	24	
	JHELUM DISTRICT.																	
130	Jhelum	9	17	26	9	7	16	42	13	18	31	9	4	13	48	38	86	
131	Pindi Dadan Khan ..	8	10	18	4	5	9	27	10	6	16	3	3	6	31	18	49	
132	Chakwal ..	3	5	8	4	5	9	17	7	8	15	6	3	9	21	20	41	
133	Jhelum Cantonment RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.	...	...		2	2	4	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	7
134	Rawalpindi ...	73	54	127	71	67	138	265	94	96	190	89	90	179	310	324	634	
135	Murree ..	3	1	4	..	3	3	7	4	4	8	4	3	7	12	10	22	
136	Murree Cantonment ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
137	Rawalpindi Cantonment.	7	3	10	7	4	11	21	5	6	11	5	2	7	20	19	39	
138	ATTOCK DISTRICT. Pindigheb ...	4	6	10	8	11	19	29	11	3	14	2	3	5	23	25	48	
139	Hazro ...	2	8	10	6	5	11	21	12	11	23	16	4	20	38	26	64	
140	Campbellpur ...	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	4	6	10	1	4	5	7	11	18	
141	Hassanabdal ..	9	5	14	6	12	18	32	6	3	9	3	5	8	23	26	49	
142	Tallagang ..		2	2		1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	6	3	9	
143	Campbellpur Cantonment.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	1
144	MIANWALI DISTRICT. Mianwali ...	8	9	17	9	15	24	41	12	8	20	11	6	17	40	38	78	
145	Bhakkar ...	4	7	11	6	9	15	26	9	9	18	4	3	7	24	27	51	
146	Isa Khel ...	4	6	10	2	2	4	14	5	3	8	1	1	2	16	8	24	
147	Kalabagh ...	6	8	14	3	7	10	24	11	11	22	9	11	20	34	32	66	
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.																	
148	Montgomery ..	22	4	26	12	10	22	48	13	6	19	16	9	25	55	37	92	
149	Pakpattan ..	13	2	15	8	3	11	26	10	1	11	9	4	13	34	16	50	
150	Okara ..	15	4	19	7	3	10	29	9	6	15	12	8	20	40	24	64	
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.																	
151	Lyallpur ..	66	39	105	63	32	95	200	57	41	98	73	64	137	235	200	435	
152	Gojra ..	8	18	26	4	8	12	38	7	3	10	4	9	13	37	24	61	
153	Tandlianwala ...	1	7	8	4	5	9	17	7	1	8	4	8	12	19	18	37	
154	Chak Jhumra ..	1	3	4	1	..	1	5	5	..	5	3	3	6	12	4	16	
155	Toba Tek Singh ..	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	4	7	11	5	5	10	12	15	37	
156	Jaranwala ..	3	4	7	..	..	..	16	6	6	12	6	6	12	19	21	40

o. IV.

ND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.		FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
51	46	16	18	6	12	4	10	4	18	18	10	13	8	19	8	25	17	217	193	127
5	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	20	16	128
7	8	..	4	..	..	..	1		1	1	..	2	1	1	..	4	3	31	26	129
40	34	11	9	4	5	10	4	12	11	18	18	8	5	11	5	25	24	187	153	130
13	16	4	2	1	1	2	1	8	9	2	3	3	3	8	1	13	8	85	62	131
9	12	3	11	3	5	1	4	6	13	8	5	6	1	6	4	22	17	85	92	132
2	..	..	...	..	1	1	..	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	..	1	6	8	133
240	228	47	39	37	49	40	45	63	91	53	71	60	35	58	40	146	85	1,054	1,007	134
3	8	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	5	1	26	27	135
1	..	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	136
11	15	5	4	2	4	7	5	28	16	16	5	23	4	18	4	23	8	153	84	137
13	10	3	7	5	9	3	...	6	12	6	6	4	5	6	1	23	21	92	96	138
27	23	2	2	2	3	6	2	4	14	6	3	4	3	4	1	22	11	115	88	139
7	2	3	..	1	..	1	1	6	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	32	21	140
14	10	..	5	2	3	1	3	6	8	6	6	4	5	5	3	16	6	77	75	141
11	13	2	..	2	3	4	2	4	5	3	3	3	1	6	1	22	10	63	41	142
..	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	5	6	143
26	14	2	6	2	4	5	4	7	8	6	3	7	2	3	5	23	21	121	105	144
15	12	3	..	1	2	1	2	6	8	5	4	6	4	2	4	8	7	71	70	145
8	8	4	5	..	3	2	1	2	9	4	3	1	3	5	6	22	11	64	57	146
21	20	5	3	2	5	3	3	3	3	4	7	9	3	3	4	16	9	100	89	147
35	33	12	5	4	7	8	6	14	16	10	11	16	6	11	4	18	19	183	144	148
20	25	1	2	2	2	1	..	6	9	5	8	1	3	2	4	13	7	85	76	149
17	28	5	1	2	2	...	4	3	6	3	4	3	1	3	..	14	3	90	73	150
143	148	17	17	16	12	19	25	32	42	27	20	21	16	20	13	62	43	592	536	151
21	10	2	1	1	..	2	1	4	2	5	4	2	2	5	2	12	7	91	53	152
8	9	2	..	1	5	3	1	1	5	..	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	41	43	153
4	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	2	28	14	154
15	6	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	3	1	1	1	..	2	...	6	2	43	29	155
17	8	5	1	2	3	..	..	5	4	1	4	1	4	2	3	8	3	60	51	156

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)

1	2	3															
		UNDER ONE YEAR.															
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.			OVER SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS.			TOTAL.		
		Males.			Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.										
Number.	B.—Towns.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT—CONCLD.																
157	Kamalia ..	17	11	28	4	16	20	48	10	13	23	11	13	24	49	46	95
	JHANG DISTRICT.																
158	Jhang Maghiana ..	39	24	63	40	24	64	127	63	52	115	68	51	119	194	167	361
159	Chiniot ..	29	4	33	20	16	36	69	48	31	79	45	29	74	126	96	222
160	Ahmadpur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	1	6
161	Shorkot ..	2	..	2	..	2	2	4	3	6	9	7	10	17	12	18	30
	MULTAN DISTRICT.																
162	Multan ..	114	130	244	95	141	236	480	186	161	347	148	112	260	578	509	1,087
163	Shujabad ..	6	12	18	7	9	16	34	9	5	14	9	3	12	36	24	60
164	Mian Channu ..	8	4	12	1	5	6	18	11	5	16	12	6	18	25	17	52
165	Khanewal ..	7	5	12	3	3	6	18	11	2	13	8	8	16	31	16	47
166	Kahrar ...	3	3	6	..	6	6	12	10	3	13	5	5	10	21	14	35
167	Tulamba ...	1	2	3	2	5	7	10	5	2	7	..	1	1	8	10	18
168	Multan Cantonment..	7	2	9	2	..	2	11	3	2	5	3	6	9	15	10	25
	MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.																
169	Muzaffargarh ..	4	3	7	5	6	11	18	3	9	12	4	8	12	14	28	42
170	Khangarh ..	6	4	10	2	1	3	13	8	3	11	4	5	9	22	11	33
171	Alipur ..	3	4	7	5	4	9	16	4	1	5	1	3	4	12	13	25
172	Leiah ..	10	6	16	3	9	12	28	7	12	19	8	6	14	31	30	61
173	Karor ..	5	2	7	4	4	8	15	4	2	6	4	3	7	15	13	28
174	Muzaffargarh Civil Lines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.																
175	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	12	27	39	13	11	24	63	29	28	57	21	9	30	89	61	150
176	Jampur ..	10	14	24	9	11	20	44	15	11	26	5	5	10	44	36	80
177	Dajal ..	12	11	23	10	13	23	46	18	25	43	8	5	13	49	53	102
178	Rajanpur ..	5	12	17	3	8	11	28	12	13	25	5	6	11	34	30	64
179	Kot Mithan ..	6	5	11	6	6	12	23	9	9	18	2	4	6	22	25	47
180	Taunsa ..	2	5	7	..	2	2	9	2	6	8	5	2	7	14	10	24
	Total for Towns ..	2,512	2,007	4,519	2,125	1,883	4,008	8,527	3,495	2,864	6,359	3,171	2,814	5,985	11,185	9,686	20,871
	Ratio per mille ..	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	174.56	166.78	170.86
	Total for the Province	23,931	18,392	42,323	19,587	15,445	35,032	77,355	28,051	22,354	50,405	27,169	22,906	50,075	97,543	80,292	177,835
	Ratio per mille of Population.	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	169.94	155.38	163.04

*Calculated on births.

†Population not available.

ND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONCLUDED.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		1
ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.		FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
27	19	2	5	4	4	...	2	5	13	3	8	6	6	8	7	24	14	128	124	157
45	46	25	21	25	26	21	17	23	20	22	19	23	19	22	16	34	42	434	393	158
31	27	23	19	17	18	24	16	19	14	13	10	11	10	15	10	20	31	299	251	159
9	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	...	2	...		1	...	1	7	3	30	16	160
13	9	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2		2	9	9	42	45	161
224	259	37	54	37	64	29	60	67	94	69	77	67	62	89	52	221	157	1,418	1,388	162
22	13	4	3	1	5	...	5	3	6	3	5	4	3	10	6	15	7	98	77	163
15	11	2	1	2	1	2	4	4	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	6	12	72	55	164
7	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	5	...	3	1	5	1	7	3	60	35	165
8	9	3	5	3	3	...	3		4	3	1	5	1	7	4	12	9	62	53	166
5	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	6	1	...	1	6	2	32	28	167
8	5	1	2	1	1	...	5	3	11	3	5	3	4	2	2	10	6	46	51	168
14	14	2	2	4	2	4	4	...	6	4	3	1	5	3	4	10	7	56	75	169
12	8	1	...	6	9	1	2	2	1	2	4	4	1	4	5	11	9	65	50	170
8	5	...	1	6	4	6	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	5	5	51	42	171
20	12	...	...	6	5	2	4	6	3	7	6	6	10	6	3	2	13	86	86	172
3	4	5	3	...	1	3	6	1	3	1	...	2	4	3	1	2	3	35	38	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	174
39	45	6	8	4	4	5	5	6	12	9	7	12	5	16	7	49	43	235	197	175
23	22	6	10	7	3	2	2	6	8	4	3	7	10	10	2	11	11	120	107	176
13	17	8	6	1	1	4	1	1	9	6	1	6	5	5	9	22	12	115	114	177
10	9	5	5	1	1	1	...	4	3	2	5	7	2	4	...	11	6	79	61	178
4	7	2	5	2	2	1	2	5	1	3	5	2	2	6	4	7	2	54	55	179
6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	6	4	12	4	6	4	7	6	59	36	180
6,606	6,227	1,909	1,953	1,371	1,583	1,285	1,601	1,949	2,424	1,787	1,801	1,993	1,639	2,283	1,804	4,607	3,730	34,975	32,448	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
56,192	50,424	15,486	13,835	11,036	10,280	9,978	9,952	15,447	16,929	14,966	14,765	15,709	13,249	18,414	14,640	42,905	34,226	297,676	258,592	
38·34	36·08	9·16	9·52	7·02	8·03	8·29	10·08	6·92	9·10	8·92	11·32	13·58	14·58	24·20	25·42	63·44	68·45	23·11	24·17	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV-A.

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB
DURING THE YEAR 1937.

		MORTALITY UNDER ONE YEAR.								
		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other classes.		
Numbers.	DISTRICTS.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 births.	Numbers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
	AMBALA DIVISION.									
1	Hissar .	1,706	132·57	4,911	151·52	..	..	..	..	1
2	Rohtak ..	781	128·77	5,033	134·17	1	111·11	..	..	2
3	Gurgaon ..	1,772	148·82	3,915	190·90	2	76·93	..	..	3
4	Karnal ..	1,918	146·62	4,932	159·31	..	..	..	..	4
5	Ambala ..	1,953	168·13	4,439	184·27	11	114·58	89	288·96	5
6	Simla ..	54	215·15	196	197·18	7	225·80	4	444·44	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.									
7	Kangra ..	445	293·73	5,604	196·01	..	..	1	333·33	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	2,640	176·99	6,452	207·77	23	209·09	..	..	8
9	Jullundur ..	3,121	154·15	5,252	215·97	1	9·35	..	..	9
10	Ludhiana ..	1,587	124·56	4,578	228·65	15	294·12	10	222·22	10
11	Ferozepore ..	5,043	193·68	5,814	207·46	19	98·45	108	125·29	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.									
12	Lahore ..	6,148	202·71	4,885	206·03	516	194·65	453	115·41	12
13	Amritsar ..	4,898	184·20	5,470	197·51	157	139·06	..	..	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	5,188	203·44	3,340	154·24	383	159·32	57	169·64	14
15	Sialkot ..	3,840	121·60	3,008	193·91	314	87·32	25	245·10	15
16	Gujranwala ..	3,443	142·53	711	117·25	403	159·60	12	69·00	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	3,216	151·28	1,260	132·81	204	79·56	38	99·22	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.									
18	Gujrat ..	4,168	119·36	659	122·15	18	166·66	15	142·86	18
19	Shahpur ..	4,298	147·03	721	144·11	98	161·72	52	179·93	19
20	Jhelum ..	2,866	137·80	213	104·51	3	120·00	..	..	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	3,532	163·15	630	150·97	12	96·77	23	?	21
22	Attock ..	2,825	128·18	172	110·54	4	800·00	...	..	22
23	Mianwali ..	3,291	180·95	398	147·79	4	250·00	..	..	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.									
	Montgomery ..	4,593	132·94	1,971	146·58	152	136·57	141	184·55	24
25	Lyallpur ..	6,053	162·67	2,282	120·80	567	215·51	642	?	25
26	Jhang ..	2,900	123·31	706	149·51	5	200·00	..	..	26
27	Multan ..	5,663	154·52	1,278	145·96	37	79·06	40	106·66	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	3,095	171·47	314	129·81	..	..	..	..	28
	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	2,667	166·99	321	143·56	..	..	..	..	29
	Total ..	93,704	155·37	79,465	173·43	2,956	143·15	1,710	195·29	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED
AGE PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
THE YEAR 1937.

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFI

1	2	Under o							
		NOT EXCEEDING ON							
		UNDER ONE WEEK.							
		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number.	DISTRICTS.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	AMBALA DIVISION.								
1	Hissar ..	265	203	743	502	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	135	83	668	553	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon ..	189	167	431	354	..	..	..	..
4	Karnal ..	247	186	670	599	..	..	..	..
5	Ambala ..	258	211	583	448	2	1	12	
6	Simla ..	6	11	24	18	2	1	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.								
7	Kangra ..	80	60	713	576	..	..	..	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	352	260	882	651	1	1	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	414	458	883	723	1	..	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	257	180	737	699	2	1	2	
11	Ferozepore ..	764	614	812	624	..	4	12	1
	LAHORE DIVISION.								
12	Lahore ..	982	797	905	711	36	105	27	7
13	Amritsar ..	359	277	322	303	13	14	..	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	805	610	442	494	75	39	9	
15	Sialkot ..	444	316	391	369	37	36	5	
16	Gujranwala ..	374	321	80	57	63	40	1	..
17	Sheikhupura ..	332	302	188	141	33	28	9	
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.								
18	Gujrat ..	447	388	68	69	..	1	1	
19	Shahpur ..	536	392	86	77	10	9	4	1
20	Jhelum ..	341	323	17	20	3	..	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	625	402	69	84	..	2	6	
22	Attock ..	410	334	23	14		1	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	533	357	50	70	1	1	..	..
	MULTAN DIVISION.								
24	Montgomery ..	897	576	298	362	24	34	48	1
25	Lyallpur ..	848	710	262	278	68	60	34	5
26	Jhang ..	397	357	131	85	..	..	..	..
27	Multan ..	716	643	190	89	8	7	9	
28	Muzaffargarh ..	329	309	46	27	..	..	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	273	228	43	27	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,615	10,075	10,757	8,934	380	385	179	193
	Population according to Census of 1931.								
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the province.								

V.
PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.

3												
ar.												
NTH.								OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.				
OVER ONE WEEK.												
Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
186	150	498	390	..	..	..	..	332	256	867	634	1
107	73	636	555	..	..	..	..	88	81	823	583	2
219	158	448	370	..	1	..	..	308	286	623	479	3
257	191	572	533	..	..	..	..	317	286	911	603	4
174	162	388	365	1	..	9	7	316	226	716	572	5
9	8	13	19	1	..	1	..	5	2	32	33	6
40	50	526	432	..	..	..	..	60	60	897	742	7
244	200	612	509	3	4	..	..	356	274	856	691	8
327	248	428	456	..	..	..	..	373	340	654	522	9
143	171	548	478	3	3	2	1	204	251	568	450	10
384	346	406	346	2	3	14	13	648	508	787	621	11
597	407	862	825	47	89	23	54	833	849	673	245	12
328	250	437	357	8	13	..	..	1,037	1,032	1,047	648	13
366	441	334	249	28	16	11	6	645	548	523	412	14
314	278	303	201	25	36	3	3	681	417	483	469	15
404	324	71	47	52	48	1	..	702	548	97	76	16
400	237	89	96	15	22	5	3	407	347	289	191	17
454	314	79	50	3	1	3	..	848	680	116	78	18
456	356	68	52	9	5	2	6	755	616	142	106	19
397	282	24	19	..	..	..	..	510	418	36	40	20
351	368	51	53	1	4	2	2	565	478	103	95	21
406	308	20	12	..	..	..	..	518	398	34	25	22
467	376	40	25	..	..	..	..	538	492	122	30	23
438	339	148	165	13	16	24	6	623	518	267	150	24
526	504	457	338	60	20	58	70	680	606	236	223	25
242	230	95	74	..	..	..	..	483	368	110	93	26
609	536	179	95	3	2	4	9	964	820	245	140	27
364	266	30	21	..	..	..	..	615	489	55	35	28
334	245	51	32	..	..	..	..	612	503	38	33	29
9,543	7,818	8,413	7,164	274	283	162	180	15,023	12,697	12,350	9,019	

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS

1	2	3=							
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Under one							
		OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS— concl'd.				OVER SIX MONTHS AND			
		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	AMBALA DIVISION.								
1	Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	150	164	691	586
2	Rohtak ..	1	..	..	..	112	102	697	518
3	Gurgaon ..	1	..	..	..	241	204	689	521
4	Karnal ..	..	..	..	..	225	209	579	465
5	Ambala ..	3	2	14	13	319	287	725	642
6	Simla ..	1	..	..	2	4	9	37	20
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.								
7	Kangra ..	..	..	1	..	45	50	1,005	713
8	Hoshiarpur ..	4	4	..	..	480	474	1,267	984
9	Jullundur ..	..	..	..	..	587	374	745	841
10	Ludhiana ..	2	2	1	1	198	183	546	552
11	Ferozepore ..	3	2	14	13	966	813	1,226	992
	LAHORE DIVISION.								
12	Lahore ..	39	74	41	110	963	720	402	262
13	Amritsar ..	20	26	..	..	827	788	1,329	1,027
14	Gurdaspur ..	63	51	6	6	966	807	506	470
15	Sialkot ..	41	49	1	2	701	689	461	331
16	Gujranwala ..	67	42	1	1	422	348	152	131
17	Sheikhupura ..	56	24	4	5	601	590	185	81
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.								
18	Gujrat ..	3	6	2	..	586	451	105	94
19	Shahpur ..	20	18	9	6	604	583	101	89
20	Jhelum ..	..	..	..	..	342	253	31	26
21	Rawalpindi ..	2	2	5	4	400	343	85	90
22	Attock ..	..	2	..	..	256	195	24	20
23	Mianwali ..	..	1	..	..	261	267	48	13
	MULTAN DIVISION.								
24	Montgomery ..	19	12	5	5	627	575	356	225
25	Lyallpur ..	118	60	96	84	1,127	1,052	298	190
26	Jhang ..	2	2	..	..	460	363	70	48
27	Multan ..	6	4	7	3	712	663	220	120
28	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	401	322	51	49
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	276	196	53	44
	Total ..	471	383	207	255	13,859	12,074	12,684	10,144
	Population according to Census of 1931.								
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the province.								
		Not							

[o. V.

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

cluded.

ar—CONCLUDED.

DER TWELVE MONTHS.

TOTAL UNDER ONE YEAR.

Indian Christians.

Other Classes.

Muhammadans.

Hindus.

Indian Christians.

Other Classes.

Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	1
..	..	..	..	933	773	2,799	2,112	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	442	339	2,824	2,209	1	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	957	815	2,191	1,724	1	1	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	1,046	872	2,732	2,200	..	..	..	..	4
1	1	13	12	1,067	886	2,412	2,027	7	4	48	41	5
..	2	1	..	24	30	106	90	4	3	2	2	6
..	..	..	..	225	220	3,141	2,463	..	..	1	..	7
4	2	..	..	1,432	1,208	3,617	2,835	12	11	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	1,701	1,420	2,710	2,542	1	..	..	..	9
1	1	1	1	802	785	2,399	2,179	8	7	6	4	10
4	1	16	15	2,762	2,281	3,231	2,583	9	10	56	52	11
27	99	39	86	3,375	2,773	2,842	2,043	149	367	130	323	12
37	26	..	..	2,551	2,347	3,135	2,335	78	79	..	..	13
60	51	5	8	2,782	2,406	1,805	1,535	226	157	31	26	14
51	39	4	5	2,140	1,700	1,638	1,370	154	160	13	12	15
48	43	4	4	1,902	1,541	400	311	230	173	7	5	16
15	11	3	3	1,740	1,476	751	509	119	85	21	17	17
2	2	6	1	2,335	1,833	368	291	8	10	12	3	18
13	14	6	9	2,351	1,947	397	324	52	46	21	31	19
..	..	..	..	1,590	1,276	108	105	3	..	..	..	20
1	..	1	1	1,941	1,591	308	322	4	8	14	9	21
..	..	..	..	1,590	1,235	101	71	1	3	..	..	22
1	..	..	..	1,799	1,492	260	138	2	2	..	..	23
21	13	34	7	2,585	2,008	1,069	902	77	75	111	30	24
84	97	117	127	3,181	2,872	1,253	1,029	320	237	305	337	25
..	1	..	..	1,582	1,318	406	300	2	3	..	..	26
4	3	2	3	3,001	2,662	834	444	21	16	22	18	27
..	..	..	..	1,709	1,386	182	132	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	1,495	1,172	185	136	..	..	..	..	29
374	406	252	282	51,040	42,664	44,204	35,261	1,499	1,457	800	910	
AVAILABLE				252,222	249,024	174,610	168,573	8,661	8,554	8,151	7,727	
				202·36	171·32	253·16	209·17	173·07	170·33	98·15	117·77	

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS

1	2	4							
Number.	DISTRICTS.	ONE YEAR AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.							
		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	AMBALA DIVISION.								
1	Hissar ..	554	428	1,952	1,599	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	186	178	1,160	968	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon ..	424	344	953	837	1	..	..	..
4	Karnal ..	473	438	1,628	1,254	..	..	..	..
5	Ambala ..	628	598	1,423	1,304	5	6	28	24
6	Simla ..	6	13	41	25	1	3	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.								
7	Kangra ..	30	15	1,184	1,068	..	..	..	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	1,138	1,038	2,849	2,595	5	9	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	892	912	1,557	1,265	..	..	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	206	199	841	735	2	1	..	..
11	Ferozepore ..	1,427	1,268	1,620	1,361		3	21	14
	LAHORE DIVISION.								
12	Lahore ..	1,386	833	729	992	58	23	30	54
13	Amritsar ..	1,231	1,123	1,907	1,719	38	23	..	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	1,773	1,629	1,717	1,670	153	131	16	8
15	Sialkot ..	2,661	2,206	894	1,126	205	117	6	6
16	Gujranwala ..	1,657	1,450	211	169	116	108	3	4
17	Sheikhupura ..	1,215	1,470	595	287	123	79	13	10
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.								
18	Gujrat ..	2,072	1,867	274	244	6	5	8	14
19	Shahpur ..	1,597	1,442	250	237	31	28	14	14
20	Jhelum ..	913	870	70	90	2	1	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	1,035	972	284	290	6	4	1	4
22	Attock ..	1,076	1,002	78	51	1	2	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	620	707	101	75	1	..	..	..
	MULTAN DIVISION.								
24	Montgomery ..	1,458	1,412	404	302	21	14	78	24
25	Lyallpur ..	2,243	2,115	672	733	184	99	86	30
26	Jhang ..	727	582	147	110	1	..	..	..
27	Multan ..	1,340	1,562	480	232	16	5	10	10
28	Muzaffargarh ..	1,048	790	85	44	..	..	1	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	694	626	81	85	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	30,710	28,089	24,187	21,467	980	661	315	207
	Population according to Census of 1931.	861,657	821,585	550,705	524,700	27,527	26,611	25,645	24,597
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	35.64	34.19	43.92	40.91	35.60	24.84	12.28	8.42

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

5								6				1
FIVE YEARS AND UNDER TEN YEARS.								TEN YEARS AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.				
Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	1
75	56	241	241	1	..	..	..	62	60	216	190	1
54	47	327	274	..	..	..	..	73	49	312	278	2
363	269	866	721	1	1	..	..	337	293	792	706	3
155	147	140	130	..	..	..	..	101	85	142	102	4
90	86	204	192	1	..	3	5	60	61	133	133	5
..	5	12	4	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	13	6
20	21	576	561	1	..	..	..	33	25	482	502	7
110	120	281	303	1	1	..	..	72	90	180	228	8
149	142	244	209	..	..	..	..	154	141	131	96	9
200	140	331	298	2	2	..	..	120	117	272	267	10
352	349	465	361	3	4	19	22	229	228	298	279	11
928	661	322	553	46	27	92	29	867	442	177	501	12
1,082	984	902	757	19	11	..	..	648	510	507	490	13
298	304	192	145	25	11	3	2	137	109	138	122	14
293	241	125	129	40	35	2	1	157	199	102	74	15
239	182	144	115	24	33	1	1	164	141	76	68	16
55	112	205	161	79	59	6	3	92	87	105	71	17
419	410	62	39	1	2	2	1	240	249	34	37	18
459	402	79	58	9	8	4	5	205	199	35	29	19
205	197	32	21	1	..	..	..	143	132	13	22	20
351	321	38	29	1	..	1	1	218	268	51	53	21
3,06	295	12	9	..	..	..	..	200	182	10	11	22
174	179	30	20	..	..	..	..	110	128	20	22	23
352	301	185	171	9	8	6	6	264	211	101	134	24
296	283	74	126	31	22	41	48	102	194	150	84	25
459	397	33	29	..	..	..	..	429	374	22	19	26
445	504	167	62	3	7	4	2	314	339	141	90	27
401	301	72	45	..	..	..	..	290	205	39	92	28
256	210	57	48	..	..	..	..	173	112	30	32	29
8,586	7,666	6,418	5,811	298	232	184	126	5,995	5,233	4,714	4,745	
978,898	843,756	650,409	556,237	31,061	26,412	30,960	26,099	887,055	723,772	627,163	509,235	
8.77	9.09	9.87	10.45	9.59	8.78	5.94	4.83	6.76	7.23	7.52	9.52	

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD

1	2	6—concl'd.				7			
Number.	DISTRICTS.	TEN YEARS AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS—concl'd.				FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER			
		Indian Christians		Other Classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	AMBALA DIVISION.								
1	Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	104	86	218	186
2	Rohtak ..	..	..	..	..	92	75	372	324
3	Gurgaon ..	..	..	..	..	343	283	772	70
4	Karnal ..	..	..	..	..	104	120	247	231
5	Ambala ..	1	2	5	4	63	84	144	186
6	Simla ..	..	..	..	..	2	3	11	20
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.								
7	Kangra ..	..	..	..	..	27	20	459	557
8	Hoshiarpur ..	..	..	..	..	84	132	212	333
9	Jullundur ..	..	..	..	..	155	132	98	189
10	Ludhiana ..	1	1	..	1	130	112	249	264
11	Ferozepore ..	5	2	23	22	203	271	327	322
	LAHORE DIVISION.								
12	Lahore ..	22	18	35	37	642	660	122	79
13	Amritsar ..	12	9	..	..	376	208	235	300
14	Gurdaspur ..	13	12	..	..	83	69	131	142
15	Sialkot ..	17	20	3	2	139	201	148	118
16	Gujranwala ..	14	13	..	1	134	142	79	67
17	Sheikhupura ..	36	46	4	2	41	98	89	53
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.								
18	Gujrat ..	1	2	..	1	177	186	20	35
19	Shahpur ..	5	4	2	3	164	182	26	32
20	Jhelum ..	1	..	..	..	144	122	15	17
21	Rawalpindi ..	2	2	..	1	234	238	37	43
22	Attock ..	..	..	..	..	176	134	12	16
23	Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	150	97	11	13
	MULTAN DIVISION.								
24	Montgomery ..	12	10	8	9	194	183	113	125
25	Lyallpur ..	20	13	63	54	100	184	102	119
26	Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	429	341	16	23
27	Multan ..	12	8	9	3	243	365	138	41
28	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	312	280	62	48
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	1	..	146	78	44	36
	Total ..	174	162	153	140	5,194	5,039	4,509	4,620
	Population according to Census of 1931.	28,333	23,034	28,999	23,503	659,280	551,198	501,205	400,708
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	6.14	7.03	52.8	5.96	7.88	9.23	9.00	11.53

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

8

UNDER TWENTY YEARS.

TWENTY YEARS AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.

Indian Christians.		Other classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		Number.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	1
..	..	..	..	259	193	591	605	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	125	98	476	403	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	355	309	718	594	1	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	272	240	527	572	..	1	..	..	4
2	2	2	3	156	202	355	469	1	1	8	12	5
3	1	..	..	21	4	36	57	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	23	29	602	835	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	180	217	452	714	1	1	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	212	236	237	298	..	1	..	..	9
1	2	..	..	160	126	215	305	1	2	1	1	10
2	4	19	19	369	358	415	463	3	2	18	15	11
35	9	26	15	430	474	311	208	29	15	19	28	12
11	8	..	..	343	318	62	92	8	7	..	..	13
12	16	2	..	186	274	235	352	34	53	..	1	14
10	47	..	4	347	345	119	213	50	30	2	1	15
21	10	..	..	387	357	78	85	34	38	2	..	16
22	13	3	1	259	260	62	61	19	33	2	1	17
..	2	..	1	393	440	46	76	4	1	2	3	18
3	4	1	2	327	420	50	60	6	11	3	5	19
..	..	..	..	291	403	27	36	..	..	..	..	20
2	1	..	1	439	574	84	81	1	5	4	1	21
..	..	..	..	385	405	21	32	..	..	..	..	22
..	1	..	..	252	296	26	37	..	..	..	..	23
11	11	8	10	365	377	104	98	9	7	11	9	24
15	12	44	33	200	294	196	275	21	7	19	31	25
..	..	..	..	399	329	45	43	..	1	..	..	26
10	6	10	4	681	810	109	49	4	8	6	1	27
..	1	..	..	589	600	50	45	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	358	391	52	56	..	..	..	..	29
160	150	115	93	8,763	9,382	6,361	7,214	226	224	97	109	
22,604	17,645	20,343	17,274	1,248,498	1,065,419	903,536	733,084	44,350	32,184	36,920	30,492	
7.08	8.50	5.65	5.38	7.02	8.81	7.04	9.84	5.10	6.96	2.63	3.57	

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD

1	2	9							
Number.	DISTRICTS.	THIRTY YEARS AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.							
		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	AMBALA DIVISION.								
1	Hissar ..	184	213	367	445	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	117	98	532	503	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon ..	311	287	594	531	..	1	..	..
4	Karnal ..	215	225	575	497	..	..	..	..
5	Ambala ..	162	180	367	401	1	..	8	10
6	Simla ..	13	11	36	24	..	..	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.								
7	Kangra ..	27	30	702	816	..	..	..	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	190	168	477	425	2	5	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	116	114	328	328	..	..	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	190	230	223	209	..	1	..	..
11	Ferozepore ..	316	249	342	313	3	4	23	22
	LAHORE DIVISION.								
12	Lahore ..	571	420	183	171	26	16	28	32
13	Amritsar ..	329	246	113	212	10	5	..	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	168	207	241	218	56	49	1	2
15	Sialkot ..	225	249	212	137	60	49	2	3
16	Gujranwala ..	351	281	86	85	43	43	1	1
17	Sheikhupura ..	208	253	59	37	25	17	3	2
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.								
18	Gujrat ..	366	355	45	49	4	..	3	3
19	Shahpur ..	290	364	52	54	6	8	4	3
20	Jhelum ..	326	348	27	37	..	1	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	483	485	49	88	1	1	2	2
22	Attock ..	443	433	23	24	..	..	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	258	318	16	28	..	1	..	..
	MULTAN DIVISION.								
24	Montgomery ..	289	328	111	105	10	9	15	14
25	Lyalpur ..	100	307	140	107	24	12	70	15
26	Jhang ..	368	321	32	42	..	..	..	..
27	Multan ..	666	789	149	39	9	2	9	2
28	Muzaffargarh ..	605	488	57	44	..	..	1	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	448	410	43	54	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	8,335	8,407	6,181	6,023	280	224	170	111
	Population according to Census of 1931.	934,945	737,956	687,715	524,397	28,030	20,961	26,762	21,242
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	8.91	11.39	8.99	11.49	9.99	10.69	6.35	5.23

No. V,
IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

10								11				Number.
FORTY YEARS AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.								FIFTY YEARS AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.				
Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	1
194	171	397	363	..	..	..	..	218	181	502	362	1
123	109	650	552	1	..	..	..	139	121	861	699	2
245	214	482	453	1	..	..	..	239	203	431	364	3
191	170	699	510	..	1	..	..	201	190	563	478	4
180	144	405	318	2	..	14	6	195	139	436	313	5
9	7	48	17	..	..	..	..	6	4	40	22	6
30	35	808	834	..	..	..	..	45	50	984	960	7
200	152	520	380	..	2	..	..	290	192	725	484	8
237	144	280	278	..	..	..	..	223	201	414	383	9
280	256	205	244	4	3	1	..	350	297	625	498	10
317	221	395	334	4	5	24	25	473	292	315	311	11
604	646	247	70	43	21	44	16	853	757	135	159	12
361	241	325	480	12	7	..	..	487	314	505	681	13
282	212	251	186	17	19	2	3	301	302	291	178	14
281	300	147	57	69	50	..	..	487	259	92	142	15
280	163	115	99	31	25	3	..	290	132	187	150	16
253	135	31	71	19	29	5	1	233	154	41	51	17
430	335	45	41	..	..	1	2	423	364	73	55	18
294	266	45	38	6	5	3	1	376	265	65	45	19
336	276	25	22	..	..	..	..	377	294	34	19	20
460	373	74	58	2	1	..	1	432	334	82	66	21
345	327	22	12	..	2	..	..	421	308	42	13	22
244	222	15	27	..	..	1	..	288	225	20	21	23
323	252	116	118	8	7	12	11	333	273	125	107	24
148	238	67	31	16	8	138	60	370	198	20	80	25
332	304	50	29	..	..	..	..	338	306	54	32	26
481	558	280	48	8	3	3	..	574	523	196	50	27
507	380	85	33	..	..	..	..	512	365	63	54	28
463	341	46	39	..	..	..	1	482	251	53	47	29
8,430	7,192	6,785	5,742	243	188	251	127	9,936	7,494	7,974	6,824	
632,008	503,407	488,096	376,456	17,893	13,837	18,709	14,865	411,986	316,705	325,983	241,273	
13.34	14.29	13.90	15.25	13.58	13.59	13.42	8.54	24.12	23.66	24.46	28.28	

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS

Number.	DISTRICTS.	11—concl'd.				12			
		FIFTY YEARS AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS—concl'd.				SIXTY YEARS			
		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	AMBALA DIVISION.								
1	Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	419	320	1,123	917
2	Rohtak ..	..	1	..	..	142	128	1,143	916
3	Gurgaon ..	..	..	..	..	285	205	404	300
4	Karnal ..	1	..	..	..	431	387	1,035	779
5	Ambala ..	1	1	14	6	607	456	1,388	993
6	Simla ..	..	..	..	..	11	4	60	44
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.								
7	Kangra ..	..	..	..	..	38	40	1,976	1,746
8	Hoshiarpur ..	2	..	..	..	634	504	2,090	1,507
9	Jullundur ..	1	..	..	..	1,439	1,318	1,342	1,310
10	Ludhiana ..	2	3	1	1	843	811	763	512
11	Ferozepore ..	7	5	25	27	666	536	679	558
	LAHORE DIVISION.								
12	Lahore ..	4	22	61	43	1,179	985	371	439
13	Amritsar ..	18	10	..	..	586	413	761	944
14	Gurdaspur ..	23	20	4	3	882	622	1,373	1,130
15	Sialkot ..	85	57	3	2	1,281	821	317	433
16	Gujranwala ..	35	33	1	2	995	634	259	235
17	Sheikhupura ..	22	15	3	1	560	538	211	174
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.								
18	Gujrat ..	2	1	3	1	1,829	1,337	243	215
19	Shahpur ..	8	6	4	3	1,066	837	225	106
20	Jhelum ..	1	1	..	..	1,357	1,037	154	108
21	Rawalpindi ..	2	1	2	2	1,146	1,004	147	94
22	Attock ..	..	..	..	..	1,145	844	98	77
23	Mianwali ..	..	1	..	..	765	574	61	65
	MULTAN DIVISION.								
24	Montgomery ..	9	8	13	6	932	630	225	305
25	Lyallpur ..	25	19	76	18	440	551	1,262	795
26	Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	594	577	193	129
27	Multan ..	9	3	7	..	1,155	1,080	495	195
28	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	666	460	49	76
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	873	571	56	45
	Total ..	287	207	217	115	22,966	18,224	18,503	15,147
	Population according to Census of 1931.	11,137	8,296	12,102	9,544	375,003	278,026	278,417	205,484
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	25.77	24.96	17.93	12.05	61.24	65.55	66.46	73.71

12				13								1
AND UPWARDS.				TOTAL.								
Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		Number.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122		1
..	..	..	..	3,002	2,481	8,406	7,020	1	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	1,493	1,242	8,657	7,126	2	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	3,859	3,225	8,203	6,931	5	3	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	3,189	2,874	8,198	6,753	1	2	..	..	4
2	3	18	12	3,208	2,836	7,267	6,336	23	19	148	123	5
..	..	..	..	93	84	395	316	8	8	2	2	6
..	..	..	..	498	485	10,914	10,342	1	..	1	..	7
3	1	..	..	4,330	3,821	11,403	9,804	26	30	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	5,278	4,760	7,371	6,898	2	1	..	..	9
5	3	1	1	3,281	3,073	6,123	5,511	26	25	10	8	10
5	4	28	24	7,117	6,053	8,117	6,885	45	43	256	247	11
51	26	87	36	10,835	8,651	5,439	5,215	493	544	552	613	12
24	13	..	..	7,994	6,704	8,452	8,010	230	172	..	..	13
89	108	21	18	6,892	6,134	6,374	5,678	648	576	80	63	14
395	206	4	1	8,011	6,521	3,794	3,799	1,085	771	35	31	15
82	85	..	..	6,399	5,023	1,635	1,384	630	561	18	13	16
218	102	151	76	4,656	4,583	2,149	1,475	682	478	211	109	17
6	2	3	4	8,684	7,376	1,210	1,082	32	25	34	33	18
29	17	16	8	7,129	6,324	1,224	983	155	137	72	77	19
1	..	..	..	5,682	4,958	505	477	9	3	..	..	20
2	1	4	2	6,739	6,160	1,154	1,124	23	24	28	22	21
2	..	..	..	6,087	5,165	419	316	4	7	..	..	22
..	..	..	1	4,660	4,238	560	446	3	5	1	1	23
18	22	29	16	7,095	5,975	2,553	2,367	184	171	291	135	24
63	24	56	25	7,180	7,236	3,936	3,379	729	453	898	651	25
..	..	..	..	5,657	4,849	998	756	3	4	..	..	26
13	12	10	1	8,900	9,192	2,989	1,250	105	70	90	34	27
..	..	..	1	6,639	5,255	744	613	..	1	2	1	28
..	..	..	..	5,368	4,162	647	578	..	..	1	1	29
1,008	629	428	226	159,955	139,440	129,836	112,854	5,155	4,134	2,730	2,164	
10,422	7,236	12,420	9,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96.72	86.93	34.46	24.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNUAL FORM No. V.

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF
THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONCLUDED.

		14								1
		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
DISTRICTS.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Indian Christians.		Other Classes.		
Number.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Number.
1	2	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	1
	AMBALA DIVISION.									
1	Hissar ..	22·10	21·04	24·07	23·77	1·72	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	20·50	19·09	24·21	23·34	0·82	0·42	..	..
3	Gurgaon ..	29·80	28·57	30·57	30·39	6·85	4·09	..	..
4	Karnal ..	2·56	24·28	25·23	25·83	1·24	3·02	..	..
5	Ambala ..	25·28	27·29	25·48	28·84	5·37	6·65	?	?	
6	Simla ..	21·40	57·38	21·50	28·60	10·15	10·64	181·82	666·67	
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.									
7	Kangra ..	22·15	26·95	28·84	29·11	3·16	..	0·07	..	
8	Hoshiarpur ..	24·83	24·86	36·25	35·78	12·48	17·84	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	23·60	24·29	32·71	38·14	0·74	0·62	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	25·21	29·14	26·10	30·27	23·68	18·13	1·03	1·00	
11	Ferozepore ..	25·39	25·75	24·46	25·88	10·27	15·99	13·00	14·88	
	LAHORE DIVISION.									
12	Lahore ..	23·35	24·59	18·28	25·19	15·35	21·77	716·88	?	
13	Amritsar ..	27·53	28·61	26·28	31·54	25·95	22·17	..	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	25·64	27·33	27·02	29·57	27·34	29·48	22·41	21·15	
15	Sialkot ..	24·01	23·63	22·71	27·83	29·66	25·88	?	?	
16	Gujranwala ..	22·23	21·51	17·42	19·34	23·39	25·02	?	?	
17	Sheikhupura ..	19·08	22·70	20·09	17·82	25·36	21·37	32·55	20·71	
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.									
18	Gujrat ..	20·40	20·43	17·23	17·64	18·33	18·50	53·46	87·30	
19	Shahpur ..	19·38	20·29	17·28	16·89	24·91	27·02	81·36	108·91	
20	Jhelum ..	22·58	21·52	16·47	17·26	23·20	10·56	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	24·13	25·07	19·72	25·95	4·67	9·37	608·70	666·67	
22	Attock ..	21·77	20·48	15·57	12·87	8·16	31·82	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	24·80	25·04	20·05	17·08	14·22	29·59	333·33	500·00	
	MULTAN DIVISION.									
24	Montgomery ..	18·58	18·93	16·83	20·21	19·13	22·42	31·81	19·34	
25	Lyallpur ..	18·45	21·80	20·88	23·20	29·28	21·97	31·81	28·93	
26	Jhang ..	19·00	19·01	17·34	14·04	11·24	17·62	..	..
27	Multan ..	17·27	21·49	24·48	13·17	18·17	16·89	30·82	16·01	
28	Muzaffargarh ..	23·76	22·46	18·05	16·73	..	8·85	?	?	
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	20·98	20·15	21·34	20·68	..	..	?	?
	Total ...	22·09	22·89	25·03	26·62	22·41	22·37	12·35	11·72	
	Population according to Census of 1931.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

? Figures incorrect due to misclassification.

NOTE—The population of Military Cantonments by different ages cannot be excluded as it is not shown separately in the census returns. Including population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians etc. (120,525).

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS
REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) OF PUNJAB
DURING THE YEAR 1937.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	IN	
Number.	A.—RURAL CIRCLE.	Population according to Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.				Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.	
			Males.	Females.	Total	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AMBALA DIVISION.													
1	Hissar ..	792,712	21,555	19,553	41,108	51·86	.	81	..	14,179	69	1,157	14	32
2	Rohtak ..	714,090	20,701	18,747	39,448	55·24	..	92	..	13,126	100	992	10	47
3	Gurgaon ..	673,672	17,607	16,152	33,759	50·11	1	9	..	14,267	60	1,517	28	46
4	Karnal ..	750,249	20,621	18,651	39,272	52·35	4	1	..	10,530	113	3,874	6	9
5	Ambala ..	609,781	16,249	14,799	31,048	50·92	25	10	..	13,324	116	756	3	2
6	Simla ..	14,160	193	167	360	25·42	..	..	..	73	17	99	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.													
7	Kangra ..	794,832	15,457	14,417	29,874	37·59	..	40	..	14,797	1,268	3,541	24	13
8	Hoshiarpur ..	971,722	22,693	20,947	43,640	44·91	1	45	..	21,681	656	2,280	17	4
9	Jullundur ..	803,200	20,035	17,803	37,838	47·11	6	5	..	15,995	135	1,121	10	11
10	Ludhiana ..	558,417	14,536	13,256	27,792	49·77	..	3	1	9,520	32	1,113	..	..
11	Ferozepore ..	1,007,169	25,954	23,177	49,131	48·78	..	107	..	17,308	166	1,725	10	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.													
12	Lahore ..	839,916	22,094	19,771	41,865	49·84	..	669	..	12,705	115	1,768	8	5
13	Amritsar ..	920,983	22,812	20,918	43,730	53·27	8	160	..	16,328	195	1,777	15	6
14	Gurdaspur ..	886,700	23,871	22,151	46,022	51·90	..	35	..	13,500	401	2,365	4	3
15	Sialkot ..	848,531	23,357	21,403	44,760	52·75	..	130	..	14,151	475	2,677	4	1
16	Gujranwala ..	629,372	15,434	13,534	28,968	46·03	3	556	..	10,637	60	826	6	4
17	Sheikhupura ..	658,543	17,107	15,070	32,177	48·86	..	268	..	10,689	20	525	3	5
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.													
18	Gujrat ..	869,092	20,139	18,028	38,167	43·92	..	595	..	12,423	177	1,260	7	2
19	Shahpur ..	735,007	17,028	14,810	31,838	43·32	..	138	..	9,811	152	2,142	3	..
20	Jhelum ..	497,934	11,230	10,064	21,294	42·76	..	42	..	7,831	115	1,152	5	2
21	Rawalpindi ..	512,403	11,503	10,276	21,779	42·50	..	35	..	5,687	1,729	4,452	12	3
22	Attock ..	537,994	11,863	10,202	22,065	41·01	..	30	..	8,895	14	729	7	1
23	Mianwali ..	373,224	10,222	9,034	19,256	51·59	..	3	..	7,409	58	466	6	..
	MULTAN DIVISION.													
24	Montgomery ..	951,402	25,377	22,797	48,174	50·63	..	68	..	14,227	66	1,074	9	3
25	Lyallpur ..	1,061,924	28,552	26,642	55,194	51·98	..	46	..	15,896	158	1,261	14	7
26	Jhang ..	590,986	13,184	11,743	24,927	42·18	1	10	..	7,700	25	1,181	1	..
27	Multan ..	1,019,471	21,275	18,184	39,459	38·71	..	120	..	15,286	44	1,135	10	7
28	Muzaffargarh ..	565,375	10,473	8,952	19,425	34·36	..	12	..	10,970	19	421	..	1
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	437,252	8,779	7,427	16,206	37·06	..	32	..	8,469	29	281	1	1
	Total ..	20,526,113	509,901	458,675	968,576	47·19	49	3,342	1	347,414	6,584	43,667	237	226

(RURAL CIRCLES) OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.

11				12	13	14										1
INJURIES.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										Number.
Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentry and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		
														For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
211	36	7	300	2,505	18,291	..	0·10	..	17·89	0·09	1·46	0·38	3·16	23·07	27·61	1
181	6	..	244	1,795	16,349	..	0·13	..	18·38	0·14	1·39	0·34	2·51	22·89	28·82	2
184	20	..	278	4,279	20,411	0·001	0·01	..	21·18	0·09	2·25	0·41	6·35	30·30	35·06	3
212	42	3	272	3,573	18,367	0·01	0·001	..	14·04	0·15	5·16	0·36	4·76	24·48	34·38	4
99	15	2	121	2,346	16,698	0·04	0·02	..	21·85	0·19	1·24	0·20	3·85	27·38	32·23	5
3	1	..	4	125	318	..	..	..	5·16	1·20	6·99	0·28	8·83	22·46	25·07	6
102	29	8	176	2,257	22,079	..	0·05	..	18·62	1·60	4·46	0·22	2·84	27·78	27·98	7
118	18	4	161	3,291	28,115	0·001	0·05	..	22·30	0·68	2·35	0·17	3·39	28·93	28·81	8
206	5	4	236	3,188	20,686	0·01	0·01	..	19·91	0·17	1·40	0·29	3·97	25·75	25·09	9
11	1	..	12	4,650	15,331	..	0·01	0·002	17·05	0·06	1·99	0·02	8·33	27·45	26·82	10
246	34	9	310	5,921	25,537	..	0·11	..	17·18	0·16	1·71	0·31	5·88	25·36	26·54	11
267	33	..	313	5,165	20,735	..	0·80	..	15·13	0·14	2·10	0·37	6·15	24·69	23·74	12
127	18	10	176	4,956	23,600	0·01	0·19	..	19·89	0·24	2·16	0·21	6·04	28·75	27·99	13
191	17	15	230	7,897	24,428	..	0·04	..	15·22	0·45	2·67	0·26	8·90	27·55	28·59	14
180	12	10	207	3,651	21,291	..	0·15	..	16·67	0·56	3·15	0·24	4·30	25·09	27·07	15
119	47	2	178	1,483	13,743	0·01	0·88	..	16·90	0·10	1·31	0·28	2·36	21·84	31·39	16
158	72	1	239	2,089	13,830	..	0·41	..	16·23	0·03	0·80	0·36	3·17	21·00	25·39	17
260	8	7	284	2,441	17,180	..	0·68	..	14·29	0·20	1·45	0·33	2·81	19·77	23·92	18
248	33	4	288	2,068	14,599	..	0·19	..	13·35	0·21	2·91	0·39	2·81	19·86	24·33	19
209	41	7	264	1,552	10,956	..	0·08	..	15·73	0·23	2·31	0·53	3·12	22·00	24·30	20
207	28	..	250	768	12,921	..	0·07	..	11·10	3·37	8·69	0·49	1·50	25·22	23·75	21
194	27	2	231	1,388	11,287	..	0·06	..	16·53	0·03	1·36	0·43	2·58	20·98	23·44	22
114	7	1	128	1,173	9,237	..	0·01	..	19·85	0·16	1·25	0·34	3·14	24·75	28·36	23
363	58	3	436	2,249	18,120	..	0·07	..	14·95	0·07	1·13	0·46	2·36	19·05	21·29	24
341	31	6	399	4,869	22,629	..	0·04	..	14·97	0·15	1·19	0·38	4·59	21·31	22·74	25
121	37	2	161	1,679	10,757	0·002	0·02	..	13·03	0·04	2·00	0·27	2·84	18·20	20·54	26
341	87	6	451	2,119	19,155	..	0·12	..	14·99	0·04	1·11	0·44	2·08	18·79	22·94	27
204	100	..	305	943	12,670	..	0·02	..	19·40	0·03	0·74	0·54	1·67	22·41	24·31	28
27	53	1	83	631	9,525	..	0·07	..	19·37	0·07	0·64	0·19	1·44	21·78	22·61	29
5,244	916	114	6,737	81,051	488,845	0·002	0·16	0·0001	16·93	0·32	2·13	0·33	3·95	23·82	26·38	

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Number.	B. — Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	IN	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Suicide.	
													Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	HISSAR DISTRICT.													
1	Hissar	25,179	546	531	1,077	42.77	..	4	..	277	13	115	..	..
2	Hansi	18,356	453	435	888	48.38	..	..	..	239	21	115	..	..
3	Bhiwani	35,866	857	841	1,698	47.34	5	9	..	489	58	215	..	..
4	Sirsa	18,909	329	297	626	33.11	..	1	..	104	23	58	..	..
5	Budhlada	8,369	66	62	128	15.29	..	8	..	40	1	6	..	..
	ROHTAK DISTRICT.													
6	Rohtak	34,112	731	669	1,400	41.04	..	4	1	519	23	83	..	..
7	Jhajjar	12,232	380	286	666	54.45	..	1	.	206	35	45	..	..
8	Beri	7,877	220	238	458	58.14	..	..	..	181	8	20	..	..
9	Gohana	5,045	146	115	261	51.73	..	6	.	68	7	23	..	..
10	Bahadurgarh	6,963	185	159	344	49.40	..	4	..	90	27	45	..	..
11	Sonepat	15,050	382	344	726	48.24	..	..	..	255	8	36	..	..
12	Mehm	9,079	142	142	284	31.28	..	..	..	85	2	28	..	..
13	Rohtak Civil Line	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURGAON DISTRICT.													
14	Rewari	26,269	708	560	1,268	48.27	..	..	..	298	62	164	..	1
15	Palwal	10,807	328	285	613	56.72	..	5	..	199	14	61	1	1
16	Firozpur-Jhirkha	5,390	95	81	176	32.65	..	..	..	97	7	20	..	1
17	Hodal	7,258	165	114	279	38.44	..	1	..	82	1	12	..	..
18	Ballabgarh	4,162	86	89	175	42.05	..	1	..	75	4	8	..	..
19	Faridabad	5,134	90	81	171	33.31	.	..	1	49	4	19	..	..
20	Hidayatpur Chhaoni	7,208	194	149	343	47.59	..	1	..	81	6	53	..	..
	KARNAL DISTRICT.													
21	Karnal	25,371	650	562	1,212	47.77	..	1	..	303	33	149	2	..
22	Kaithal	19,418	520	443	963	49.59	2	..	..	295	23	95	..	..
23	Panipat	32,915	756	803	1,559	47.36	..	2	1	536	19	141	1	..
24	Shahabad	12,293	310	291	601	48.89	4	..	..	102	17	111	..	..
25	Thanesar	5,032	105	99	204	40.54	..	..	..	104	1	23	..	..
26	Pundri	6,053	125	111	236	38.99	..	..	..	65	3	20	..	..
27	Karnal Civil Line	1,239	10	6	16	12.91	..	..	..	13	..	9	2	..
	AMBALA DISTRICT.													
28	Ambala	32,824	812	678	1,490	45.39	19	..	..	371	58	157	..	..
29	Jagadhri	13,268	330	321	651	49.07	..	1	..	350	26	103	..	..
30	Burya	3,494	79	93	172	49.24	..	1	..	43	1	20	..	..
31	Sadhaura	7,769	208	195	403	51.87	..	..	..	165	16	34	..	..
32	Rupar	8,764	223	199	422	48.15	8	..	..	127	21	37	..	..

(RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937 —CONTINUED.

				12	13	14										5
INJURIES.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										
Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
7	7	206	622	..	0·16	..	11·001	0·52	4·57	0·28	8·18	24·70	27·92	1
3	3	131	509	..	..	..	13·02	1·14	6·26	0·16	7·14	27·73	32·47	2
9	9	301	1,086	0·14	0·25	..	13·63	1·62	5·99	0·25	8·39	30·28	36·00	3
..	141	327	..	0·05	..	5·50	1·22	3·07	..	7·46	17·29	19·88	4
..	20	75	..	0·96	..	4·78	0·12	0·72	..	2·39	8·96	3·23	5
3	3	121	754	..	0·12	0·03	15·21	0·67	2·43	0·09	3·55	22·10	22·63	6
..	81	368	..	0·08	..	16·84	2·86	3·68	..	6·62	30·09	27·88	7
..	38	247	..	..	..	21·98	1·02	2·54	..	4·82	31·36	31·99	8
3	3	17	124	..	1·19	..	13·48	1·39	4·56	0·59	3·37	24·58	31·91	9
1	1	24	191	..	0·67	..	12·93	3·88	6·46	0·14	3·45	27·43	30·45	10
1	1	59	359	..	..	..	16·94	0·53	2·39	0·07	3·92	23·85	29·83	11
..	14	129	..	..	..	9·36	0·22	3·08	..	1·54	14·21	19·50	12
..	13
2	3	245	772	..	..	..	11·34	2·36	6·24	0·11	9·33	29·39	29·05	14
..	2	59	340	..	0·46	..	18·41	1·30	5·64	0·19	5·46	31·46	37·75	15
..	1	37	162	..	..	..	18·00	1·30	3·71	0·19	6·86	30·06	37·29	16
..	44	140	..	0·14	..	11·30	0·14	1·65	..	6·06	19·29	26·87	17
..	14	102	..	0·24	..	18·02	0·96	1·92	..	3·36	24·51	29·55	18
..	5	78	..	..	0·19	9·54	0·78	3·70	..	0·97	15·19	23·37	19
1	1	79	221	..	0·14	..	11·24	0·83	7·35	0·14	10·96	30·66	12·07	20
5	7	149	642	..	0·04	..	11·94	1·30	5·87	0·28	5·87	25·30	32·01	21
4	1	..	5	96	516	0·10	..	..	15·19	1·18	4·89	0·26	4·94	26·57	26·93	22
14	15	185	899	..	0·06	0·03	16·28	0·58	4·28	0·46	5·61	27·31	32·60	23
2	1	..	3	67	304	0·33	..	..	8·30	1·38	9·03	0·24	5·45	24·73	27·01	24
..	13	141	..	..	..	20·67	0·20	4·57	..	2·58	28·02	26·43	25
3	3	10	101	..	..	..	10·74	0·50	3·30	0·50	1·65	16·69	14·87	26
6	8	17	47	..	..	..	10·49	..	7·26	6·46	13·72	37·93	*	27
11	..	1	12	168	785	0·58	..	..	11·30	1·77	4·78	0·37	5·12	23·92	23·76	28
1	..	1	2	83	565	..	0·08	..	26·38	1·96	7·76	0·15	6·26	42·58	42·81	29
2	2	39	106	..	0·29	..	12·31	0·29	5·72	0·57	11·16	30·34	36·63	30
1	1	15	231	..	..	..	21·24	2·06	4·38	0·13	1·93	29·73	39·77	31
3	3	72	268	0·91	..	..	14·49	2·40	4·22	0·34	8·22	30·58	28·64	32

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	IN	
			Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Suicide.	
													Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AMBALA DISTRICT— CONOLD.													
33	Kalka ..	7,937	117	94	211	26·58	..	..	..	72	10	17	..	..
34	Ambala Civil Line	2,031	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Sanawar Civil Line	1,088	5	2	7	6·43	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
36	Ambala Sadar Bazar..	26,517	552	504	1,056	39·82	1	2	..	342	44	204	..	..
37	Ambala Cantonment	15,601	310	287	597	38·27	..	1	..	160	28	101	..	..
38	Kasauli Cantonment ..	2,452	33	20	53	21·62	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..
	SIMLA DISTRICT.													
39	Simla	18,144	433	394	827	45·58	..	3	..	34	26	211	2	..
40	Dagshai Cantonment..	1,448	21	24	45	31·08	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
41	Subathu Contonment..	1,315	15	16	31	23·57	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
42	Jutogh Cantonment..	429	13	9		51·28	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	..
	KANGRA DISTRICT.													
43	Dharamsala ..	3,976	43	44	87	21·88	..	2	..	43	8	31	..	..
44	Dharamsala Cantonment.	326	76	77	153	469·33		..	..	23	10	32	..	..
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.													
45	Hoshiarpur ..	25,925	563	482	1,045	40·31	1	1	..	320	47	112	1	1
46	Hariana ..	5,971	110	88	198	33·16	..	..	..	84	2	15	..	..
47	Dasuya	7,562	164	161	325	42·98	..	..	..	65	8	34	..	..
48	Tanda Urmar ..	9,510	223	230	453	47·63	..	..	..	184	3	49	..	..
49	Miani ..	5,125	116	121	237	46·24	..	..	..	73	2	10	..	..
50	Garhshankar ..	5,561	103	70	173	31·11	..	..	..	46	2	3	..	..
51	Hoshiarpur Civil Line	805	7	2	9	11·18	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.													
52	Jullundur ..	73,141	1,962	1,889	3,851	52·65	..	1	..	925	104	469	2	..
53	Kartarpur ..	9,878	265	238	503	50·92	..	..	..	195	19	73	..	..
54	Bungah	5,840	165	151	316	54·11	..	..	..	83	4	25	..	..
55	Rahon	6,692	169	140	309	46·17	..	..	..	132	11	34	..	..
56	Phillaur	5,168	172	163	335	64·82	..	..	..	76	6	38	1	..
57	Nurmahal ..	7,079	181	206	387	54·67	1	..	..	94	10	80	..	..
58	Nakodar ..	9,584	251	245	496	51·75	..	..	..	131	9	32	1	..
59	Nawanshahr ..	7,153	181	151	332	46·41	..	..	..	99	19	35	..	..
60	Jullundur Cantonment	9,990	112	100	212	21·22	..	..	..	58	6	32	..	..
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.													
61	Ludhiana ..	68,586	1,642	1,543	3,185	46·44	2	23	..	482	85	459	..	..
62	Jagraon	27,108	605	562	1,167	43·05	..	1	..	326	9	72	..	..
63	Raikot	11,810	269	219	488	41·32	1	..	..	110	6	37	..	..
64	Khanna ..	6,555	133	94	227	34·63	..	..	..	60	4	17	..	..

CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

				12	13	14											15	
JURIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.														
Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	1		
..	35	134	..	..	..	9·07	1·26	2·14	..	4·41	16·89	18·52	33		
..	1	0·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·49	*	34		
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1·84	..	..	1·84	*	35		
1	1	159	753	0·04	0·08	..	12·90	1·66	7·69	0·04	6·00	28·40	*	36		
..	83	373	..	0·06	..	10·26	1·79	6·47	..	5·32	23·91	*	37		
..	1	2	3	13	44	..	..	..	5·71	..	5·71	1·22	5·30	17·94	17·13	38
11	13	220	507	..	0·17	..	1·87	1·43	11·63	0·72	12·13	27·94	26·79	39		
..	6	33	..	..	..	18·65	..	..	..	4·14	22·79	27·62	40		
..	8	31	..	..	..	17·49	..	..	..	6·08	23·57	19·77	41		
1	1	4	19	..	..	..	27·97	..	4·66	2·33	9·32	44·29	39·63	42		
..	4	88	..	0·50	..	10·81	2·01	7·80	..	1·01	22·13	15·59	43		
..	9	74	..	..	..	70·55	30·67	98·16	..	27·61	226·99	134·97	44		
7	9	120	610	0·04	0·04	..	12·35	1·81	4·32	0·35	4·63	23·53	20·29	45		
..	1	..	1	5	107	..	..	..	14·07	0·33	2·51	0·17	0·84	17·92	19·26	46
..	29	136	..	..	..	8·60	1·06	4·50	..	3·83	17·98	20·76	47		
..	31	267	..	..	..	19·35	0·32	5·15	..	3·26	28·08	27·76	48		
..	..	1	1	14	100	..	..	..	14·24	0·39	1·95	0·20	2·73	19·51	30·24	49
..	16	67	..	..	..	8·27	0·36	0·54	..	2·88	12·05	6·29	50		
..	4	12	..	..	..	6·21	..	3·73	..	4·97	14·91	*	51		
32	..	1	35	414	1,948	..	0·01	..	12·65	1·42	6·41	0·48	5·66	26·63	24·98	52		
4	4	46	337	..	..	..	19·74	1·92	7·39	0·40	4·66	34·12	32·50	53		
4	4	48	164	..	..	..	14·21	0·68	4·28	0·68	8·22	28·08	23·29	54		
4	4	16	197	..	..	..	19·73	1·64	5·08	0·60	2·39	29·44	26·30	55		
2	3	41	164	..	..	..	14·71	1·16	7·35	0·58	7·93	31·73	28·06	56		
4	4	47	236	0·14	..	..	13·28	1·41	11·30	0·57	6·64	33·34	25·57	57		
5	6	92	270	..	..	..	13·67	0·94	3·34	0·63	9·60	28·17	24·42	58		
2	2	35	190	..	..	..	13·84	2·65	4·89	0·28	4·89	26·56	23·07	59		
2	2	20	118	..	..	..	5·81	0·60	3·20	0·20	2·00	11·81	12·91	60		
2	2	709	1,762	0·03	0·34	..	7·03	1·24	6·69	0·03	10·34	25·69	25·31	61		
1	1	182	591	..	0·04	..	12·03	0·33	2·66	0·04	6·71	21·80	19·81	62		
..	113	267	0·08	..	..	9·31	0·51	3·13	..	9·57	22·61	22·27	63		
..	25	106	..	..	..	9·15	0·61	2·59	..	3·81	16·17	16·17	64		

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.				Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	IN	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Suicide.	
													Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.													
65	Ferozepore ..	32,653	767	695	1,462	44.77	..	2	..	148	42	298	..	..
66	Zira ..	5,318	126	107	233	43.81	..	2	..	81	5	16	..	..
67	Dharmkot ..	6,779	165	157	322	47.50	..	..	..	142	7	14	..	..
68	Muktsar ..	14,839	425	383	808	54.45	..	1	..	138	6	138	..	..
69	Fazilka ..	18,463	521	423	944	51.13	..	2	..	309	15	70	..	..
70	Moga ..	17,581	452	382	834	46.87	..	..	..	271	3	35	..	..
71	Abohar ..	14,035	370	308	678	48.31	..	46	..	160	2	70	..	..
72	Jalalabad ..	7,703	132	109	241	31.29	..	2	..	112	2	11	..	..
73	Ferozepore Cantonment.	20,179	275	190	465	23.04	..	..	..	331	..	38	..	..
	LAHORE DISTRICT.													
74	Lahore ..	393,985	7,370	6,642	14,012	35.56	..	108	..	3,181	776	1,846	16	5
75	Chunian ..	8,269	176	144	320	38.70	..	22	..	84	6	22	..	..
76	Kasur ..	46,815	672	622	1,294	27.64	..	11	..	358	26	78	..	..
77	Khem Karan ..	6,898	176	204	380	55.09	..	..	..	100	5	18	..	..
78	Patti ..	12,882	360	365	725	56.28	..	8	..	98	11	89	..	..
79	Baghwanpura-Bhogiwal.	13,805	369	332	701	50.78	..	24	..	213	1	58	..	..
80	Ichhra ..	5,048	167	140	307	60.82	..	3	..	93	2	18	..	..
81	Pattoki Mandi ..	8,016	164	156	320	39.92	..	..	..	48	4	37	..	..
82	Sur Singh ..	6,129	166	161	327	53.35	..	18	..	51	11	29	..	..
83	Lahore Cantonment ..	19,615	180	189	369	18.81	..	1	..	127	11	63	..	..
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.													
84	Amritsar ..	262,995	5,425	4,794	10,219	38.86	3	64	..	1,230	394	2,917	10	2
85	Majitha ..	6,709	188	146	334	49.78	..	1	..	143	5	24	..	..
86	Jandiala ..	8,888	213	180	393	44.22	..	3	..	86	9	24	..	..
87	Tarn Taran ..	10,103	247	185	432	42.76	..	4	..	96	4	21	..	..
88	Sultanwind ..	5,572	166	173	339	60.84	..	2	..	113	9	40	..	..
89	Amritsar Cantonment	959	25	22	47	49.01	..	..	..	7	1	10	..	..
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT.													
90	Gurdaspur ..	11,116	315	289	604	54.34	..	2	..	147	9	18	..	..
91	Dina Nagar ..	5,114	82	86	168	32.85	..	..	..	36	6	10	..	..
92	Pathankot ..	9,763	248	220	468	47.94	..	11	..	115	22	48	..	..
93	Dalhousie ..	1,030	1	..	1	0.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Batala ..	33,204	922	829	1,751	52.73	..	..	..	640	20	217	..	..
95	Dera Baba Nanak ..	5,176	92	105	197	38.06	..	1	..	87	6	12	..	..
96	Fatehgarh ..	6,457	153	112	265	41.04	..	..	..	45	2	18	..	..

CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

				12	13	14											15
JURIES.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.											Number.
Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.			
														For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
10	1	..	11	263	764	..	0·06	..	4·53	1·29	9·13	0·34	8·05	23·40	20·79	65	
2	2	55	161	..	0·38	..	15·23	0·94	3·01	0·38	10·34	30·27	29·33	66	
2	2	19	184	..	..	..	20·95	1·03	2·07	0·30	2·80	27·14	27·29	67	
2	2	50	335	..	0·07	..	9·30	0·40	9·30	0·13	3·37	22·57	22·17	68	
..	76	472	..	0·11	..	16·74	0·81	3·79	..	4·12	25·57	24·86	69	
2	2	61	372	..	..	..	15·41	0·17	1·99	0·11	3·47	21·16	18·77	70	
1	1	69	348	..	3·28	..	11·40	0·14	4·99	0·07	4·92	24·80	12·26	71	
..	45	172	..	0·26	..	14·54	0·26	1·43	..	5·84	22·33	15·45	72	
1	1	48	418	..	..	..	16·40	..	1·88	0·05	2·38	20·70	21·85	73	
181	3	..	205	3,064	9,180	..	0·27	..	8·07	1·97	4·69	0·52	7·78	23·30	22·66	74	
3	3	64	201	..	2·66	..	10·16	0·73	2·66	0·36	7·74	24·31	27·69	75	
6	6	170	649	..	0·23	..	7·65	0·56	1·67	0·13	3·63	13·86	18·93	76	
3	3	47	173	..	..	..	14·50	0·72	2·61	0·43	6·81	25·08	29·86	77	
4	4	180	390	..	0·62	..	7·61	0·85	6·91	0·31	13·97	30·27	25·54	78	
1	1	..	2	63	361	..	1·74	..	15·43	0·07	4·20	0·14	4·56	26·15	14·20	79	
1	1	29	146	..	0·59	..	18·42	0·40	3·57	0·20	5·74	28·92	20·40	80	
1	1	24	114	..	..	..	5·99	0·50	4·62	0·12	2·99	14·22	17·47	81	
2	1	..	3	53	165	..	2·94	..	8·32	1·79	4·73	0·49	8·65	26·92	24·96	82	
..	26	228	..	0·05	..	6·47	0·56	3·21	..	1·33	11·62	9·23	83	
87	..	1	100	2,530	7,238	0·01	0·24	..	4·68	1·50	11·10	0·38	9·62	27·52	25·03	84	
..	26	199	..	0·15	..	21·31	0·75	3·58	..	3·88	29·66	16·53	85	
1	1	30	153	..	0·34	..	9·68	1·01	2·70	0·11	3·38	17·21	21·15	86	
..	18	143	..	0·40	..	9·50	0·40	2·08	..	1·78	14·15	13·07	87	
1	1	40	205	..	0·36	..	20·28	1·62	7·18	0·18	7·18	36·79	30·33	88	
..	6	24	..	..	..	7·30	1·04	10·43	..	6·26	25·03	16·68	89	
1	..	1	2	29	207	..	0·18	..	13·22	0·81	1·62	0·18	2·61	18·62	16·64	90	
..	36	88	..	..	..	7·04	1·17	1·96	..	7·04	17·21	18·97	91	
4	4	108	308	..	1·13	..	11·78	2·25	4·92	0·41	11·06	31·55	30·22	92	
..	17·48	93	
14	14	150	1,041	..	..	..	19·27	0·60	6·54	0·42	4·52	31·35	27·20	94	
2	2	30	138	..	0·19	..	16·81	1·16	2·32	0·39	5·80	26·66	27·63	95	
1	1	26	92	..	..	..	6·97	0·31	2·79	0·15	4·03	14·92	15·95	96	

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS RURAL

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.				Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.							Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT—CONCLD.													
97	Qadian ..	7,618	117	110	227	32.35	..	1	..	31	3	16	..	1
98	Gurdaspur Civil Line	978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Dalhousie Cantonment	695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Bakloh Cantonment ..	1,002	93	99	192	191.62	..	..	..	36	14	14	..	..
	SIALKOT DISTRICT.													
101	Sialkot	82,923	2,020	1,966	3,986	48.07	..	2	..	860	163	527	..	..
102	Daska	8,636	202	145	347	40.18	..	1	..	43	4	13	..	..
103	Pasrur	7,905	234	225	459	58.06	..	..	..	131	2	25	..	..
104	Narowal	7,095	291	250	541	76.25	..	3	..	105	17	33	..	..
105	Chawinda	6,411	141	139	280	43.67	..	1	..	69	12	24	..	..
106	Sialkot Cantonment ..	8,805	186	180	366	41.57	..	1	..	62	5	52	..	..
	GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.													
107	Gujranwala	58,716	1,152	947	2,099	35.75	8	51	..	733	33	236	1	2
108	Wazirabad	20,707	425	376	801	38.68	..	41	..	147	15	70	..	..
109	Eminabad	7,329	136	142	278	37.93	..	2	..	65	..	4	..	..
110	Akalgargh	5,483	153	128	281	51.25	..	2	..	15	3	10	1	..
111	Hafizabad	14,431	280	212	492	34.09	..	15	..	213	..	21	..	..
	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.													
112	Sangla	6,478	89	96	185	28.56	..	..	..	19	5	7	..	..
113	Sharakpur	5,056	140	128	268	53.01	..	1	..	81	5	18	..	..
114	Nankana Sahib ..	9,155	213	175	388	42.38	..	..	..	61	14	12	..	..
115	Shahdara	5,249	93	71	164	31.24	..	..	..	48	4	7	..	..
116	Sheikhupura	12,166	267	243	510	41.92	..	..	..	61	..	11	..	..
	GUJRAT DISTRICT.													
117	Gujrat	25,604	627	549	1,176	45.93	..	11	..	505	20	95	..	..
118	Jalalpur	12,507	273	244	517	41.34	..	7	..	197	8	45	..	..
119	Kunjab	7,152	204	146	350	48.94	..	1	..	108	3	7	..	..
120	Dinga	7,068	158	159	317	44.85	..	15	..	41	1	20	..	..
121	Gujrat Civil Line ..	907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.													
122	Shahpur	5,280	109	88	197	37.31	..	..	..	72	1	10	..	..
123	Sahiwal	7,762	169	162	331	42.64	..	..	..	86	..	15	..	..
124	Bhera	19,741	428	372	800	40.52	..	1	..	234	1	108	..	..
125	Miani	6,472	128	133	261	40.33	..	1	..	86	1	15	1	..
126	Khushab	14,194	293	260	553	38.96	..	3	..	122	5	72	..	..
127	Sargodha	26,761	513	447	960	35.87	..	17	..	59	64	159	..	..
128	Shahpur Civil Station	3,265	42	45	87	26.65	..	..	..	18	..	8	..	..
129	Phularwan	2,957	54	50	104	35.17	..	1	..	26	..	20	..	..

o. VI.
RCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

				12	13	14											15
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.													
Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes.		Number.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
2	..	.	3	11	65	..	0·14	..	4·42	0·43	2·28	0·43	1·57	9·26	4·42	97	
..	*	98	
..	5·76	99	
1	1	13	78	..	..	..	35·93	13·97	13·97	1·00	12·97	77·84	58·88	100	
22	..	2	24	404	1,980	..	0·02	..	10·37	1·97	6·36	0·29	4·87	23·88	22·04	101	
2	2	17	80	..	0·12	..	4·98	0·46	1·51	0·23	1·97	9·26	8·45	102	
1	1	34	193	..	..	..	16·57	0·25	3·16	0·13	4·30	24·41	23·91	10 3	
1	1	64	223	..	0·42	..	14·80	2·40	4·65	0·14	9·02	31·43	30·02	104	
3	3	24	133	..	0·16	..	10·76	1·87	3·74	0·47	3·74	20·75	20·90	105	
..	27	147	..	0·11	..	7·04	0·57	5·91	..	3·07	16·70	15·45	106	
17	20	120	1,201	0·14	0·87	..	12·48	0·56	4·02	0·34	2·04	20·45	20·66	107	
3	3	44	320	..	1·98	..	7·10	0·72	3·38	0·14	2·12	15·45	14·10	108	
1	1	11	83	..	0·27	..	8·87	..	0·55	0·14	1·50	11·32	16·10	109	
3	4	13	47	..	0·36	..	2·74	0·55	1·82	0·73	2·37	8·57	14·41	110	
2	2	18	269	..	1·04	..	14·76	..	1·46	0·14	1·25	18·64	18·99	111	
3	3	30	64	..	..	..	2·93	0·77	1·08	0·46	4·63	9·88	9·57	112	
2	2	43	150	..	0·20	..	16·02	0·99	3·56	6·40	8·50	29·67	27·49	113	
1	1	35	123	..	..	..	6·66	1·53	1·31	0·11	3·82	13·44	12·12	114	
2	2	12	73	..	..	..	9·14	0·76	1·33	0·38	2·29	13·91	16·19	115	
1	..	1	3	28	103	..	..	..	5·01	..	0·90	0·25	2·30	8·47	13·07	116
20	1	..	21	68	720	..	0·43	..	19·72	0·78	3·71	0·82	2·66	28·12	28·94	117	
7	1	..	8	47	312	.	0·56	..	15·75	0·64	3·60	0·64	3·76	24·95	22·79	118	
5	5	28	152	..	0·14	..	15·10	0·42	0·98	0·70	3·91	21·25	26·15	119	
4	4	31	112	..	2·12	..	5·80	0·14	2·83	0·57	4·39	15·85	15·42	120	
..	*	121	
..	4	87	..	..	..	13·64	0·19	1·89	..	0·76	16·48	23·67	122	
..	41	142	..	..	..	11·08	..	1·93	..	5·28	18·29	22·93	123	
4	4	68	416	..	0·05	..	11·85	0·05	5·47	0·20	3·44	21·07	26·19	124	
2	3	15	121	..	0·15	..	13·29	0·15	2·32	0·46	2·32	18·70	27·19	125	
3	3	28	233	..	0·21	..	8·60	0·35	5·07	0·21	1·97	16·42	17·54	126	
7	7	104	410	..	0·64	..	2·20	2·39	5·94	0·26	3·89	15·32	11·70	127	
2	2	8	36	..	..	..	5·51	..	2·45	0·61	2·45	11·03	14·40	128	
1	1	9	57	..	0·34	..	8·79	..	6·76	0·34	3·04	19·28	*	129	

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL)

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	JHELUM DISTRICT.													
130	Jhelum	17,266	412	384	796	46.10	..	4	..	177	7	93	1	..
131	Pind Dadan Khan ..	9,832	215	175	390	39.67	..	1	..	70	14	26	..	..
132	Chakwal	9,542	180	156	336	35.21	..	..	..	90	5	24	1	..
133	Jhelum Cantonment ..	2,433	25	20	45	18.50	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..
	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.													
134	Rawalpindi	71,992	1,752	1,734	3,486	48.42	..	4	..	1,009	115	463	..	..
135	Murree	1,530	58	54	112	73.20	..	..	..	20	2	24	1	..
136	Murree Cantonment ..	425	1	2	3	7.06	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
137	Rawalpindi Cantonment.	33,610	325	248	573	17.05	..	2	..	68	10	50	1	..
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.													
138	Pindigheb	10,506	252	232	484	46.07	..	..	..	118	5	42	1	..
139	Hazro	9,155	222	214	436	47.62	..	..	..	100	6	41	..	..
140	Campbellpur	7,997	84	48	132	16.51	..	2	..	23	2	7	..	..
141	Hassan Abdal	5,682	123	115	238	41.89	..	1	..	68	2	17	..	..
142	Tallagang	7,146	113	86	199	27.85	..	..	..	70	1	17	..	..
143	Campbellpur Cantonment.	1,695	27	19	46	27.14	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.													
144	Mianwali	15,412	350	298	648	42.05	..	..	..	119	17	48	..	..
145	Bhakkar	6,857	177	158	335	48.86	..	..	..	113	1	19	..	..
146	Isa Khel	7,515	156	140	296	39.39	..	..	..	83	9	16	..	..
147	Kalabagh	8,353	199	166	365	43.70	..	..	..	115	17	25	..	..
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.													
148	Montgomery	26,164	409	335	744	28.44	..	1	..	156	27	66	1	..
149	Pakpattan	11,311	220	183	403	35.63	..	1	..	110	6	17	..	..
150	Okara	10,712	280	271	551	51.44	..	1	..	63	18	46	..	1
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.													
151	Lyallpur	42,922	1,025	937	1,962	45.71	..	..	..	623	21	196	..	..
152	Gojra	9,779	248	189	437	44.69	..	..	..	82	4	18	2	..
153	Tandlianwala	6,105	152	126	278	45.54	..	1	..	68	1	6	..	..
154	Chak Jumra	4,094	108	105	213	52.03	..	..	..	30	..	10	..	..
155	Toba Tek Singh	5,903	102	109	211	35.74	..	..	..	41	5	13	..	..
156	Jaranwala	7,320	139	163	302	41.26	..	..	..	69	..	25	..	..
157	Kamalia	13,220	336	276	612	46.29	..	..	..	140	3	28	..	..

b. VI.

RCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

				12	13	14											15
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.													
Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wide beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
8	1	..	10	49	340	..	0·23	.	10·25	0·41	5·39	0·58	2·84	19·69	18·24	130	
3	3	33	147	..	0·10	..	7·12	1·42	2·64	0·31	3·36	14·95	24·51	131	
12	13	45	177	..	..	..	9·43	0·52	2·52	1·36	4·72	18·55	19·49	132	
..	5	14	..	..	..	2·88	..	0·82	..	2·06	5·75	8·22	133	
43	43	427	2,061	..	0·06	..	14·02	1·60	6·43	0·60	5·93	28·63	25·02	134	
..	1	6	53	..	..	..	13·07	1·31	15·69	0·65	3·92	34·64	28·10	135	
..	2	..	..	..	4·71	..	..	..	..	4·71	14·12	136	
4	5	102	237	..	0·06	..	2·02	0·30	1·49	0·15	3·03	7·05	7·08	137	
3	..	1	5	18	188	..	..	..	11·23	0·48	4·00	0·48	1·71	17·89	21·61	138
2	2	54	203	..	..	..	10·92	0·66	4·48	0·22	5·90	22·17	20·10	139	
1	1	18	53	..	0·25	..	2·88	0·25	0·88	0·13	2·25	6·63	8·88	140	
4	1	..	5	59	152	..	0·18	.	11·97	0·35	2·99	0·88	10·38	26·75	*	141	
1	1	15	104	..	..	..	9·80	0·14	2·38	0·14	2·10	14·55	*	142	
..	1	11	..	..	..	4·72	..	1·18	..	0·59	6·49	9·44	143	
1	1	41	226	..	..	..	7·72	1·10	3·11	0·06	2·66	14·66	11·94	144	
1	1	7	141	..	..	..	16·48	0·15	2·77	0·15	1·02	20·56	30·33	145	
..	13	121	..	..	..	11·04	1·20	2·13	..	1·73	16·10	19·03	146	
3	3	29	189	..	..	..	13·77	2·04	2·99	0·36	3·47	22·63	26·10	147	
3	4	73	327	..	0·04	..	5·96	1·03	2·52	0·15	2·79	12·50	7·99	148	
4	4	23	161	..	0·09	..	9·72	0·53	1·50	0·35	2·03	14·23	18·92	149	
2	3	32	163	..	0·09	..	5·88	1·68	4·29	0·28	2·99	15·22	15·59	150	
34	34	254	1,128	..	..	..	14·51	0·49	4·57	0·79	5·92	26·28	21·25	151	
1	3	37	144	..	..	..	8·39	0·41	1·84	0·31	3·78	14·73	12·17	152	
..	8	84	..	0·16	..	11·14	0·16	0·98	..	1·31	13·76	13·76	153	
..	2	42	..	..	..	7·33	..	2·44	..	0·49	10·26	*	154	
..	13	72	..	..	..	6·95	0·85	2·20	..	2·20	12·20	7·12	155	
..	17	111	..	..	..	9·43	..	3·42	..	2·32	15·17	14·07	156	
6	1	..	7	74	252	..	..	..	10·59	0·23	2·11	0·53	5·60	19·06	22·01	157

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RUR.

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Number.	B.—TOWNS.	Population according to Census of 1931.	BIRTHS.				Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicides.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JHANG DISTRICT.														
158	Jhang-Maghiana ..	36,035	942	881	1,823	50.59	..	..	..	377	26	172	..	..
159	Cniniot ..	25,841	649	638	1,287	49.80	..	2	..	260	10	109	..	..
160	Ahmadpur ..	5,045	48	60	108	21.41	..	..	..	26	..	9	..	..
161	Shorkot ...	6,826	65	67	132	19.34	..	..	..	63	4	12	..	..
MULTAN DISTRICT.														
162	Multan ..	107,366	2,555	2,523	5,078	47.30	..	17	..	179	574	1,085	..	..
163	Shujabad ..	6,618	154	131	285	43.06	..	3	..	92	11	29	..	..
164	Mian Channu ..	4,349	185	134	319	73.35	..	..	..	72	1	26	..	..
165	Khanewal ..	11,205	182	139	321	28.65	..	..	..	58	7	19	..	..
166	Kahrora ..	8,042	132	123	255	31.71	..	..	..	63	5	30	..	..
167	Tulamba ..	5,665	91	107	198	34.95	..	..	..	48	5	1	..	..
168	Multan Cantonment.	7,790	192	140	332	42.62	..	..	..	50	..	24	..	..
MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.														
169	Muzaffargarh ..	5,853	117	116	233	39.81	..	2	..	46	12	20	..	..
170	Khangarh ..	2,863	52	52	104	36.33	..	..	..	47	10	25	..	..
171	Alipur ..	3,931	87	76	163	41.47	..	6	..	63	3	11	..	..
172	Leiah ..	9,578	208	194	402	41.97	..	..	..	145	1	7	..	..
173	Karora ..	3,491	69	74	143	40.96	..	..	..	38	1	4	..	..
174	Muzaffargarh Civil Line.	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.														
175	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	23,468	474	381	855	36.43	..	..	..	235	47	48	..	..
176	Jampur ..	9,430	209	178	387	41.04	..	..	..	103	14	33	..	..
177	Dajal ..	6,186	114	135	249	40.25	..	..	..	156	7	25	..	..
178	Rajanpur ..	4,510	128	102	230	51.00	..	..	..	114	1	7	..	..
179	Kot Mitnan ..	2,680	65	86	151	56.34	..	1	..	88	..	3	..	..
180	Taunsa ..	7,506	86	53	139	18.52	..	..	..	93	..	1	..	..
Total ..		2,934,154	64,076	58,075	122,151	41.63	56	649	3	29,389	3,886	15,290	50	..
Total for the Province.		23,460,267	573,977	516,750	1,090,727	46.49	105	3,991	4	376,803	10,470	58,957	287	..

*Not available.

IRCLLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONCLUDED.

				12	13	14										
URIES.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										
Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.		Number.
16	17	18	19											For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
5	..	..	5	247	827	..	..	..	10·46	0·72	4·77	0·14	6·85	22·95	24·61	158
9	..	..	9	160	550	..	0·08	..	10·06	0·39	4·22	0·35	6·19	21·28	23·10	159
2	..	..	2	9	46	..	..	..	5·15	..	1·78	0·40	1·78	9·12	19·62	160
1	..	..	1	7	87	..	..	..	9·23	0·59	1·76	0·15	1·03	12·75	19·63	161
27	1	2	30	921	2,806	..	0·16	..	1·67	5·35	10·11	0·28	8·58	26·13	25·90	162
1	..	..	1	39	175	..	0·45	..	13·90	1·66	4·38	0·15	5·89	26·44	32·64	163
..	..	..	..	28	127	..	..	..	16·56	0·23	5·98	..	6·44	29·20	*	164
1	..	..	1	10	95	..	..	..	5·18	0·62	1·70	0·09	0·89	8·48	7·05	165
1	..	1	2	15	115	..	..	..	7·83	0·62	3·73	0·25	1·87	14·30	13·93	166
..	..	..	..	6	60	..	..	..	8·47	0·88	0·18	..	1·06	10·59	16·42	167
..	..	..	..	23	97	..	..	..	6·42	..	3·08	..	2·95	12·45	8·47	168
..	..	..	..	51	131	..	0·34	..	7·86	2·05	3·42	..	8·71	22·38	21·53	169
1	..	..	1	32	115	..	..	..	16·42	3·49	8·73	0·35	11·18	40·17	32·48	170
..	1	..	1	9	93	..	1·53	..	16·03	0·76	2·80	0·25	2·29	23·66	2671	171
..	1	..	2	17	172	..	..	..	15·14	0·10	0·73	0·21	1·77	17·96	24·95	172
..	..	..	..	30	73	..	..	..	10·89	0·29	1 5	..	8·59	20·91	36·95	173
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3·89	..	..	..	..	3·89	*	174
4	1	..	5	97	432	..	..	..	10·01	2·00	2·05	0·21	4·13	18·41	19·77	175
..	..	..	..	77	227	..	..	..	10·92	1·48	3·50	..	8·17	24·07	27·36	176
1	..	..	1	40	229	..	..	..	25·22	1·13	4·04	0·16	6·47	37·02	38 96	177
..	..	..	..	18	140	..	..	..	25·28	0·22	1·55	..	3·99	31·04	30·60	178
..	..	..	..	17	109	..	0·37	..	32·84	..	1·12	..	6·34	40·67	37·31	179
..	..	..	..	1	95	..	..	..	12·39	..	0·13	..	0·13	12·66	*	180
808	19	15	909	17,211	67,423	0·02	0·22	0·001	10·02	1·32	5·21	0·31	5·88	22·98	22·39	
052	935	129	7,646	98,292	556,268	0·004	0·17	0·0002	16·06	0·45	2·51	0·33	4·19	23·71	25·88	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE RURAL CIRCLE

Numb ^r	A.—RURAL CIRCLE.	1		2		3		4		6	
		MALARIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		MEASLES.		RELAPSING FEVER (SPIRO-CHAETAL).		INFLUENZA.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMBALA DIVISION.											
1	Hissar	9,655	12·18	217	0·27	36	0·05	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak	11,201	15·69	196	0·27	42	0·06	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon	1	0·001	157	0·23	14	0·02	..	..	..	..
4	Karnal	4,123	5·50	9	0·01	10	0·01	..	..	..	..
5	Ambala	4	0·01	411	0·67	26	0·04	..	..	1	0·00
6	Simla	3	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
7	Kangra	4,975	6·26	155	0·20	1	0·001	36	0·05	1	0·00
8	Hoshiarpur	22	0·02	417	0·43	1	0·001	..	..	4	0·00
9	Jullundur .. ..	..	..	3	0·004	17	0·02	..	1	..	..
10	Ludhiana .. ..	..	..	15	0·03	24	0·04	..	..	..	..
11	Ferozepore	11	0·01	14	0·01	122	0·12	..	..	..	..
LAHORE DIVISION.											
12	Lahore	19	0·02	379	0·45	113	0·13	..	..	..	..
13	Amritsar	14,607	17·79	285	0·35	31	0·04	..	..	1	0·00
14	Gurdaspur	9,538	10·76	128	0·14	66	0·07	..	..	..	..
15	Sialkot	7	0·01	162	0·19	173	0·20	..	..	1	0·00
16	Gujranwala	4,878	7·75	227	0·36	100	0·16	..	..	1	0·002
17	Sheikhupura	8,025	12·19	7	0·01	25	0·04	..	..	4	0·01
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
18	Gujrat	29	0·03	171	0·20	235	0·27	6	0·01	..	..
19	Shahpur	32	0·04	391	0·53	97	0·13	..	..	2	0·003
20	Jhelum	7,762	15·59	21	0·04	42	0·08	..	..	..	..
21	Rawalpindi	1,349	2·63	1,219	2·38	6	0·01	..	..	..	..
22	Attock	4	0·01	29	0·05	24	0·04	..	..	..	..
23	Mianwali	22	0·06	111	0·30	9	0·02	..	..	..	..
MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Montgomery	49	0·05	378	0·40	12	0·01	..	..	..	..
25	Lyallpur	1,142	1·08	533	0·50	66	0·06	..	..	..	..
26	Jhang	27	0·05	139	0·24	3	0·01	..	..	..	..
27	Multan	104	0·10	336	0·33	7	0·01	29	0·03	..	..
28	Muzaffargarh	7,446	13·17	254	0·45	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	6,676	15·27	160	0·37	2	0·004	..	..	..	..
Total ..		91,711	4·47	6,524	0·32	1,304	0·06	71	0·003	15	0·001

Note.—Columns No. 5, 8, 10 and 12 for “Kala Azar”, “Beri Beri”, “Acute Polimyelitis” and “Block water fever”,

No. VI-A.
AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.

7		9		11		13		14		15		Number.
CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		CHICKENPOX.		MUMPS.		OTHER FEVERS.		
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,271	5·39	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,687	2·36	2
1	0·001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,094	20·92	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	0·02	6,388	8·51	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,882	21·13	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	4·94	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,629	12·11	7
..	..	..	..	34	0·03	70	0·07	2	0·002	21,237	21·86	8
1	0·001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,974	19·89	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,481	16·98	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	157	0·16	..	..	17,161	17·04	11
..	..	..	..	2	0·002	..	..	..	..	12,194	14·52	12
1	0·001	..	..	..	..	2	0·002	..	..	1,403	1·71	13
2	0·002	..	..	7	0·01	..	..	..	..	3,766	4·25	14
..	..	..	..	3	0·004	7	0·01	..	..	13,808	16·27	15
2	0·003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,429	8·63	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,628	3·99	17
2	0·002	..	..	..	..	8	0·01	..	..	11,980	13·78	18
..	..	..	..	9	0·01	2	0·003	..	..	9,289	12·64	19
..	..	..	..	2	0·004	..	..	..	..	6	0·01	20
1	0·002	..	..	2	0·004	2	0·004	..	..	3,112	6·07	21
1	0·002	..	..	3	0·01	2	0·004	..	..	8,837	16·43	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·003	7,267	19·47	23
..	..	..	..	2	0·002	..	..	1	0·001	13,788	14·49	24
..	..	..	..	6	0·01	1	0·001	..	..	14,155	13·33	25
2	0·003	..	..	3	0·01	..	..	..	..	7,529	12·74	26
5	0·01	..	..	15	0·01	2	0·002	2	0·002	14,805	14·52	27
..	..	..	..	4	0·01	..	..	..	..	3,270	5·78	28
..	..	..	..	3	0·01	..	..	..	..	1,631	3·73	29
18	0·001	..	..	95	0·004	253	0·01	20	0·001	247,771	12·07	

ectively, are blank as these diseases are not prevalent in this province.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE RURAL CIRCLES

Number.	A.—RURAL CIRCLE.	16		17		18		19		20		21	
		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		PNEUMONIA.		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	AMBALA DIVISION.												
1	Hissar ..	46	0·06	23	0·03	466	0·59	184	0·23	504	0·64	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	58	0·08	42	0·06	365	0·51	148	0·21	479	0·67	..	..
3	Gurgaon ..	45	0·07	15	0·02	743	1·11	95	0·14	668	0·99	..	..
4	Karnal ..	76	0·10	37	0·05	1,083	1·44	228	0·30	2,563	3·42	1	0·001
5	Ambala ..	89	0·15	27	0·04	378	0·62	..	..	288	0·47	..	..
6	Simla ..	13	0·92	4	0·28	51	3·60	11	0·78	37	2·61	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.												
7	Kangra ..	55	0·07	1,213	1·53	1,332	1·68	1,173	1·48	1,034	1·30	3	0·00
8	Hoshiarpur ..	499	0·51	157	0·16	1,554	1·60	331	0·34	395	0·41	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	131	0·16	4	0·01	163	0·20	10	0·01	948	1·18	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	32	0·06	..	..	351	0·63	158	0·28	604	1·08	..	..
11	Ferozepore ..	108	0·11	58	0·06	869	0·86	337	0·33	519	0·52	..	..
	LAHORE DIVISION.												
12	Lahore ..	97	0·12	18	0·02	477	0·57	462	0·55	827	0·98	..	..
13	Amritsar ..	168	0·20	27	0·03	262	0·32	1,231	1·50	196	0·24	..	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	399	0·45	2	0·002	569	0·64	406	0·46	1,388	1·57	..	..
15	Sialkot ..	460	0·54	15	0·02	595	0·70	435	0·51	1,557	1·83	..	..
16	Gujranwala ..	53	0·08	7	0·01	513	0·82	212	0·34	100	0·16	..	..
17	Sheikhupura ..	20	0·03	..	..	311	0·47	164	0·25	44	0·07	..	..
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.												
18	Gujrat ..	144	0·17	33	0·04	446	0·51	257	0·30	394	0·45	..	..
19	Shahpur ..	93	0·13	59	0·08	1,475	2·01	493	0·67	168	0·23	..	..
20	Jhelum ..	107	0·21	8	0·02	522	1·05	397	0·80	230	0·46	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	1,705	3·33	24	0·05	3,023	5·90	1,192	2·33	236	0·46	8	0·02
22	Attock ..	12	0·02	2	0·004	278	0·52	410	0·76	41	0·08	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	24	0·06	34	0·09	148	0·40	272	0·73	46	0·12	..	..
	MULTAN DIVISION.												
24	Montgomery ..	39	0·04	27	0·03	687	0·72	228	0·24	155	0·16	..	..
25	Lyallpur ..	139	0·13	19	0·02	729	0·69	224	0·21	308	0·29	..	..
26	Jhang ..	25	0·04	..	..	767	1·30	263	0·45	151	0·26	..	..
27	Multan ..	18	0·02	26	0·03	756	0·74	333	0·33	42	0·04	2	0·002
28	Muzaffargarh ..	16	0·03	3	0·01	248	0·44	170	0·30	1	0·002	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	8	0·02	21	0·05	79	0·18	127	0·29	74	0·17	3	0·01
	Total ..	4,679	0·23	1,905	0·09	19,243	0·94	9,951	0·48	13,997	0·68	17	0·001

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

22		23		24		25		26	27			28	
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		WHOOPING COUGH.		LEPROSY.		CANCER		Deaths from child-birth.	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.			Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	Number.
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
..	..	3	0·004	..	..	..	..	67	3,283	2,501	5,784	140·70	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	2,860	2,197	5,057	128·19	2
..	..	8	0·01	..	..	..	..	36	2,832	2,303	5,135	152·11	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	3,320	2,656	5,976	152·17	4
..	..	90	0·15	..	..	..	..	119	2,967	2,503	5,470	176·18	5
..	..	..	..	1	0·07	..	..	3	62	40	102	283·33	6
..	..	2	0·003	26	0·03	..	..	74	3,347	2,655	6,002	200·91	7
35	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	4,821	3,883	8,704	199·45	8
223	0·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3,823	3,351	7,174	189·60	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,728	2,517	5,245	188·72	10
168	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	5,411	4,433	9,844	200·36	11
..	..	2	0·002	..	..	..	..	10	4,628	3,897	8,525	203·63	12
13	0·02	88	0·11	..	..	5	0·01	12	4,896	4,003	8,899	203·50	13
..	..	2	0·002	..	..	..	..	56	4,517	3,831	8,348	181·39	14
..	..	90	0·11	1	0·001	..	..	19	3,495	2,839	6,334	141·51	15
..	..	1	0·002	..	..	..	..	12	2,248	1,809	4,057	140·05	16
..	..	6	0·01	..	..	..	..	2	2,526	1,996	4,522	140·54	17
..	..	163	0·19	..	..	..	..	30	2,546	1,945	4,491	117·67	18
..	..	6	0·01	1	0·001	..	..	82	2,550	2,147	4,697	147·53	19
11	0·02	3	0·01	..	..	..	..	48	1,600	1,299	2,899	136·14	20
5	0·01	1	0·002	1	0·002	1	0·002	28	1,925	1,577	3,502	160·80	21
6	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1,595	1,217	2,812	127·44	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1,947	1,527	3,474	180·41	23
..	..	4	0·004	..	..	..	..	57	3,713	2,938	6,651	138·06	24
70	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	4 686	4,147	8,833	160·04	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	1,653	1,339	2,992	120·23	26
..	..	4	0·004	..	..	..	..	76	3,154	2,540	5,694	144·30	27
..	..	2	0·004	..	..	..	..	100	1,797	1,423	3,220	165·77	28
1	0·002	1	0·002	..	..	..	..	46	1,428	1,093	2,521	155·56	29
532	0·03	476	0·02	30	0·001	6	0·0002	1,356	86,358	70,606	156,964	162·06	

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE

[illegible]

7		9		11		13		14		15		
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		CHICKENPOX.		MUMPS.		OTHER FEVERS.		
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Number.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
..	25	0.99	1
..	22	1.20	2
..	1	0.03	..	..	..	..	45	1.25	3
..	9	0.48	4
..	1	0.12	5
..	41	1.20	6
..	19	1.55	7
..	24	3.05	8
..	5	0.99	9
..	2	0.29	10
..	22	1.46	11
..	8	0.88	12
..	13
8	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	7.69	14
..	175	16.19	15
..	79	14.66	16
..	82	11.30	17
..	74	17.78	18
..	48	9.35	19
..	19	2.64	20
..	8	0.32	198	7.80	21
..	3	0.15	223	11.48	22
..	2	0.06	..	..	5	0.15	339	10.30	23
..	72	5.86	24
..	74	14.71	25
..	1	0.17	49	8.09	26
..	8	6.46	27
3	0.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	8.47	28
..	341	25.70	29
..	2	0.57	..	..	42	12.02	30
..	165	21.24	31
..	119	13.58	32
..	72	9.07	33
..	34
..	35
1	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	11.01	36
..	156	10.00	37
..	14	5.71	38

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE

Number.	B.—TOWNS.	16		17		18		19		20		21	
		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		PNEUMONIA.		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	HISSAR DISTRICT.												
1	Hissar	9	0·36	4	0·16	83	3·30	3	0·12	29	1·15	..	..
2	Hansi	11	0·60	10	0·54	81	4·41	18	0·98	16	0·87	..	..
3	Bhiwani	24	0·67	34	0·95	94	2·62	55	1·53	64	1·78	..	..
4	Sirsa	16	0·85	7	0·37	37	1·96	15	0·79	6	0·32	..	..
5	Budhiada	1	0·12	..	..	4	0·48	2	0·24	..	..	..	..
	ROHTAK DISTRICT.												
6	Rohtak	10	0·29	13	0·38	29	0·85	38	1·11	16	0·47	..	..
7	Jhajjar	10	0·82	25	2·04	23	1·88	3	0·25	19	1·55	..	..
8	Beri	4	0·51	4	0·51	12	1·52	2	0·25	6	0·76	..	..
9	Gohana	3	0·59	4	0·79	18	3·57	3	0·59	2	0·40	..	..
10	Bahadurgarh ..	7	1·01	20	2·87	30	4·31	7	1·01	8	1·15	..	..
11	Sonepat	2	0·13	6	0·40	7	0·47	22	1·46	7	0·47	..	..
12	Mehm	2	0·22	..	..	12	1·32	11	1·21	5	0·55	..	..
13	Rohtak Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURGAON DISTRICT.												
14	Rewari	25	0·95	37	1·41	82	3·12	30	1·14	52	1·98	..	..
15	Palwal	11	1·02	3	0·28	45	4·16	4	0·37	12	1·11	..	..
16	Firozpur-Jhirka ..	4	0·74	3	0·56	16	2·97	3	0·56	1	0·19	..	..
17	Hodal	1	0·14	..	..	7	0·96	..	..	5	0·69	..	..
18	Ballabgarh	1	0·24	3	0·72	8	1·92	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Faridabad	4	0·78	..	..	8	1·56	3	0·58	8	1·56	..	..
20	Hidayatpur Chhaoni ..	1	0·14	5	0·69	15	2·08	20	2·77	18	2·50	..	..
	KARNAL DISTRICT.												
21	Karnal	5	0·20	28	1·10	94	3·71	15	0·59	40	1·58	..	..
22	Kaithal	1	0·05	22	1·13	20	1·03	2	0·10	73	3·76	..	..
23	Panipat	9	0·27	10	0·30	66	2·01	57	1·73	18	0·55	..	..
24	Shahabad	13	1·06	4	0·33	55	4·47	10	0·81	46	3·74	..	..
25	Thanesar .. ..	..	..	1	0·20	15	2·98	1	0·20	7	1·39	..	..
26	Pundri	1	0·17	2	0·33	7	1·16	4	0·66	9	1·49	..	..
27	Karnal Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	3	2·42	..	..	6	4·84	..	..
	AMBALA DISTRICT.												
28	Ambala	29	0·88	29	0·88	82	2·50	..	..	62	1·89	..	..
29	Jagadhri	20	1·51	6	0·45	49	3·69	..	..	46	3·47	..	..
30	Burya	1	0·29	..	..	12	3·43	..	..	6	1·72	..	..
31	Sadhaura	14	1·80	2	0·26	19	2·45	..	..	13	1·67	..	..
32	Rupar	16	1·83	5	0·57	26	2·97	..	..	8	0·91	..	..
33	Kalka	10	1·26	..	..	9	1·13	..	..	7	0·88	..	..
34	Ambala Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Sanawar Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	2	1·84	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Ambala Sadr Bazar ..	32	1·21	12	0·45	111	4·19	..	..	71	2·68	..	..
37	Ambala Cantonment ..	21	1·35	7	0·45	39	2·50	..	..	53	3·40	..	..
38	Kasauli Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	12	4·89	..	..	2	0·82	..	..

22		23		24		25		26	27			28	
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		WHOOPIG COUGH.		LEPROSY.		CANCER.		Deaths from child birth.	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.			Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	Number.
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
1	0.04	4	106	84	190	176.43	1
..	3	94	86	180	202.70	2
..	..	2	0.06	12	165	156	321	189.05	3
..	7	68	48	116	185.30	4
..	1	16	10	26	203.13	5
..	5	135	122	257	183.57	6
..	7	76	45	121	181.68	7
..	4	39	47	86	187.77	8
..	4	26	28	54	206.90	9
..	1	36	26	62	180.23	10
..	2	73	72	145	196.97	11
..	2	22	11	33	116.20	12
..	13
..	8	152	95	247	194.79	14
..	3	71	50	121	197.39	15
..	26	11	37	210.22	16
..	14	17	31	111.11	17
..	1	14	17	31	177.14	18
..	9	7	16	93.57	19
..	2	31	40	71	207.00	20
..	1	0.04	6	121	88	209	172.44	21
..	92	77	169	175.49	22
..	1	143	166	309	198.20	23
..	3	54	44	98	163.06	24
..	1	32	22	54	264.71	25
..	1	13	18	31	131.36	26
..	3	1	4	250.00	27
..	10	128	86	214	136.24	28
..	..	13	0.40	7	91	98	189	290.32	29
..	..	8	0.60	18	16	34	197.67	30
..	..	2	0.57	41	32	73	181.14	31
..	..	2	0.26	49	35	84	199.05	32
..	..	3	0.34	4	21	25	46	218.01	33
..	..	1	0.13	34
..	1	..	1	142.86	35
..	132	109	241	228.22	36
..	..	22	0.83	6	75	48			

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE

Number.	B.—TOWNS.	1		2		3				6	
		MALARIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		MEASLES.		RELAPSING FEVER (SPIRO CHEATAL).		INFLUENZA.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SIMLA DISTRICT.										
39	Simla ..	3	0·17	5	0·28	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Dagshai Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Subathu Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Jutogh Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	KANGRA DISTRICT.										
43	Dharamsala ..	10	2·52	2	0·50	..	..	..	..	1	0·25
44	Dharamsala Cantonment	11	33·74	..	..	5	15·34	..	..	..	..
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.										
45	Hoshiarpur ..	..	..	22	0·85	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Hariana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Dasuyah ..	..	..	4	0·53	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Tanda Urmar ..	..	..	1	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Miani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Garhshankar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Hoshiarpur Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.										
52	Jullundur ..	3	0·04	2	0·03	120	1·64	..	..	..	..
53	Kartarpur ..	..	..	4	0·40	4	0·40	..	..	..	..
54	Bungah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Rahon ..	..	..	1	0·15	3	0·45	..	..	1	0·1
56	Phillaur ..	..	..	4	0·77	1	0·19	..	..	..	..
57	Nurmahal ..	..	..	1	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Nakodar ..	..	..	7	0·73	14	1·46	..	..	..	..
59	Nawanshahr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Jullundur Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.										
61	Ludhiana ..	12	0·17	7	0·10	79	1·15	..	..	..	..
62	Jagraon ..	3	0·11	..	..	9	0·33	..	..	..	..
63	Raekot ..	..	..	..	..	2	0·17	..	..	..	..
64	Khanna ..	2	0·31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.										
65	Ferozepore ..	20	0·61	1	0·03	3	0·09	..	..	..	..
66	Zira ..	3	0·56	..	..	3	0·56	..	..	..	..
67	Dharamkot ..	14	2·07	2	0·30	5	0·74	..	..	..	..
68	Muktsar ..	22	1·48	4	0·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Fazilka ..	26	1·41	3	0·16	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Moga ..	33	1·88	11	0·63	5	0·29	..	..	..	..
71	Abohar ..	13	0·93	6	0·43	1	0·07	..	..	..	..
72	Jalalabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Ferozepore Cantonment	31	15·4	..	..	2	0·10	..	..	..	..

RURAL CIRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

7		9		11		13		14		15		Number. 1
CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		CHICKENPOX.		MUMPS.		OTHER FEVER.		
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
4	0·22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1·21	39
..	27	18·65	40
..	23	17·49	41
..	12	27·97	42
..	30	7·55	43
..	7	21·47	44
..	3	0·12	1	0·04	298	11·49	45
..	84	14·07	46
..	1	0·13	..	..	61	8·07	47
..	183	19·24	48
..	73	14·24	49
..	46	8·27	50
..	5	6·21	51
2	0·03	..	..	..	..	2	0·03	..	..	798	10·91	52
..	187	18·93	53
..	83	14·21	54
..	127	18·98	55
..	71	13·74	56
..	93	13·14	57
..	110	11·48	58
..	99	13·84	59
..	58	5·81	60
..	384	5·60	61
..	314	11·58	62
..	2	0·17	..	..	108	9·14	63
..	58	8·85	64
..	124	3·80	65
..	6	1·13	..	..	75	14·10	66
..	2	0·30	..	..	121	17·85	67
..	112	7·55	68
..	5	0·27	..	..	280	15·17	69
..	3	0·17	..	..	222	12·63	70
..	1	0·07	7	0·50	..	..	140	9·97	71
..	112	14·54	72
..	298	14·77	73

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FOR
DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE

Number.	B.—Towns.	16		17		18		19		20		21	
		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHOEA.		PNEUMONIA.		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	SIMLA DISTRICT.												
39	Simla	5	0·28	21	1·16	158	8·71	26	1·43	27	1·49	..	..
40	Dagshai Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Subathu Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Jutogh Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	2	4·66	..	..	..	..	..	..
	KANGRA DISTRICT.												
43	Dharamsala ..	1	0·25	7	1·76	13	3·27	8	2·01	10	2·52	..	..
44	Dharamsala Cantonment	2	6·13	8	24·54	8	24·54	8	24·54	16	49·08	..	..
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.												
45	Hoshiarpur ..	27	1·04	20	0·77	68	2·62	23	0·89	21	0·81	..	..
46	Hariana	2	0·33	..	..	12	2·01	..	..	3	0·50	..	..
47	Dasuyah	4	0·53	4	0·53	29	3·83	3	0·40	2	0·26	..	..
48	Tanda	3	0·32	..	..	39	4·10	1	0·11	9	0·95	..	..
49	Miani	2	0·39	..	..	8	1·56	..	..	2	0·39	..	..
50	Garhshankar ..	1	0·18	1	0·18	2	0·36	1	0·18	..	..	..	..
51	Hoshiarpur Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	2	2·48	1	1·24	..	..	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.												
52	Jullundur	24	0·33	80	1·09	230	3·14	106	1·45	133	1·82	..	..
53	Kartarpur	17	1·72	2	0·20	16	1·62	..	..	57	5·77	..	..
54	Bungah	4	0·68	..	..	17	2·91	..	..	8	1·37	..	..
55	Rahon	10	1·49	1	0·15	24	3·59	..	..	10	1·49	..	..
56	Phillaur	6	1·16	..	..	28	5·42	..	..	10	1·93	..	..
57	Nurmahal	10	1·41	..	..	26	3·67	2	0·28	52	7·35	..	..
58	Nakodar	9	0·94	..	..	16	1·67	..	..	16	1·67	..	..
59	Nawanshahr ..	12	1·68	7	0·98	18	2·52	..	..	17	2·38	..	..
60	Jullundur Cantonment..	5	0·50	1	0·10	25	2·50	..	..	7	0·70	..	..
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.												
61	Ludhiana	51	0·74	34	0·50	259	3·78	185	2·70	12	0·17	..	..
62	Jagraon	9	0·33	..	..	41	1·51	17	0·63	14	0·52	..	..
63	Raekot	6	0·51	..	..	23	1·95	10	0·85	4	0·34	..	..
64	Khanna	2	0·31	2	0·31	13	1·98	..	..	4	0·61	..	..
	FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.												
65	Ferozepore	13	0·40	29	0·89	242	7·41	15	0·46	41	1·26	1	0·03
66	Zira	1	0·19	4	0·75	13	2·44	1	0·19	2	0·38	..	..
67	Dharamkot.. ..	6	0·88	1	0·15	6	0·88	1	0·15	7	1·03	..	..
68	Muktsar	6	0·40	..	..	118	7·95	5	0·34	15	1·01	..	..
69	Faailka	2	0·11	13	0·70	61	3·30	5	0·27	4	0·22	..	..
70	Moga	3	0·17	..	..	22	1·25	6	0·34	7	0·40	..	..
71	Abohar	2	0·14	..	..	54	3·85	11	0·78	5	0·36	..	..
72	Jalalabad	2	0·26	..	..	11	1·43	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Ferozepore Cantonment	..	..	..	..	26	1·29	6	0·30	6	0·30	..	..

22		23		24		25		26	27			28	1
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		WHOOPING COUGH.		LEPROSY.		CANCER.		Deaths from child birth.	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.			Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	Number.
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
4	0·22	..	..	1	0·06	2	0·11	3	63	76	139	168·08	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	200·00	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	161·29	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	272·73	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18	206·90	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	18	30	196·08	44
11	0·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	105	68	173	165·55	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	25	126·26	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	18	49	150·77	47
1	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	54	45	99	218·54	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	12	34	143·46	49
2	0·36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	26	150·29	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	555·56	51
1	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	312	339	651	169·05	52
5	0·51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	48	106	210·74	53
5	0·86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	28	59	186·71	54
4	0·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	65	210·36	55
10	1·93	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	35	30	65	194·03	56
2	0·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	42	82	211·89	57
6	0·63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	44	74	149·19	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	31	61	183·73	59
5	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	17	37	174·53	60
..	..	3	0·04	..	..	..	..	2	312	289	601	188·70	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	105	113	218	186·80	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	53	37	90	184·43	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	36	158·59	64
6	0·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	121	102	223	152·53	65
3	0·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	20	53	253·22	66
1	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	31	69	210·43	67
3	0·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	69	80	149	184·41	68
1	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	117	64	181	191·74	69
4	0·23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	62	150	179·86	70
4	0·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	78	71	149	219·76	71
1	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	30	70	290·46	72
4	0 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	33	96	206·45	73

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FOR
DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE

Number.	B.—TOWNS.	1		2		3		4		6	
		MALARIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		MEASLES.		RELAPSING FEVER (SPIRO-CHÆTAL.)		INFLUENZA.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	LAHORE DISTRICT.										
74	Lahore	29	0·07	174	0·44	231	0·59	..	..	..	..
75	Chunian .. ..	..	..	8	0·97	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Kasur	26	0·56	69	1·47	53	1·13	..	..	..	..
77	Khem Karan ..	..	..	4	0·58	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Patti	4	0·31	75	5·82	11	0·85	..	..	..	..
79	Baghbanpura-Bhogiwal	1	0·07	29	2·10	11	0·80	..	..	..	..
80	Ichhra .. ..	..	..	4	0·79	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Pattoki Mandi ..	2	0·25	..	..	2	0·25	..	..	..	..
82	Sur Singh .. ..	..	..	14	2·28	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Lahore Cantonment ..	1	0·05	8	0·41	..	..	..	..	..	..
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.										
84	Amritsar	666	2·53	63	0·24	91	0·35	..	..	1	0·00
85	Majitha	125	18·63	10	1·49	2	0·30	..	..	..	..
86	Jandiala	65	7·31	5	0·56	9	1·01	..	..	..	..
87	Tarn Taran	81	8·02	10	0·99	1	0·10	..	..	..	..
88	Sultanwind	94	16·87	5	0·90	4	0·72	..	..	..	..
89	Amritsar Cantonment ..	2	2·09	4	4·17	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT.										
90	Gurdaspur	124	11·16	1	0·09	2	0·18	..	..	..	..
91	Dina Nagar	23	4·50	1	0·20	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Pathankot	72	7·37	1	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Dalhousie .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Batala	459	13·82	42	1·26	8	0·24	..	..	..	..
95	Dera Baba Nanak ..	59	11·40	2	0·39	6	1·16	..	..	..	..
96	Fatehgarh	32	4·96	1	0·15	5	0·77	..	..	..	..
97	Qadian	24	3·42	1	0·14	5	0·71	..	..	..	..
98	Gurdaspur Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Dalhousie Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Bakloh Cantonment ..	27	26·95	..	..	3	2·99	..	..	..	..
	SIALKOT DISTRICT.										
101	Sialkot .. ..	..	..	5	0·06	8	0·10	..	..	..	..
102	Daska .. ..	..	..	4	0·46	2	0·23	..	..	..	..
103	Pasrur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Narowal	1	0·14	7	0·99	6	0·85	..	..	..	..
105	Chawinda .. ..	..	..	1	0·16	11	1·72	..	..	..	..
106	Sialkot Cantonment ..	..	..	4	0·45	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.										
107	Gujranwala	289	4·92	23	0·39	44	0·75	..	..	1	0·00
108	Wazirabad	41	1·98	13	0·63	17	0·82	..	..	..	..
109	Eminabad	33	4·50	1	0·14	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Akalgarh	8	1·46	2	0·36	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Hafizabad	112	7·76	1	0·07	2	0·14	..	..	..	..

No. VI-A.

RAL CIRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

7		9		11		13		14		15		Number.
CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		CHICKENPOX.		MUMPS.		OTHER FEVERS.		
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	D ths.	Rate per mille.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
7	0·02	..	..	16	0·04	..	..	..	..	2,740	6·95	74
..	76	9·19	75
..	210	4·49	76
..	96	13·92	77
..	1	0·08	..	..	..	..	8	0·62	78
..	1	0·07	..	..	..	..	172	12·46	79
..	89	17·63	80
..	44	5·49	81
..	37	6·04	82
..	118	6·02	83
5	0·02	..	..	6	0·02	1	0·004	..	..	404	1·54	84
..	6	0·89	85
..	7	0·79	86
..	4	0·40	87
..	10	1·79	88
..	1	1·04	89
..	20	1·80	90
..	12	2·35	91
..	1	0·10	..	..	..	..	42	4·30	92
..	93
..	1	0·03	..	..	..	..	131	3·95	94
..	20	3·86	95
..	7	1·08	96
..	1	0·14	97
..	98
..	99
..	6	5·99	100
2	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	845	10·19	101
..	37	4·28	102
1	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	16·45	103
..	91	12·83	104
..	57	8·89	105
1	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	6·47	106
5	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	371	6·32	107
1	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	3·62	108
..	31	4·23	109
..	5	0·91	110
..	98	6·79	111

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE

Number.	B—TOWNS.	16		17		18		19		20		21	
		DYSENTRY.		DIARRHOEA.		PNEUMONIA.		PULMONARY. TUBERCULOSIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	LAHORE DISTRICT.												
74	Lahore	106	0·27	670	1·70	1,279	3·25	419	1·06	137	0·35	..	..
75	Chunian	5	0·60	1	0·12	14	1·69	6	0·73	2	0·24	..	..
76	Kasur	7	0·15	19	0·41	24	0·51	24	0·51	29	0·62	..	..
77	Khem Karan ..	..	..	5	0·72	7	1·01	2	0·29	9	1·30	..	..
78	Patti	6	0·47	5	0·39	55	4·27	17	1·32	17	1·32	..	..
79	Bhagbanpura-Bhogiwal	1	0·07	..	..	38	2·75	13	0·94	7	0·51	..	..
80	Ichhra	2	0·40	..	..	6	1·19	5	0·99	7	1·39	..	..
81	Pattoki Mandi ..	3	0·37	1	0·12	36	4·49	1	0·12	..	..	..	..
82	Sur Singh	10	1·63	1	0·16	3	0·49	13	2·12	13	2·12	..	..
83	Lahore Cantonment ..	7	0·36	4	0·20	46	2·35	7	0·36	10	0·51	..	..
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.												
84	Amritsar	164	0·62	230	0·87	542	2·06	358	1·36	2,010	7·64	4	0·02
85	Majitha	4	0·60	1	0·15	11	1·64	7	1·04	6	0·89	..	..
86	Jandiala	8	0·90	1	0·11	10	1·13	8	0·90	6	0·68	..	..
87	Tarn Taran	3	0·30	1	0·10	15	1·48	3	0·30	3	0·30	..	..
88	Sultanwind	4	0·72	5	0·90	6	1·08	17	3·05	16	2·87	..	..
89	Amritsar Cantonment ..	1	1·04	..	..	6	6·26	3	3·13	1	1·04	..	..
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT												
90	Gurdaspur	9	0·81	..	..	10	0·90	4	0·36	4	0·36	..	..
91	Dina Nagar	5	0·98	1	0·20	6	1·17	2	0·39	2	0·39	..	..
92	Pathankot	22	2·25	..	..	29	2·97	8	0·82	11	1·13	..	..
93	Dalhousie .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Batala	19	0·57	1	0·03	160	4·82	29	0·87	28	0·84	..	..
95	Dera Baba Nanak ..	6	1·16	..	..	5	0·97	2	0·39	5	0·97	..	..
96	Fatehgarh	2	0·31	..	..	12	1·86	4	0·62	2	0·31	..	..
97	Qadian	3	0·43	..	..	14	1·99	2	0·28	..	..	..	..
98	Gurdaspur Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Dalhousie Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Bakloh Cantonment ..	14	13·97	..	..	12	11·98	2	2·00	..	..	..	..
	SIALKOT DISTRICT.												
101	Sialkot	93	1·12	70	0·84	266	3·21	69	0·83	187	2·26	..	..
102	Daska	3	0·35	1	0·12	7	0·81	2	0·23	4	0·46	..	..
103	Pasrur	2	0·25	..	..	8	1·01	3	0·38	13	1·64	..	..
104	Narowal	11	1·55	6	0·85	19	2·68	6	0·85	7	0·99	..	..
105	Chawinda	12	1·87	..	..	11	1·72	4	0·62	9	1·40	..	..
106	Sialkot Cantonment ..	5	0·57	..	..	40	4·54	4	0·45	8	0·91	..	..
	GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.												
107	Gujranwala	27	0·46	6	0·10	103	1·75	61	1·04	72	1·23	..	..
108	Wazirabad	7	0·34	8	0·39	22	1·06	17	0·82	31	1·50	..	..
109	Eminabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0·41	1	0·14	..	..
110	Akalgarh	2	0·36	1	0·18	8	1·46	2	0·36	..	..	..	..
111	Hafizabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	19	1·32	..	..	2	0·14	..	..

RURAL CIRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

22		23		24		25		26	27			28	Number.
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		WHOOPIG COUGH.		LEPROSY.		CANCER.		Deaths from child birth.	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.			Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
2	0·01	11	0·03	..	..	8	0·02	123	1,386	1,199	2,585	184·49	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	46	33	79	246·88	75
..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	2	106	107	213	164·61	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	36	82	215·79	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	88	76	164	226·21	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	87	61	148	211·13	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	22	51	166·12	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	23	48	150·00	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	18	46	140·67	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	34	61	165·31	83
72	0·27	7	0·03	1	0·004	6	0·02	79	748	651	1,399	136·90	84
1	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	37	58	107·78	85
1	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20	46	117·05	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	18	47	107·96	87
4	0·72	1	0·18	..	..	..	..	..	41	29	70	206·49	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	127·66	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	42	82	135·76	90
1	0·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	17	32	190·48	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	41	59	100	213·68	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
2	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	157	125	282	161·05	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	17	45	228·43	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	8	35	132·08	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	14	61·67	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	18	30	156·25	100
5	0·06	5	0·06	..	..	..	..	5	325	280	605	151·78	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	8	16	46·11	102
..	..	1	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	45	35	80	174·29	103
..	..	1	0·14	..	..	..	..	1	35	33	68	125·69	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	20	39	139·29	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	27	45	122·95	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	165	130	295	140·54	107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53	37	90	114·86	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	31	111·51	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	15	53·38	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	30	81	164·63	111

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE RURAL

Number.	B.—TOWNS.	1		2		3		4		6	
		MALARIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		MEASLES.		RELAPSING FEVER (SPIRO CHÆTAL.)		INFLUENZA.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.										
112	Sangla	14	2·16	..	..	2	0·31	..	..	..	..
113	Sharakpur	64	12·66	..	..	5	0·99	..	..	..	..
114	Nankana Sahib	51	5·57	..	..	1	0·11	..	..	..	..
115	Shahdara	10	1·91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Sheikhupura	54	4·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GUJRAT DISTRICT.										
117	Gujrat .. ..	..	..	..	..	44	1·72	..	..	..	..
118	Jalalpur .. ..	..	..	2	0·16	24	1·92	..	..	..	..
119	Kunjah .. ..	..	..	1	0·14	2	0·28	..	..	..	..
120	Dinga .. ..	..	..	6	0·85	3	0·42	..	..	..	..
121	Gujrat Civil Line .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.										
122	Shahpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Sahiwal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Bhera	2	0·10	1	0·05	2	0·10	..	..	..	..
125	Miani .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Khushab .. ..	..	..	9	0·63	2	0·14	..	..	..	..
127	Sargodha	4	0·15	10	0·37	18	0·67	..	..	..	..
128	Shahpur Civil Station.. ..	..	..	5	1·53	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Phularwan .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	0·34	..	..	..	..
	JHELUM DISTRICT.										
130	Jhelum	151	8·75	7	0·41	15	0·87	..	..	..	..
131	Pind Dadan Khan	61	6·20	6	0·61	1	0·10	..	..	..	..
132	Chakwal	77	8·07	9	0·94	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Jhelum Cantonment RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.	7	2·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	Rawalpindi	7	0·10	13	0·18	2	0·03	..	..	1	0·01
135	Murree	2	1·31	13	8·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Murree Cantonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Rawalpindi Cantonment	7	0·21	9	0·27	1	0·03	..	..	..	..
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.										
138	Pindigheb	9	0·86	8	0·76	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Hazro .. ..	..	..	6	0·66	6	0·66	..	..	..	..
140	Campbellpur .. ..	..	..	6	0·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Hassanabdal	4	0·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Talagang .. ..	..	..	6	0·84	5	0·70	..	..	..	..
143	Campbellpur Cantonment. MIANWALI DISTRICT.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Mianwali .. ..	..	..	6	0·39	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Bhakkar	6	0·88	8	1·17	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Isa Khel .. ..	..	..	4	0·53	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Kalabagh .. ..	..	..	4	0·48	..	..	..	..	..	..

o. VI-A.

IRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.--CONTINUED.

7		9		11		13		14		15		Number.
CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		CHICKENPOX.		MUMPS.		OTHER FEVERS.		
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
1	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0·31	112
..	12	2·37	113
..	9	0·98	114
..	38	7·24	115
..	7	0·58	116
..	461	18·00	117
..	171	13·67	118
..	105	14·68	119
..	32	4·53	120
..	121
..	72	13·64	122
..	86	11·08	123
..	229	11·60	124
..	86	13·29	125
..	111	7·82	126
4	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	0·86	127
..	13	3·98	128
..	0·17	..	..	..	..	25	8·45	129
1	0·06	..	..	3	0·17	..	..	..	..	3	0·17	130
1	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·10	131
..	4	0·42	132
..	133
..	986	13·70	134
..	5	3·27	135
..	2	4·71	136
..	51	1·52	137
..	101	9·61	138
..	88	9·61	139
..	1	0·13	..	..	..	..	17	2·13	140
..	64	11·26	141
..	59	8·26	142
..	8	4·72	143
..	1	0·06	..	..	..	..	113	7·33	144
5	0·73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	13·71	145
..	79	10·51	146
..	111	13·29	147

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE RURAL

Number.	B.—TOWNS.	16		17		18		19		20		21	
		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		PNEUMONIA.		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.												
112	Sangla	5	0.77	..	..	7	1.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Sharakpur	5	0.99	..	..	12	2.37	6	1.19	..	..	..	..
114	Nankana Sahib	14	1.53	..	..	8	0.87	3	0.33	1	0.11	..	..
115	Shahdara	4	0.76	..	..	5	0.95	2	0.38	..	..	..	..
116	Sheikhupura .. ..	..	..	..	..	11	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GUJRAT DISTRICT.												
117	Gujrat	17	0.66	3	0.12	44	1.72	24	0.94	23	0.90	..	..
118	Jalalpur	6	0.48	2	0.16	23	1.84	9	0.72	9	0.72	..	..
119	Kunjah	3	0.42	..	..	5	0.70	..	..	2	0.28	..	..
120	Dinga	1	0.14	..	..	17	2.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Gujrat Civil Line .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.												
122	Shahpur .. ..	..	..	1	0.19	9	1.70	..	..	1	0.19	..	..
123	Sahiwal .. ..	..	..	..	..	13	1.67	1	0.13	1	0.13	..	..
124	Bhera .. ..	..	..	1	0.05	89	4.51	5	0.25	14	0.71	..	..
125	Miani .. ..	..	..	1	0.15	7	1.08	4	0.62	4	0.62	..	..
126	Khushab	1	0.07	4	0.28	64	4.51	4	0.28	4	0.28	..	..
127	Sargodha	3	0.11	61	2.28	133	4.97	12	0.45	14	0.52	..	..
128	Shahpur Civil Station.. ..	..	..	..	..	6	1.84	1	0.31	1	0.31	..	..
129	Phularwan .. ..	..	..	..	..	19	6.43	..	..	1	0.34	..	..
	JHELUM DISTRICT.												
130	Jhelum	4	0.23	3	0.17	68	3.94	14	0.81	11	0.64	..	..
131	Pind Dadan Khan	6	0.61	8	0.81	20	2.03	4	0.41	2	0.20	..	..
132	Chakwal	2	0.21	3	0.31	10	1.05	8	0.84	6	0.63	..	..
133	Jhelum Cantonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	0.82	..	..	..	..	..	..
	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.												
134	Rawalpindi	72	1.00	43	0.60	324	4.50	76	1.06	63	0.88	..	..
135	Murree	2	1.31	..	..	23	15.03	1	0.65	..	..	..	..
136	Murree Cantonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Rawalpindi Cantonment	9	0.27	1	0.03	45	1.34	2	0.06	3	0.09	..	..
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.												
138	Pindigheb	5	0.48	..	..	27	2.57	7	0.67	8	0.76	..	..
139	Hazro	4	0.44	2	0.22	19	2.08	17	1.86	5	0.55	..	..
140	Campbellpur .. ..	..	..	2	0.25	3	0.38	2	0.25	2	0.25	..	..
141	Hassan Abdal	1	0.18	1	0.18	10	1.76	3	0.53	4	0.70	..	..
142	Tallagang	1	0.14	..	..	10	1.40	5	0.70	2	0.28	..	..
143	Campbellpur Cantonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1.18	..	..
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.												
144	Mianwali	1	0.06	16	1.04	29	1.88	9	0.58	10	0.65	..	..
145	Bhakkar .. ..	..	..	1	0.15	12	1.75	1	0.15	6	0.88	..	..
146	Isa Khel .. ..	..	..	9	1.20	6	0.80	3	0.40	7	0.93	..	..
147	Kalabagh .. ..	..	..	17	2.04	13	1.56	5	0.60	7	0.84	..	..

CIRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONTINUED.

22		23		24		25		26	27			28	Number.
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		WHOOPING COUGH.		LEPROSY.		CANCER.		Deaths from child birth.	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.			Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
..	10	8	18	97·30	112
..	35	23	58	216·42	113
..	28	27	55	141·75	114
..	16	16	32	195·12	115
..	16	17	33	64·71	116
..	..	4	0·16	..	..	..	..	..	95	107	202	171·77	117
..	..	4	0·32	..	..	..	..	1	38	46	84	162·48	118
..	28	22	50	142·86	119
..	..	3	0·42	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	33	104·10	120
..	121
..	1	18	16	34	172·59	122
..	3	28	22	50	151·06	123
..	1	75	67	142	177·50	124
..	2	26	13	39	149·43	125
..	2	42	25	67	121·16	126
..	8	61	46	107	111·46	127
..	5	4	9	103·45	128
..	16	8	24	230·77	129
1	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	48	38	86	108·04	130
1	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	31	18	49	125·64	131
4	0·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	21	20	41	122·02	132
..	1	6	7	155·56	133
..	5	310	324	634	181·87	134
..	1	0·65	1	12	10	22	196·43	135
..	136
8	0·24	..	..	..	..	1	0·03	1	20	19	39	68·06	137
..	23	25	48	99·17	138
..	2	38	26	64	146·79	139
..	1	7	11	18	136·36	140
..	3	23	26	49	205·88	141
..	1	6	3	9	45·23	142
..	1	1	21·74	143
..	4	40	38	78	120·37	144
..	1	24	27	51	152·24	145
..	1	16	8	24	81·08	146
..	34	32	66	180·82	147

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE

Number. 1	B.—TOWNS. 2	1		2		3		4		6	
		MALARIA.		ENTERIC FEVER.		MEASLES.		RELAPSING FEVER (SPIROCHÆTAL).		INFLUENZA.	
		Deaths. 3	Rate per mille. 4	Deaths 5	Rate per mille. 6	Deaths. 7	Rate per mille. 8	Deaths. 9	Rate per mille. 10	Deaths. 11	Rate per mille. 12
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.										
148	Montgomery ..	14	0·54	46	1·76	33	1·26	..	..	..	..
149	Pakpattan ..	5	0·44	11	0·97	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Okara ..	3	0·28	13	1·21	1	0·09	..	..	..	..
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.										
151	Lyallpur ..	1	0·02	16	0·37	31	0·72	..	..	..	..
152	Gojra ..	18	1·84	3	0·31	12	1·23	..	..	..	..
153	Tandlianwala ..	17	2·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Chak Jhumra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Toba Tek Singh ..	4	0·68	1	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Jaranwala ..	5	0·68	4	0·55	..	..	..	..	1	0·14
157	Kamalia ..	23	1·74	17	1·29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	JHANG DISTRICT.										
158	Jhang-Maghiana ..	1	0·03	19	0·53	1	0·03	..	..	3	0·08
159	Chiniot ..	..	..	10	0·39	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Ahmadpur ..	..	..	12	2·38	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Shorkot ..	..	..	4	0·59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MULTAN DISTRICT.										
162	Multan ..	41	0·38	12	0·11	97	0·90	..	..	..	..
163	Shujabad ..	2	0·30	7	1·06	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Mian Chanun ..	..	..	5	1·15	1	0·23	..	..	..	..
165	Khanewal ..	..	..	1	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Kahrer ..	..	..	3	0·37	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Tulamba ..	..	..	6	1·06	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Multan Cantonment ..	2	0·25	3	0·39	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.										
169	Muzaffargarh ..	29	4·95	15	2·56	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Khangarh ..	37	12·92	7	2·44	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Alipur ..	50	12·72	9	2·29	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Leiah ..	113	11·80	2	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	Karor ..	30	8·59	3	0·86	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Muzaffargarh Civil Lines	1	3·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	DERA GHАЗI KHAN DISTRICT.										
175	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	169	7·20	15	0·64	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Jampur ..	70	7·42	6	0·64	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Dajal ..	121	19·56	2	0·32	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Rajanpur ..	85	18·85	2	0·44	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Kot Mithan ..	64	23·90	3	1·12	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Taunsa ..	78	10·39	1	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	6,593	2·25	1,521	0·52	1,321	0·45	..	..	9	0·003
	Total for the Province	98,304	4·19	8,045	0·34	2,625	0·11	71	0·003	24	0·001

o. IV-A.

URAL CIRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937--CONTINUED.

7		9		11		13		14		15		Number.
CEREBRO- SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		CHICKENPOX.		MUMPS.		OTHER FEVERS.		
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
..	63	2.41	148
..	94	8.31	149
1	0.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	4.20	150
2	0.05	..	..	4	0.09	..	..	..	..	573	13.35	151
..	2	0.20	..	..	..	..	49	5.01	152
..	51	8.35	153
..	30	7.33	154
..	1	0.17	..	..	..	..	36	6.10	155
..	59	8.06	156
..	100	7.56	157
..	353	9.80	158
..	1	0.04	..	..	..	..	250	9.67	159
..	14	2.78	160
..	59	8.64	161
..	10	0.09	2	0.02	..	..	29	0.27	162
..	2	0.30	..	..	..	..	83	12.54	163
..	66	15.18	164
..	57	5.09	165
..	60	7.46	166
..	42	7.41	167
..	45	5.79	168
..	2	0.34	169
..	3	1.05	170
..	4	1.02	171
..	30	3.13	172
..	5	1.43	173
..	174
..	1	0.04	..	..	51	2.17	175
..	1	0.11	..	..	..	..	27	2.86	176
..	33	5.33	177
..	27	5.99	178
..	21	7.84	179
..	14	1.87	180
55	0.02	..	..	56	0.02	37	0.01	18	0.01	19,890	6.78	
73	0.003	..	..	151	0.01	290	0.01	38	0.002	267,661	11.41	

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN THE RURAL

Number.	B.—TOWNS.	16		17		18		19		20		21	
		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		PNEUMONIA.		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS.	
		Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.												
148	Montgomery ..	5	0·19	22	0·84	37	1·41	14	0·54	15	0·57	..	..
149	Pakpattan ..	..	..	6 17	0·53	10	0·88	2	0·18	5	0·44	..	..
150	Okara ..	1	0·09		1·58	41	3·83	5	0·47	..	..	..	..
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.												
151	Lyallpur ..	13	0·30	8	0·19	154	3·59	19	0·44	22	0·51	1	0·02
152	Gojra ..	2	0·20	2	0·20	13	1·33	2	0·20	3	0·31	..	..
153	Tandlianwala ..	1	0·16	..	..	5	0·82	..	..	1	0·16	..	..
154	Chak Jhumra ..	..	..	..	..	10	2·44	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Toba Tek Singh ..	1	0·17	4	0·68	10	1·69	..	..	3	0·51	..	..
156	Jaranwala ..	..	..	..	..	23	3·14	..	..	2	0·27	..	..
157	Kamalia ..	3	0·23	..	..	17	1·29	2	0·15	9	0·68	..	..
	JHANG DISTRICT.												
158	Jhang-Maghtana ..	26	0·72	..	..	119	3·30	6	0·17	47	1·30	..	..
159	Chiniot ..	10	0·39	..	..	73	2·82	13	0·50	23	0·99	..	..
160	Ahmadpur ..	..	..	..	..	5	0·99	2	0·40	2	0·40	..	..
161	Shorkot ..	4	0·59	..	..	9	1·32	1	0·15	2	0·29	..	..
	MULTAN DISTRICT.												
162	Multan ..	62	0·58	512	4·77	732	6·82	174	1·62	170	1·58	..	..
163	Shujabad ..	2	0·30	9	1·36	10	1·51	8	1·21	11	1·66	..	..
164	Mian Chanun ..	..	..	1	0·23	24	5·52	2	0·46	..	..	..	..
165	Khanewal ..	2	0·18	5	0·45	16	1·43	1	0·09	2	0·18	..	..
166	Kahror ..	1	0·13	4	0·50	12	1·49	10	1·24	8	0·99	..	..
167	Tulamba ..	1	0·18	4	0·71	..	..	..	..	1	0·18	..	..
168	Multan Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	9	1·16	7	0·90	8	1·03	..	..
	MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.												
169	Muzaffargarh ..	12	2·05	..	..	19	3·25	1	0·17	..	..	..	..
170	Khangarh ..	10	3·49	..	..	22	7·68	..	..	3	1·05	..	..
171	Alipur ..	3	0·76	..	..	6	1·63	5	1·27	..	..	..	..
172	Leiah ..	1	0·10	..	..	6	1·63	1	0·10	..	..	..	..
173	Karor ..	1	0·29	..	..	3	0·86	1	0·29	..	..	..	..
174	Muzaffargarh Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.												
175	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	11	0·47	36	1·53	20	0·85	10	0·43	16	0·68	..	..
176	Jampur ..	1	0·11	13	1·38	9	0·95	12	1·27	12	1·27	2	0·21
177	Dajal ..	2	0·32	5	0·81	3	0·48	5	0·81	17	2·75	..	..
178	Rajanpur ..	..	..	1	0·22	4	0·89	..	..	3	0·67	..	..
179	Kot Mithan ..	..	..	..	..	2	0·75	..	..	1	0·37	..	..
180	Taunsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·13	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,479	0·50	2,407	0·82	8,227	2·80	2,428	0·83	4,520	1·54	8	0·004
	Total for the Province..	6,158	0·26	4,312	0·18	27,470	1·17	12,379	0·53	18,517	0·79	25	0·001

NOTE.—Columns Nos. 5, 8, 10 and 12 for “Kala Azar”, “Beri-Beri”, “Acute-Polimyolitis” and “

No. VI-A.

CIRCLES AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937—CONCLUDED.

22		23		24		25		26	27			28	Number.
OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		WHOOPING COUGH.		LEPROSY.		CANCER.		Deaths from Child birth.	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.			Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	
Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.		Males.	Females.	Total.		1
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
..	6	55	37	92	123·66	148
..	6	34	16	50	124·07	149
..	3	40	24	64	116·15	150
1	0·02	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	19	235	200	435	221·71	151
..	1	37	24	61	139·59	152
..	19	18	37	133·09	153
..	12	4	16	75·12	154
..	12	15	27	127·96	155
..	1	19	21	40	132·45	156
2	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	49	46	95	155·23	157
..	2	194	167	361	198·03	158
..	126	96	222	172·49	159
..	1	5	1	6	55·56	160
..	12	18	30	227·27	161
..	..	9	0·08	..	..	..	..	55	578	509	1,087	214·06	162
..	3	36	24	60	210·53	163
..	35	17	52	163·01	164
..	31	16	47	146·42	165
..	1	21	14	35	137·25	166
..	1	8	10	18	90·90	167
..	1	15	10	25	75·30	168
2	0·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	28	42	180·26	169
1	0·35	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	11	33	317·31	170
..	2	12	13	25	153·37	171
..	3	31	30	61	151·74	172
..	7	15	13	28	195·80	173
..	174
..	..	2	0·09	..	..	..	..	4	89	61	150	175·44	175
..	5	44	36	80	206·72	176
..	4	49	53	102	409·34	177
..	34	30	64	278·26	178
..	1	22	25	47	301·26	179
..	14	10	24	172·66	180
192	0·07	115	0·04	2	0·001	19	0·01	592	11,185	9,686	20,871	170·86	
724	0·03	591	0·02	32	0·001	25	0·001	1,948	97,543	80,292	177,835	163·04	

"Black Water Fever", respectively, are blank as these diseases are not prevalent in this Province.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CHOLERA IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

1	2	3		4	5										6			7			8	1			
Number.	District.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		MONTHS.										TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 years for previous five	Number.		
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
																					3			4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6																			25	26
1	AMBALA DIVISION.																								
1	Hissar	25	1	960																					1
2	Rohtak	21		7.2																					2
3	Gurgaon	23	1	1,366	1																				3
4	Karnal	26	3	1,390	2																				4
5	Ambala	24	9	1,714	10																				5
6	Simla	6		206																					6
7	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																								
7	Kangra	18		709																					7
8	Hosharpur	20	2	2,108	1																				8
9	Jullundur	18	3	1,221	3																				9
10	Ludhiana	15	2	840																					10
11	Ferozepore	30		1,497																					11
12	LAHORE DIVISION.																								
12	Lahore	33		1,121																					12
13	Amritsar	19	3	1,036	2																				13
14	Gurdaspur	27		2,363																					14
15	Sialkot	19		2,053																					15
16	Gujranwala	18	2	1,259	1																				16
17	Sheikhpura	19		1,214																					17
18	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																								
18	Gujrat	21		1,528																					18
19	Shahpur	25		989																					19
20	Jhelum	16		954																					20
21	Rawalpindi	16		1,170																					21
22	Attock	17		649																					22
23	Mianwali	16		441																					23
24	MULTAN DIVISION.																								
24	Montgomery	27		2,120																					24
25	Lyallpur	26		1,355																					25
26	Jhang	15	1	1,017	1																				26
27	Multan	25		1,645																					27
28	Muzaffargarh	24		850																					28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan..	25		714																					29
Total		614	27	35,211	21					2	13	12	46	32											0.03

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SMALLPOX IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

1	2	3		4	5												6		7		8			9	10		
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.			MONTHS.												TOTAL.		NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
		Number in each district.	Number which deaths from small-pox were reported.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under one year.	Over one year and under ten years.	Males.	Females.			Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.
Number.	Districts.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
1	AMBALA DIVISION.																										
1	Hissar	25	22	960	70	6	7	14	10	27	14	6	3	4	1	..	11	58	45	103	16	69	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.31	1
2	Rohtak	21	17	722	44	2	4	8	5	24	15	10	4	6	..	11	18	69	38	107	25	68	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.13	2
3	Gurgaon	23	9	1,366	5	..	..	1	2	2	5	4	..	..	2	..	1	8	9	17	6	9	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	3
4	Karnal	26	3	1,390	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	..	0.004	0.01	0.004	0.05	4
5	Ambala	24	10	1,714	9	..	3	3	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	10	5	15	4	8	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.06	5
6	Simla	6	1	206	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	0.13	..	0.08	0.08	6
7	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																										
7	Kangra	18	14	709	30	20	7	4	2	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	28	14	42	7	9	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.09	7
8	Hoshiarpur	20	11	2,108	21	22	..	4	5	4	1	1	1	..	2	4	2	20	26	46	11	16	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.41	8
9	Jullundur	18	5	1,221	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	1	3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	9
10	Ludhiana	15	3	840	1	1	3	1	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	1	5	13	14	27	12	14	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.14	10
11	Ferozepore	30	18	1,497	92	8	9	7	4	13	35	13	7	2	4	3	57	71	91	162	52	83	0.11	0.18	0.14	0.19	11
12	LAHORE DIVISION.																										
12	Lahore	33	31	1,121	263	132	121	69	57	96	72	86	32	21	31	56	91	467	397	864	688	160	0.60	0.68	0.63	0.55	12
13	Amritsar	19	18	1,036	88	79	33	29	12	17	11	5	10	6	1	6	25	131	103	234	62	108	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.14	13
14	Gurdaspur	27	13	2,363	30	7	6	10	7	1	7	2	1	2	..	2	5	31	19	50	18	14	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.07	14
15	Sialkot	19	16	2,053	52	8	8	8	4	8	13	3	5	4	2	30	45	69	69	138	47	50	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.24	15
16	Cujranwala	18	18	1,259	63	15	15	22	25	65	114	91	35	33	18	64	170	350	317	667	189	351	0.86	0.97	0.91	0.26	16
17	Sheikhupura	19	15	1,214	196	18	8	12	7	18	29	36	18	10	9	25	79	164	105	269	53	174	0.43	0.34	0.39	0.36	17
18	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																										
18	Gujrat	21	21	1,528	74	47	74	66	68	80	66	98	8	2	11	23	86	291	338	629	159	369	0.58	0.80	0.68	0.19	18
19	Shahpur	25	15	989	70	8	3	12	14	11	32	21	4	10	2	12	32	76	85	161	27	92	0.17	0.23	0.20	0.41	19
20	Jhelum	16	11	954	20	1	7	4	6	7	1	5	3	..	..	..	13	25	22	47	10	24	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.27	20
21	Rawalpindi	16	8	1,170	22	5	7	5	3	5	5	1	..	..	..	3	7	13	28	41	15	11	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.14	21
22	Attock	17	10	649	16	2	2	1	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	11	8	15	18	33	11	18	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.13	22
23	Mianwali	16	2	441	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	1	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	23
24	MULTAN DIVISION.																										
24	Montgomery	27	20	2,120	32	7	3	6	4	9	11	2	6	1	1	8	13	36	35	71	20	47	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.25	24
25	Lyallpur	26	16	1,355	38	5	6	1	2	2	..	2	1	2	1	..	25	23	24	47	9	26	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.18	25
26	Jhang	15	5	1,017	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	4	12	5	3	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.12	26
27	Multan	25	19	1,645	82	21	9	11	5	38	12	11	6	7	2	3	15	76	64	140	23	64	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.11	27
28	Muzaffargarh	24	7	850	5	1	6	..	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	3	13	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	25	7	714	20	..	..	..	2	2	8	9	..	..	..	1	11	11	22	33	4	18	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.09	29
Total		614	365	35,211	1,354	417	342	299	254	447	470	421	146	110	87	264	734	2,081	1,910	3,991	1,480	1,821	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.20	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IX.A.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM PLAGUE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

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Serial No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		MONTHS.												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATIONS.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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ANNUAL FORM No. IX-B.

**MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PLAGUE OCCURRENCES IN BRITISH DISTRICTS
AND PUNJAB STATES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.**

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PLAGUE OCCURRENCES IN BRITISH DISTRICTS AND PUNJAB STATES

Number.	Districts and Punjab States.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	Karnal ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ambala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Simla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kangra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Hosbiarpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11	Ferozepore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Lahore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Amritsar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Sialkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Gujranwala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sheikhupura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Gujrat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Shahpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Jhelum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Attock ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Montgomery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Lyallpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of British Districts	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..
1	Patiala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bahawalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Nabha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kapurthala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	(Sirmoor) Nahan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Malerkotla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Faridkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Pataudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kalsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Chamba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dujana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bilaspur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nalagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Punjab States..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..

No. IX-B.

IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1937.

JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		Serial No.
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
..	1
..	1	1	2
..	1	1	3
..	1	1	4
..	5
..	6
..	7
..	8
..	9
..	1	1	10
..	11
..	12
..	13
..	14
..	15
..	16
..	17
..	18
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..	20
..	21
..	22
..	23
..	24
..	25
..	26
..	27
..	28
..	29
..	4	4	
..	1
..	2
..	3
..	4
..	5
..	6
..	7
..	8
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..	4	4	

ANNUAL FORM No X.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM FEVERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1																		
Number.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		MONTHS.												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.			
		Number in each district.	Number from fevers were reported.	VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
				Number in each district.	Number from fevers were reported.																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
AMBALA DIVISION.																										
1	Hissar	25	25	960	960	1,209	1,118	1,107	1,373	1,622	1,779	1,222	1,194	1,144	997	1,199	1,364	8,330	6,998	15,328	17-15	16-91	17-04	20-51	1	
2	Rohtak	21	20	722	722	1,045	953	971	1,184	1,626	1,600	1,090	1,121	945	918	1,245	1,832	7,948	6,582	14,530	18-36	17-66	18-04	22-28	2	
3	Gurgaon	23	23	1,366	1,366	1,172	1,133	1,098	1,380	1,675	1,999	1,290	1,077	877	918	1,087	1,442	8,206	6,942	15,148	20-60	20-33	20-48	22-87	3	
4	Karnal	26	26	1,390	1,390	1,252	867	915	904	1,239	1,215	826	918	802	893	914	1,203	6,377	5,571	11,948	13-57	14-56	14-01	25-07	4	
5	Ambala	24	22	1,714	1,714	1,217	1,063	1,007	1,066	1,494	1,572	1,202	1,211	1,189	1,235	1,260	1,452	7,873	7,095	14,968	19-10	22-21	20-46	19-32	5	
6	Simla	6	6	206	29	7	8	8	11	18	25	12	15	21	15	10	19	90	79	169	3-93	6-27	4-76	5-10	6	
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																										
7	Kangra	18	18	709	709	592	468	971	952	1,322	1,545	1,437	1,390	1,783	1,586	1,535	1,282	7,614	7,249	14,863	18-39	18-82	18-60	12-29	7	
8	Hoshiarpur	20	19	2,108	1,752	1,288	1,205	1,646	1,782	2,502	2,251	1,847	1,949	2,253	2,111	1,857	1,767	11,715	10,743	22,458	21-23	22-37	21-76	20-06	8	
9	Jullundur	18	18	1,221	1,033	1,150	1,060	1,181	1,230	1,982	1,976	1,517	1,787	1,621	1,467	1,418	1,419	9,100	8,688	17,788	17-93	20-20	18-97	17-57	9	
10	Ludhiana	15	15	840	840	665	644	625	787	1,124	1,211	869	1,003	813	839	974	944	5,449	5,049	10,498	14-51	17-00	15-59	13-50	10	
11	Ferozepore	30	30	1,497	1,471	1,383	1,474	1,447	1,120	1,751	1,980	1,473	1,620	1,575	1,571	1,728	1,873	10,056	8,944	19,000	16-03	17-29	16-60	17-31	11	
LAHORE DIVISION.																										
12	Lahore	33	33	1,121	1,098	1,204	1,008	982	993	1,792	2,200	1,880	1,641	1,511	1,284	1,311	1,252	8,908	8,150	17,058	11-40	14-04	12-53	12-02	12	
13	Amritsar	19	19	1,036	1,036	1,281	1,006	1,055	1,067	1,753	2,018	1,765	1,719	1,730	1,594	1,464	1,551	9,640	8,363	18,003	15-54	16-86	16-13	16-95	13	
14	Gurdaspur	27	24	2,363	2,363	846	713	867	884	1,493	1,493	1,301	1,381	1,574	1,593	1,337	1,150	7,520	7,117	14,637	14-18	16-25	15-12	15-46	14	
15	Sialkot	19	19	2,053	2,053	956	894	966	878	1,597	1,739	1,357	1,436	1,529	1,509	1,365	1,195	8,023	7,398	15,421	15-15	16-79	15-89	16-87	15	
16	Gujranwala	18	18	1,259	1,259	1,021	877	831	694	995	1,139	1,007	1,177	1,049	809	939	1,222	6,461	5,349	11,810	15-81	16-33	16-05	24-63	16	
17	Sheikhpura	19	19	1,214	1,214	887	846	711	596	938	1,211	1,099	1,012	892	775	931	1,011	5,688	5,271	10,959	14-80	16-88	15-73	19-54	17	
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																										
18	Gjrat	21	21	1,528	1,528	1,226	1,110	991	855	1,046	1,318	1,086	1,143	1,132	1,150	1,080	1,137	7,007	6,267	13,274	14-06	14-78	14-39	17-89	18	
19	Shahpur	25	25	989	939	944	1,006	849	792	964	1,363	974	691	699	661	717	854	5,416	5,098	10,514	12-15	13-56	12-80	16-41	19	
20	Jhelum	16	16	954	954	744	777	668	601	672	673	560	619	575	710	771	807	4,233	3,942	8,175	15-19	15-26	15-22	17-32	20	
21	Rawalpindi	16	16	1,170	1,170	393	369	425	298	403	519	341	523	689	623	993	1,210	3,309	3,477	6,786	9-97	12-07	10-95	12-91	21	
22	Attock	17	17	649	649	1,040	882	721	658	912	854	621	660	621	686	773	854	4,910	4,372	9,282	16-13	15-86	16-00	18-81	22	
23	Mianwali	16	16	439	439	845	830	650	703	707	660	500	421	441	580	619	878	4,055	3,784	7,839	18-78	19-36	19-06	22-32	23	
MULTAN DIVISION.																										
24	Montgomery	27	27	2,120	2,120	1,205	1,247	1,129	939	1,430	1,445	1,091	1,059	1,009	1,213	1,343	1,396	7,752	6,804	14,556	14-03	15-21	14-56	16-38	24	
25	Lyallpur	26	26	1,355	1,355	1,232	1,092	1,064	1,128	1,894	2,024	1,548	1,494	1,469	1,377	1,295	1,332	8,591	8,358	16,949	13-62	16-06	14-72	15-58	25	
26	Jhang	15	15	1,017	1,017	754	796	665	612	787	838	686	648	674	629	704	653	4,531	3,895	8,426	12-74	12-60	12-68	12-70	26	
27	Multan	25	25	1,645	1,645	2,089	1,547	1,270	968	1,480	1,454	1,179	916	886	1,097	1,387	1,575	8,414	7,434	15,848	13-10	14-08	13-54	17-71	27	
28	Muzaffargarh	24	24	850	850	1,746	1,386	983	759	941	748	671	569	523	697	1,137	1,150	6,337	4,973	11,310	19-76	18-37	19-13	21-44	28	
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	25	25	714	613	1,380	1,248	932	591	598	574	495	496	510	593	812	1,029	5,156	4,102	9,258	19-14	18-50	18-85	19-40	29	
Total		614	607	35,211	34,33	30,773	27,627	26,783	25,860	36,767	39,428	30,951	30,890	30,536	30,130	32,205	34,853	198,709	178,094	376,803	15-53	16-70	16-06	17-75		

xxxxxiii

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

lxxix

ANNUAL FORM No. XII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1937.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Number.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		MONTHS.												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Res-piratory diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	AMBALA DIVISION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

ANNUAL FORMS (VACCINATION).

A.—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. I.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937-38.

Serial number.	Districts or Towns.	Population of districts (excluding town-) and towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
									Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—DISTRICT (EXCLUDING TOWNS).											
AMBALA DIVISION.											
1	Hissar ..	792,712	17	44,012	31,034	75,046	4,414	36,310	32,418	3,148	35,732
2	Rohtak ..	714,090	13	55,166	39,516	94,682	7,283	33,874	29,145	3,228	32,390
3	Gurgaon ..	673,672	16	35,390	24,925	60,315	3,770	29,083	20,909	5,525	26,556
4	Karnal ..	750,249	19	89,652	43,382	1,33,034	7,002	31,676	25,511	4,236	29,865
5	Ambala ..	609,781	13	80,930	50,512	1,31,442	10,111	25,045	16,661	6,054	22,847
6	Simla ..	14,160					No local staff is employed. Vaccination performed by				
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
7	Kangra ..	794,832	16	102,661	78,740	181,401	11,333	25,734	17,868	5,598	23,498
8	Hoshiarpur ..	571,722	16	71,860	40,180	112,040	7,003	36,800	26,799	8,612	35,911
9	Jullundur ..	803,200	13	44,29	26,601	70,990	5,454	30,301	27,708	1,271	28,993
10	Ludhiana ..	558,41	12	47,629	39,454	87,083	7,257	20,793	17,998	1,609	19,645
11	Ferozepore ..	1,007,139	17	85,460	61,184	146,644	8,626	40,668	33,229	4,330	37,788
LAHORE DIVISION.											
12	Lahore ..	839,916	18	191,166	103,423	294,589	16,366	47,744	41,068	4,162	45,630
13	Amritsar ..	820,983	14	132,943	105,426	238,369	17,026	38,112	26,299	4,418	30,757
14	Gurdaspur ..	883,700	16	168,113	144,184	312,297	19,519	39,538	35,355	2,403	37,916
15	Sialkot ..	848,531	18	148,096	114,216	262,312	14,573	41,714	33,595	6,316	39,979
16	Gujranwala ..	672,372	15	86,135	54,715	140,850	9,390	26,174	15,291	4,196	19,672
17	Sheikupura ..	653,543	14	121,533	83,575	205,108	14,651	26,631	19,373	3,967	23,527
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
18	Gujrat ..	869,092	14	103,883	76,509	180,392	12,885	40,229	32,297	4,537	37,069
19	Shahpur ..	735,007	19	97,139	70,123	167,262	8,803	34,640	21,711	7,053	30,447
20	Jhelum ..	497,934	10	93,471	56,562	150,033	15,003	19,851	12,322	2,595	15,362
21	Rawalpindi ..	512,403	10	48,999	27,348	76,347	7,635	21,202	16,575	4,282	21,019
22	Attock ..	537,904	12	103,077	60,331	163,408	13,617	20,894	16,717	2,984	19,780
23	Mianwali ..	373,224	9	47,353	37,748	85,101	9,445	18,821	17,067	1,147	18,376
MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Montgomery ..	951,402	29	217,013	154,860	371,873	12,823	50,357	32,556	8,623	44,014
25	Lyallpur ..	1,061,924	19	235,555	174,956	410,511	21,606	48,109	36,982	6,407	44,048
26	Jhang ..	590,986	11	129,821	96,887	226,708	20,610	24,564	17,807	3,619	21,786
27	Multan ..	1,019,471	19	200,880	152,733	353,613	18,611	48,729	30,048	10,204	43,367
28	Muzaffargarh ..	565,375	10	96,906	78,893	175,802	17,580	25,298	18,519	4,830	24,081
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	437,252	13	73,887	60,134	134,021	10,309	24,899	16,547	4,585	23,558
Total of Districts (excluding Towns).											
		20,526,113	422	2,953,029	2,088,154	5,041,183	11,946	907,850	688,285	129,879	833,613

(VACCINATION).

DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937-38.

Unknown.	RE-VACCINATION.			PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Number.
	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
238	38,749	20,491	4,956	99·06	60·64	70·92	9,130 0 0	56,223	0 2 7	1
1,179	60,835	27,501	10,472	99·07	54·61	83·87	9,439 10 6	59,891	0 2 6	2
2,126	31,232	22,981	4,715	98·51	86·67	73·53	8,766 9 6	49,537	0 2 10	3
1,740	101,358	59,411	25,200	99·76	78·01	119·00	12,344 4 9	89,276	0 2 2	4
1,951	106,397	48,527	26,977	98·93	61·10	117·05	9,617 10 0	71,374	0 2 2	5
Special staff—vide Appendix I to Statement No. I.										6
2,231	155,667	65,184	45,622	99·98	59·23	111·57	1,831 12 0	88,682	0 2 2	7
852	75,240	32,337	13,848	99·90	52·67	70·29	10,088 6 0	68,248	0 2 4	8
1,193	40,604	18,861	6802	99·60	55·80	59·57	6,867 9 6	47,854	0 2 4	9
1,069	66,290	22,232	19,836	99·60	47·86	74·99	8,234 0 0	41,877	0 3 1	10
2,670	105,976	58,990	23,675	99·45	71·68	96·09	14,049 6 0	96,778	0 2 4	11
1,726	246,845	102,046	48,587	99·16	51·47	175·82	13,406 0 0	147,676	0 1 5	12
7,211	200,257	98,917	67,914	99·53	74·74	157·95	11,557 14 0	129,674	0 1 5	13
1,571	272,699	146,745	64,069	99·71	70·34	208·26	11,585 15 0	184,661	0 1 0	14
1,547	220,598	139,722	19,651	99·53	69·53	211·78	13,846 6 6	179,701	0 1 3	15
6,234	114,708	32,489	53,687	98·66	53·24	82·88	8,963 11 0	52,161	0 2 9	16
2,774	178,477	73,330	45,229	98·62	55·03	147·08	9,948 8 6	96,857	0 1 8	17
2,914	140,163	84,403	24,691	99·34	73·09	139·77	14,368 1 0	121,472	0 1 11	18
3,659	132,622	64,254	22,595	98·28	58·40	128·33	9,613 3 6	94,701	0 1 7	19
3,873	130,182	50,972	56,078	96·14	68·78	133·22	7,289 4 0	66,334	0 1 9	20
172	55,145	30,817	5,633	99·95	62·24	101·16	9,048 0 0	51,836	0 2 9	21
811	142,514	105,046	19,747	98·49	85·57	232·02	9,425 0 0	124,826	0 1 2	22
428	66,280	56,182	4,445	99·91	90·86	199·77	5,525 1 6	74,558	0 1 2	23
5,432	321,516	162,819	68,744	97·97	64·41	217·40	21,011 0 0	206,833	0 1 8	24
3,073	362,402	243,933	52,409	97·81	78·69	271·19	19,348 7 3	287,981	0 1 1	25
2,564	202,160	130,162	43,179	99·03	81·87	257·11	10,333 1 0	151,948	0 1 0	26
5,166	304,884	170,357	66,712	99·55	71·53	209·64	15,583 3 3	213,724	0 1 2	27
1,217	150,577	72,672	32,914	100·00	61·76	171·13	8,248 6 0	96,753	0 1 4	28
1,290	109,136	53,214	14,885	99·36	56·46	175·35	6,729 9 8	76,772	0 1 5	29
66,911	4,133,513	2,194,595	8,93,272	99·13	67·73	147·53	3,06,200 0 5	3,028,208	0 1 7	

STATEMENT No. I.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION

Serial Number.	Districts or Towns.	Population of districts (excluding towns) and towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMA RY VACCINATION.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
									Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—TOWNS.											
HISSAR DISTRICT.											
1	Hissar ..	25,179	2	951	574	1,525	762	991	802	119	964
2	Hansi ..	18,356	1	547	318	1,065	1,065	701	630	40	674
3	Bhiwani ..	35,866	1	2,768	1,316	4,084	4,084	1,516	1,245	167	1,488
4	Sirsa ..	18,909	1	969	439	1,408	1,408	694	574	89	675
5	Budhlada ..	8,369	..	285	123	408	..	151	83	44	134
ROHTAK DISTRICT.											
6	Rohtak ..	34,112	2	2,751	1,390	4,141	2,071	1,540	1,421	91	1,516
7	Jhajjar ..	12,232	..	583	489	1,072	..	626	478	51	529
8	Beri ..	7,877	..	386	202	588	..	353	253	75	335
9	Gohana ..	5,045	1	339	174	513	513	256	214	20	234
10	Bahadurgarh ..	6,963	..	179	137	316	..	292	269	20	289
11	Sonepat ..	15,050	1	810	524	1,334	1,334	741	654	66	720
12	Mehm ..	9,079	1	220	195	415	415	374	305	50	355
13	Rohtak Civil Lines ..	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GURGAON DISTRICT.											
14	Rewari ..	26,269	1	1,752	725	2,477	2,477	1,200	1,080	74	1,167
15	Palwal ..	10,807	..	498	296	794	..	475	414	22	440
16	Firozpur-Jhirka ..	5,390	..	179	102	281	..	130	123	7	130
17	Hodal ..	7,258	..	264	170	434	..	181	122	24	171
18	Ballabgarh ..	4,162	..	149	97	246	..	124	104	3	107
19	Faridabad ..	5,134	..	333	173	506	..	222	151	29	190
20	Hidayatpur Chhaoni ..	7,208	..	629	361	990	..	440	280	66	354
KARNAL DISTRICT.											
21	Karnal ..	25,371	1	1,120	1,138	2,258	2,258	1,160	754	133	930
22	Kaithal ..	19,418	1	1,214	596	1,810	1,810	855	741	89	847
23	Panipat ..	32,915	1	1,494	894	2,388	2,388	1,417	1,281	114	1,399
24	Shahabad ..	12,293	1	410	413	823	823	451	446	5	451
25	Thanesar ..	5,032	..	177	115	292	..	144	122	14	136
26	Pundri ..	6,053	..	590	150	740	..	276	255	14	273
27	Karnal Civil Lines ..	1,239	..	138	14	152	..	19	10	7	19
AMBALA DISTRICT.											
28	Ambala ..	32,824	1	2,241	1,433	3,674	3,674	1,377	1,131	224	1,369
29	Jagadhri ..	13,268	1	887	552	1,439	1,439	679	540	109	650
30	Buria ..	3,494	..	176	119	295	..	139	91	30	121
31	Sadhaura ..	7,769	1	633	340	973	973	270	262	4	266
32	Rupar ..	8,764	1	1,323	468	1,791	1,791	365	324	34	358
33	Kalka ..	7,937	..	345	193	538	..	181	124	39	165
34	Ambala Civil Lines ..	2,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Sanawar Civil Lines ..	1,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Ambala Sadar Bazar ..	26,517	1	1,751	1,021	2,772	2,772	995	918	72	994
37	Ambala Cantonment ..	15,601	..	200	169	369	..	259	234	11	246
38	Kasauli Cantonment ..	2,452	..	179	15	194	..	29	15	9	25
SIMLA DISTRICT.											
39	Simla ..	18,144	1	5,188	1,190	6,378	6,378	580	334	190	523

(VACCINATION).
DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937-38—CONTINUED.

Unknown.	RE-VACCINATION.			PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of vaccination De- partment.	Number of successful vaccina- tions and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Number.
	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
11	534	366	87	98.37	81.88	52.82	846 0 0	1,330	0 10 2	1
22	364	23	64	99.26	7.67	37.97	293 2 0	697	0 6 9	2
10	2,568	2,148	220	98.80	91.48	101.38	334 0 0	3,636	0 1 6	3
7	716	203	35	98.25	29.81	46.43	688 5 0	878	0 12 6	4
15	257	220	22	98.53	93.62	42.30	..	354	..	5
17	2,604	1,277	196	99.54	53.03	81.88	822 11 0	2,793	0 4 8	6
97	446	195	111	100.00	58.21	59.9	170 8 0	724	0 3 9	7
15	236	59	72	99.11	35.98	50.02	49 4 0	394	0 2 0	8
7	257	172	10	93.98	69.64	80.48	116 7 5	406	0 4 7	9
3	24	21	..	100.00	87.50	44.52	78 5 0	310	0 4 0	10
21	593	200	123	100.00	42.55	61.13	285 0 0	920	0 4 11	11
19	41	5	10	100.00	16.13	39.65	90 4 0	360	0 4 0	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
27	1,277	261	435	99.49	31.00	54.36	790 11 0	1,428	0 8 10	14
12	327	232	29	95.03	77.85	62.18	161 11 6	672	0 3 10	15
..	151	147	1	100.00	98.00	51.39	13 8 0	277	0 0 9	16
9	253	180	28	99.42	80.00	48.36	45 8 0	351	0 2 1	17
15	122	49	63	98.17	83.05	37.48	15 12 0	156	0 1 7	18
32	284	131	129	100.00	84.52	62.52	40 14 0	321	0 2 0	19
81	550	317	115	98.61	72.87	93.09	100 0 0	671	0 2 5	20
230	1,098	503	206	100.00	56.39	56.48	418 3 6	1,433	0 4 8	21
3	955	857	56	99.41	95.33	87.75	228 13 0	1,704	0 2 2	22
13	971	769	84	99.64	86.70	65.87	625 8 0	2,168	0 4 7	23
..	372	327	34	100.00	96.75	63.29	268 12 0	778	0 5 6	24
8	148	123	25	100.00	100.00	51.47	71 0 9	259	0 4 5	25
..	464	340	39	98.91	80.00	101.27	..	613	..	26
..	133	71	57	100.00	93.42	72.64	22 10 0	90	0 4 0	27
8	2,297	1,897	58	100.00	84.73	99.50	471 12 0	3,266	0 2 4	28
15	760	320	124	97.89	50.31	73.11	317 7 0	970	0 5 3	29
18	156	58	55	100.00	57.43	51.23	..	179	..	30
4	703	298	74	100.00	47.38	72.60	358 0 0	564	0 10 2	31
3	1,426	517	423	98.90	51.55	99.84	187 0 6	875	0 3 5	32
15	357	126	70	90.40	43.90	36.66	31 2 3	291	0 1 8	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	1,777	1,173	186	99.90	73.73	81.72	764 1 5	2,167	0 5 8	36
12	110	60	19	99.60	65.93	19.61	228 4 3	306	0 11 11	37
4	165	134	..	100.00	81.21	64.85	180 0 0	159	1 2 1	38
49	5,798	897	3,929	99.44	47.99	78.54	1,320 0 0	1,425	0 15 0	39

Serial Number.	Districts or towns.	Population of districts (excluding towns) and towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
									Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B—TOWNS—CONTD.											
SIMLA DISTRICT.											
40	Dag shai Cantonment ..	1,448	..	112	25	137	..	102	26	46	94
41	Subat lu Cantonment ..	1,315	..	11	7	18	..	16	13	2	16
42	Jutogh Cantonment ..	429	..	217	39	256	..	25	20	5	25
KANGRA DISTRICT.											
43	Dharmsala ..	3,976	..	446	195	641	..	112	79	33	112
44	Dharamsala Cantonment ..	326	..	292	126	418	..	184	44	31	184
HOSHIAHPUR DISTRICT											
45	Hoshiarpur ..	25,925	1	1,164	909	2,073	2,073	868	620	242	863
46	Hariana ..	5,971	..	503	175	678	..	200	85	82	196
47	Dasuya ..	7,562	..	254	235	489	..	243	148	92	243
48	Tanda Urmar ..	9,510	..	287	359	646	..	419	333	52	385
49	Miani ..	5,125	..	119	81	200	..	157	89	61	157
50	Garhshankar ..	5,561	..	157	88	245	..	72	51	19	70
51	Hoshiarpur Civil Lines ..	805	..	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.											
52	Jullundur ..	73,141	4	9,181	7,909	17,090	4,273	3,539	2,485	622	3,210
53	Kartarpur ..	9,878	1	544	435	979	979	435	395	15	410
54	Banga ..	5,840	1	494	175	669	669	275	245	14	260
55	Rahon ..	6,692	1	178	213	391	391	207	195	11	207
56	Phillaur ..	5,168	..	190	226	416	..	260	215	30	245
57	Nurmahal ..	7,079	..	309	270	579	..	308	275	28	303
58	Nakodar ..	9,584	1	820	560	1,380	1,380	498	425	28	453
59	Nawanshahr ..	7,153	1	344	301	645	645	254	202	46	249
60	Jullundur Cantonment ..	9,990	..	584	330	914	..	280	150	110	267
LUDHIANA DISTRICT.											
61	Ludhiana ..	68,586	3	18,768	7,865	26,633	8,878	3,219	1,997	661	2,800
62	Jagraon ..	27,108	1	1,045	770	1815	1,815	1,011	98	28	1,011
63	Raikot ..	11,810	..	634	410	1,044	..	459	427	31	459
64	Khanna ..	6,555	..	526	250	776	..	202	158	44	202
FEROZEPUR DISTRICT.											
65	Ferozepore ..	32,653	2	5,596	4681	10,277	5,139	2,367	1,997	315	2,367
66	Zira ..	5,318	..	969	589	1,558	..	197	166	16	183
67	Dharamkot ..	6,779	1	522	249	771	771	291	240	23	263
68	Muktsar ..	14,839	1	1,449	849	2,298	2,298	882	735	104	846
69	Fazilka ..	18,463	1	6,218	2,934	9,152	9,152	1,556	1,155	197	1,479
70	Moga ..	17,581	1	1,925	1,177	3,102	3,102	890	742	101	85
71	Abohar ..	14,035	1	3,469	1,937	5,406	5,406	1,117	694	292	1,111
72	Jalalabad ..	7,703	..	1,364	870	2,234	..	326	300	24	324
73	Ferozepore Cantonment ..	20,179	1	4,087	1,708	5,795	5,795	834	695	127	833
LAHORE DISTRICT.											
74	Lahore ..	393,985	18	61,465	29,971	91436	5,080	19,245	15,571	2,678	18,413
75	Chunian ..	8,269	1	1,006	495	1,501	1,501	427	237	184	427

(VACCINATION).

DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937-38—CONCLD.

Unknown. 13	RE-VACCINATION.			PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population. 19	Total cost of Vaccination De- partment. 20	Number of successful va- cinations and re-vaccinations. 21	Average cost of each successful case. 22	Numbe r 1
	Total. 14	Successful. 15	Unknown. 16	Primary. 17	Re-vaccination. 18					
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
..	35	18	2	92.16	54.55	77.35	..	112	..	40
..	2	1	..	100.00	50.00	12.93	..	17	..	41
..	231	196	9	100.00	88.29	515.15	..	221	..	42
..	529	213	106	100.00	50.35	81.74	118 0 0	325	0 5 9	43
...	234	223	..	100.00	95.30	..	..	407	..	44
..	1,205	725	96	99.43	65.37	61.25	561 0 0	1,588	0 5 8	45
4	478	301	11	100.00	64.45	83.24	50 0 0	497	0 1 7	46
..	246	104	26	100.00	47.27	45.89	12 0 0	347	0 0 7	47
34	227	80	44	100.00	43.72	48.90	32 6 0	465	0 1 1	48
5	43	24	2	99.34	58.54	34.15	20 0 0	175	0 1 10	49
2	173	74	38	100.00	54.81	25.89	..	144	..	50
..	43	25	..	..	58.14	31.06	..	25	..	51
156	13,551	10,683	1,283	94.89	87.08	189.95	2,965 13 0	13,893	0 3 5	52
12	544	312	16	96.93	59.09	73.09	302 0 0	722	0 6 8	53
9	394	156	48	97.74	45.09	71.23	45 8 0	416	0 1 9	54
..	184	161	5	100.00	89.04	54.99	72 0 0	368	0 3 6	55
14	156	87	15	99.60	61.70	64.24	70 13 0	332	0 3 4	56
5	271	80	22	100.00	32.13	54.10	12 0 0	383	0 0 6	57
45	882	781	34	100.00	92.10	128.76	264 0 0	1,234	0 3 5	58
5	391	277	27	100.00	76.10	73.54	43 3 0	526	0 1 4	59
13	63	452	83	100.00	82.03	71.97	26 0 0	719	0 0 7	60
287	23,414	5,193	4,158	95.67	26.7	116.61	1,691 3 6	7,998	0 3 5	61
..	804	173	226	100.00	29.93	43.68	489 10 6	1,184	0 6 7	62
..	585	311	46	100.00	57.70	65.20	43 5 3	770	0 0 11	63
..	574	547	10	100.00	96.99	114.26	100 0 0	749	0 2 2	64
4	7,910	4,816	676	99.91	66.57	219.80	892 2 3	7,177	0 2 0	65
12	1,361	1,199	106	100.00	95.54	260.25	38 4 0	1,384	0 0 5	66
20	480	383	68	97.05	92.96	95.29	19 0 0	646	0 0 6	67
36	1,416	403	407	100.00	39.94	84.17	381 0 0	1,249	0 4 10	68
75	7,596	2,662	4,469	99.86	85.13	224.29	615 0 0	4,141	0 2 5	69
23	2,212	1,367	266	98.15	70.25	126.16	489 0 0	2,218	0 3 7	70
5	4,289	2,590	252	85.21	64.16	263.70	536 7 3	3,701	0 2 4	71
2	1,908	966	241	100.00	57.95	167.47	..	1,290	..	72
1	4,961	3,995	454	100.00	88.64	239.26	227 0 0	4,828	0 0 9	73
708	72,191	27,397	14,626	99.34	47.59	116.28	9,1 9 7 0	45,812	0 3 3	74
..	1,074	754	19	100.00	71.47	142.82	114 0 0	1,181	0 1 7	75

ANNUAL FORM

A.—VACCINATION

STATEMENT No. I.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION

Serial Number.	Districts or Towns.	Population of districts (excluding towns) and towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
									Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—TOWNS—CONTD.											
76	LAHORE DISTRICT—concl'd. Kasur	46,815	4	9,476	6,388	15,864	3,966	3,065	2,045	700	3,055
77	Khem Karan	6,898	1	370	375	745	745	288	166	46	214
78	Patti	11,882	1	383	359	742	742	454	413	31	454
79	Baghbanpura	13,895	1	3,040	1,957	4,997	4,997	930	584	334	928
80	Iehhra	5,048	1	608	321	929	929	197	156	15	177
81	Pattoki	8,016	1	356	159	515	515	259	222	34	255
82	Sur Singh	6,129	1	614	459	1,073	1,073	303	255	31	290
83	Lahore Cantonment	19,615	1	11,483	8,527	20,010	20,010	1,675	373	484	874
84	AMRITSAR DISTRICT. Amritsar	2,62,995	14	14,638	11,814	26,452	1,889	11,223	9,245	1,541	11,114
85	Majitha	6,709	1	428	485	913	913	298	263	33	298
86	Jandiala	8,888	1	1,002	532	1,534	1,534	362	304	38	342
87	Tarn Taran	10,103	1	936	542	1,478	1,478	358	315	36	351
88	Sultanwadi	5,572	1	311	195	506	506	209	107	23	140
89	Amritsar Cantonment	959	..	285	139	424	..	31	25	6	31
90	GURDASPUR DISTRICT. Gurdaspur	11,116	1	1,559	1,561	3,120	3,120	636	473	141	621
91	Dina Nagar	5,114	..	1,733	1,129	2,862	..	258	207	15	222
92	Pathankot	9,763	1	1,111	860	1,971	1,971	427	363	28	394
93	Dalhousie	1,030	..	57	60	117	..	83	64	19	83
94	Batala	33,504	1	4,836	3,742	8,578	8,578	1,844	1,803	31	1,834
95	Dera Baba Nanak	5,176	..	935	1,099	2,034	..	309	253	36	294
96	Fatehgarh	6,457	..	2,282	1,851	4,133	..	325	286	33	325
97	Qadian	7,018	1	2,574	1,396	3,970	3,970	445	311	107	435
98	Gurdaspur Civil Lines	978	..	123	115	238	..	26	16	7	23
99	Dalhousie Cantonment	695	..	73	3	76	..	9	1	6	9
100	Bakloh Cantonment	1,002	..	136	51	187	..	111	16	46	111
101	SIALKOT DISTRICT. Sialkot	82,923	3	2,660	11,947	34,607	11,536	4,104	3,638	462	4,104
102	Daska	8,636	1	1,337	1,058	2,395	2,395	390	296	69	365
103	Pasrur	7,905	1	498	203	701	701	310	244	28	276
104	Narowal	7,095	1	1,031	561	1,592	1,592	456	403	45	451
105	Chawinda	6,411	1	464	378	842	842	167	147	14	161
106	Sialkot Cantonment	8,805	..	1,204	813	2,017	..	408	270	103	408
107	GUJRANWALA DISTRICT. Gujranwala	58,716	1	19,794	15,571	35,365	35,365	3,660	2,311	1,175	3,524
108	Wazirabad	20,707	1	3,343	2,671	6,014	6,014	1,092	740	277	1,042
109	Eminabad	7,329	..	587	293	880	..	220	110	64	177
110	Akalgah	5,483	1	647	599	1,246	1,246	296	152	32	190
111	Hafizabad	14,431	1	2,454	1,416	3,870	3,870	581	321	118	439
112	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT. Sangla	6,478	1	1,281	743	2,024	2,024	274	210	57	273
113	Sharakpur	5,056	..	373	361	734	..	125	101	14	115
114	Nankana Sahib	9,155	1	1,388	912	2,300	60	453	306	87	412

(VACCINATION).

DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937-38—CONTINUED.

Unknown.	Re-vaccination.			PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of successful vaccina- tions and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.			Number.
	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.				Rs.	A.	P.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			1
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
7	12,799	10,225	576	99·97	83·65	283·71	987 6 0	13,282	0 1 2			76
74	457	27	410	100·00	57·45	34·94	38 0 0	241	0 2 6			77
..	288	22	45	100·00	9·05	36·95	316 9 2	476	0 10 8			78
3	4,067	2,557	136	99·78	65·05	252·23	199 7 6	3,482	0 0 11			79
15	732	247	223	97·23	48·53	3·99	55 7 0	424	0 2 1			80
1	256	206	14	99·61	85·12	57·76	49 9 0	463	0 1 9			81
4	770	227	289	99·00	47·19	85·33	30 0 0	523	6 0 11			82
792	18,335	289	17,338	98·98	28·99	59·29	711 6 0	1,163	0 9 9			83
98	15,229	7,712	2,509	99·90	60·63	71·58	6,162 8 0	18,826	0 5 3			84
..	615	271	269	100·00	78·32	84·81	67 0 0	569	0 1 11			85
20	1,172	453	287	100·00	51·19	89·45	29 12 6	795	0 0 7			86
6	1,120	214	259	99·72	24·85	55·92	79 0 0	565	0 2 3			87
22	297	163	46	74·87	64·94	54·38	23 8 0	303	0 1 3			88
..	393	..	393	100·00	..	32·33	..	31	..			89
15	2,484	820	503	100·00	41·39	129·63	232 9 0	1,441	0 2 9			90
12	2,624	1,354	542	98·23	65·03	308·17	80 0 0	1,576	0 0 10			91
33	1,544	397	373	100·00	33·90	81·02	233 7 0	791	0 4 9			92
..	34	22	..	100·00	64·71	101·94	43 8 0	105	0 6 8			93
5	6,734	3,047	35	90·73	45·48	147·00	684 10 6	4,881	0 2 3			94
9	1,725	812	208	98·00	53·53	213·68	32 0 0	1,106	0 0 6			95
..	3,808	2,334	890	100·00	79·99	411·80	91 0 0	2,659	0 0 7			96
10	3,525	1,330	233	107·00	40·40	251·46	149 0 0	1,765	0 1 4			97
3	212	137	35	100·00	77·40	163·60	2 0 0	160	0 0 2			98
..	67	67	..	100·00	100·00	109·35	..	76	..			99
..	76	76	..	100·00	100·00	186·63	..	187	..			100
..	30,503	20,333	2,219	100·00	71·88	294·70	2,615 8 0	24,437	0 1 9			101
23	2,005	712	478	99·46	43·63	124·71	119 13 9	1,077	0 1 9			102
29	391	268	61	98·22	81·21	68·82	127 5 6	544	0 3 9			103
..	1,136	945	11	98·90	84·00	196·76	122 8 6	1,396	0 1 5			104
6	675	315	163	100·00	61·52	74·25	25 0 0	476	0 0 10			105
..	1,609	1,240	100	100·00	82·17	189·44	167 12 0	1,648	0 1 7			106
106	31,705	11,175	4,339	99·16	40·84	250·34	1,343 0 0	14,699	0 1 5			107
44	4,922	2,567	1,409	99·43	730·09	174·29	508 0 0	3,609	0 2 3			108
20	660	308	111	88·50	56·10	66·18	82 0 0	485	0 2 3			109
71	950	198	228	84·44	27·42	70·76	59 0 0	388	0 2 5			110
142	3,283	952	828	100·00	38·68	96·39	270 0 0	1,391	0 3 1			111
1	1,750	707	97	100·00	42·77	151·28	36 14 0	980	0 0 7			112
8	609	222	53	98·29	39·93	66·65	203 6 0	337	0 9 8			113
34	1,847	104	166	98·33	6·19	56·36	262 9 0	516	0 8 2			114

ANNUAL FORMS
A.—VACCINE

STATEMENT No. 1—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION

Number.	Districts or towns.	Population of districts (excluding towns) and towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
									Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	B.—TOWNS—CONTD.										
	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT— <i>concl'd.</i>										
115	Shahdara ..	5,249	1	1,575	1,123	2,698	2,698	335	176	87	277
116	Sheikhupura ..	12,166	1	4,255	2,873	7,128	7,128	705	416	228	670
	GUJRAT DISTRICT.										
117	Gujrat ..	25,604	1	2,752	2,305	5,057	5,057	1,053	855	142	1,002
118	Jalalpur ..	12,507	..	1,341	964	2,305	..	693	517	149	677
119	Kunjah ..	7,152	..	711	468	1,179	..	373	305	39	347
120	Dinga ..	7,068	..	1,581	1,228	2,809	..	412	322	62	390
121	Gujrat Civil Lines ..	907	..	417	33	450	..	14	9	5	14
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.										
122	Shahpur ..	5,280	1	324	148	472	472	166	142	18	161
123	Sahiwal ..	7,762	1	633	675	1,308	1,308	412	253	131	397
124	Bhera ..	19,741	1	2,129	1,316	3,445	3,445	1,022	600	366	972
125	Miani ..	6,472	1	324	231	555	555	292	232	53	287
126	Khushab ..	14,194	1	1,929	1,494	3,423	3,423	519	380	87	478
127	Sargodha ..	26,761	1	5,499	4,162	9,661	9,661	1,546	950	540	1,507
128	Shahpur Civil Station ..	3,265	..	328	165	493	493	98	57	30	98
129	Phullarwan ..	2,957	1	736	383	1,124	1,124	332	169	151	332
	JHELM DISTRICT.										
130	Jhelum ..	17,266	1	2,674	1,545	4,219	4,219	772	563	148	740
131	Pind Dadan Khan ..	9,832	1	840	539	1,379	1,379	411	328	36	383
132	Chakwal ..	9,542	1	586	767	1,353	1,353	363	273	59	343
133	Jhelum Cantonment ..	2,433	1	518	63	581	581	3	1	..	1
	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.										
134	Rawalpindi ..	71,992	4	13,750	9,538	23,288	5,822	3,261	2,829	406	3,247
135	Murree ..	1,530	1	2,361	249	2,610	2,610	266	225	33	266
136	Murree Cantonment ..	425	..	128	44	172	..	21	17	3	20
137	Rawalpindi Cantonment ..	33,610	2	3,248	1,891	5,139	2,570	1,751	1,196	406	1,625
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.										
138	Pindigheb ..	10,506	1	3,081	1,363	4,444	4,444	520	374	134	518
139	Hazro ..	9,155	1	1,752	919	2,671	2,671	537	433	99	537
140	Campbellpur ..	7,997	1	2,501	884	3,385	3,385	276	134	139	274
141	Hassanabdal ..	5,682	..	1,164	738	1,902	..	246	193	32	225
142	Tallagang ..	7,146	..	857	190	1,047	..	183	134	40	174
143	Campbellpur Cantonment ..	1,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.										
144	Mianwali ..	15,412	1	1,889	1,680	3,569	3,569	832	516	175	697
145	Bhakkar ..	6,857	..	277	413	690	..	225	124	101	225
146	Isakhel ..	7,515	..	142	202	344	..	223	187	18	210
147	Kalabagh ..	8,353	..	459	234	693	..	240	201	17	228
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.										
148	Montgomery ..	26,164	2	3,574	1,793	5,367	2,684	1,020	644	298	1,004
149	Pakpattan ..	11,311	1	1,87	916	2,786	2,786	656	396	226	645
150	Okara ..	10,712	1	2,776	1,817	4,593	4,593	838	614	193	833
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.										
151	Lyallpur ..	42,922	3	12,547	6,244	18,791	6,264	2,752	1,364	1,148	2,593
152	Gojra ..	9,779	1	1,595	1,222	2,817	2,817	542	395	94	..
153	Tandlianwala ..	6,105	1	3,217	1,46	4,685	4,685	419	297	83	..

(VACCINATION).
DEPARTMENT.
IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937-38—CONTINUED.

Unknown.	RE-VACCINATION.			PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination De- partment.	Number of successful vaccina- tions and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Number.
	Total l.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
58	2,363	524	685	100·00	31·23	152·60	96 0 0	801	0 1 11	115
23	6,423	2,570	506	98·24	43·43	266·32	325 6 0	3,240	0 1 7	116
47	4,004	1,677	1,195	99·60	59·70	104·63	629 0 0	2,679	0 3 9	117
13	1,612	1,187	272	99·56	88·58	149·04	71 0 0	1,864	0 0 7	118
26	806	372	194	100·00	60·78	100·53	47 0 0	719	0 1 0	119
20	2,397	1,514	462	99·49	78·24	269·38	51 0 0	1,904	0 0 5	120
..	436	210	124	100·00	67·31	246·97	..	224	..	121
5	306	154	50	100·00	60·39	59·66	218 0 0	315	0 11 1	122
8	896	424	42	98·27	49·65	105·77	239 0 0	821	0 4 8	123
28	2,423	878	388	97·79	43·14	93·71	360 0 0	1,850	0 3 1	124
1	263	216	18	98·63	88·16	77·72	62 3 0	503	0 2 0	125
36	2,904	1,437	689	99·17	64·88	134·99	78 1 0	1,916	0 0 8	126
32	8,115	3,381	2,085	99·54	56·07	182·65	948 15 0	4,888	0 3 1	127
..	395	94	292	100·00	91·26	58·81	125 3 0	192	0 10 4	128
..	792	535	120	100·00	79·61	293·20	47 9 0	867	0 0 10	129
23	3,447	2,220	347	98·80	71·61	171·44	683 10 0	2,960	0 3 8	130
10	968	671	113	95·51	78·48	107·20	49 3 4	1,054	0 0 9	131
20	990	589	140	100·00	69·29	97·67	335 2 6	932	0 5 9	132
2	578	263	244	100·00	78·74	108·51	1 0 0	264	0 0 1	133
14	20,027	9,786	2,121	100·00	54·65	181·63	1,550 2 0	13,033	0 1 11	134
..	2,344	1,469	324	100·00	72·72	?	251 7 0	1,735	0 2 4	135
..	151	81	5	95·24	55·48	237·65	50 0 0	101	0 7 11	136
89	3,388	1,910	379	97·77	63·48	105·18	1,185 4 0	3,535	0 5 4	137
..	3,924	3,854	13	99·62	98·54	416·14	61 11 0	4,372	0 0 3	138
..	2,134	1,716	63	100·00	82·86	246·10	167 0 0	2,253	0 1 2	139
2	3,109	1,940	556	100·00	75·99	276·85	198 11 0	2,214	0 1 5	140
14	1,656	1,270	149	96·98	84·27	263·11	—	1,495	—	141
5	864	738	26	97·75	88·07	127·62	..	912	..	142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	143
121	2,737	1,407	445	98·03	61·39	136·52	349 13 0	2,104	0 2 8	144
..	465	327	..	100·00	70·32	80·50	52 0 0	552	0 1 6	145
11	121	80	15	99·06	75·47	38·59	9 0 0	290	0 0 6	146
12	453	300	51	100·00	74·63	63·21	45 8 9	528	0 1 5	147
16	4,347	3,505	353	100·00	87·76	172·34	1,231 0 0	4,509	0 4 4	148
11	2,130	1,853	104	100·00	91·46	220·85	109 4 0	2,498	0 0 8	149
..	3,755	2,403	59	99·40	65·02	302·09	538 0 0	3,236	0 2 8	150
159	16,039	11,798	1,925	100·00	83·59	335·28	1,944 2 3	14,391	0 2 2	151
19	2,275	1,022	379	97·51	53·90	156·66	740 7 6	1,532	0 7 8	152
27	4,266	2,181	814	98·98	63·18	420·80	532 5 6	2,569	0 3 4	153

STATEMENT No. 1.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION

Number.	Districts or Towns.	Population of districts (excluding towns) and towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
									Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B—TOWNS—CONOLD.											
LYALLPUR DISTRICT.											
154	Toba Tek Singh ..	5,903	..	2,449	742	3,191	..	266	207	57	265
155	Jaranwala ..	7,320	1	2,405	715	3,120	3,120	347	257	77	334
156	Kamalia ..	13,320	..	2,371	762	3,133	..	445	403	24	428
157	Chak Jhumra ..	4,094	..	1,309	480	1,789	..	185	32	8	140
JHANG DISTRICT.											
158	Jhang-Maghiana ..	36,035	2	9,740	6,731	16,471	8,236	2,503	1,346	689	2,214
159	Chiniot ..	25,841	2	3,735	2,106	5,841	2,921	1,133	902	196	1,102
160	Ahmedpur ..	5,045	1	602	345	947	2,109	207	125	4	194
161	Shorkot ..	6,826		739	423	1,162		219	137	45	202
MULTAN DISTRICT.											
162	Multan ..	107,366	3	23,142	15,134	38,276	12,759	4,284	3,478	612	4,239
163	Shujabad ..	6,618	..	1,464	718	2,182	..	285	190	71	274
164	Khanewal ..	11,205	..	3,241	1,317	4,558	..	556	202	139	447
165	Kahror ..	8,042	..	1,888	698	2,586	..	294	222	59	292
166	Tulamba ..	5,665	..	777	570	1,347	..	402	205	115	360
167	Mian Channu ..	4,349	..	823	606	1,429	..	268	205	50	256
168	Multan Cantonment ..	7,790	..	451	429	880	..	340	184	79	323
MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.											
169	Muzaffargarh ..	5,853	..	2,531	1,522	4,053	..	342	208	99	334
170	Khangarh ..	2,863	..	45	43	88	..	80	68	8	76
171	Alipore ..	3,931	..	61	45	106	..	105	105	..	105
172	Leiah ..	9,578	..	2,070	1,622	3,692	..	419	248	154	413
173	Karor ..	3,491	..	1,457	1,027	2,484	..	187	88	66	178
174	Muzaffargarh Civil Lines ..	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT											
175	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	23,468	1	4,928	2,746	7,674	7,674	952	767	170	947
176	Jampur ..	9,430	..	431	212	643	..	317	316	1	317
177	Rajanpur ..	4,510	1	369	323	692	692	105	69	9	82
178	Dajal ..	6,186	1	447	305	752	1,075	239	159	20	179
179	Kot Mithan ..	2,680		258	65	323		86	82	4	86
180	Taunsa ..	7,506	..	787	203	990	..	239	173	49	227
Total of Towns ..		2,934,154	155	429,220	258,064	687,284	4,434	137,455	103,788	23,756	130,892
Total of Districts (excluding towns).		20,526,113	422	2,953,029	2,088,154	5,041,183	11,946	907,850	688,285	129,879	833,613
Total of Special Staff ..		..	..	23,581	16,927	40,508	4,501	18,787	8,771	7,081	16,325
Vaccine Institute ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Dispensary Staff ..		..	..	1,369	562	1,931	..	431	315	77	407
Total of Railway Medical Staff.		..	..	1,522	1,465	2,987	..	692	291	285	653
Total of Private Medical Practitioner.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..		23,460,267	(d) 594	3,408,721	2,365,172	5,773,893	9,720	1,065,215	801,450	161,078	981,890

(a) Difference between number of operations and number of persons
 (b) The figures include 19,362 Primary successful vaccinations of
 (c) Including two Laboratory Assistants and 1 Veterinary
 (d) Excluding 265 temporary Vaccinators employed for difference

(?) Dharmasala Cantonment and Murree being hill stations the population during summer months keeps on fluctuating and is of Population which is based on enumeration during winter months. The ratios have accordingly been not calculated.

(VACCINATION).

DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1937-38—CONCLUDED.

Unknown.	RE-VACCINATION.			PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASE, IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination De- partment.	Number of successful vaccina- tions and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Number.
	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1	2,925	2,028	302	100·00	77·32	388·45	109 0 0	2,293	0 0 9	154
13	2,773	1,724	640	100·00	80·09	281·15	332 0 0	2,058	0 2 7	155
15	2,688	1,523	810	99·53	81·10	147·58	194 0 0	1,951	0 1 7	156
43	1,604	532	577	98·59	51·80	164·12	103 0 0	672	0 2 5	157
285	13,968	6,722	5,175	99·82	76·45	247·98	683 2 9	8,936	0 1 3	158
24	4,708	2,389	79	99·37	51·61	135·10	255 0 0	3,491	0 1 2	159
13	740	374	165	100·00	65·04	112·59	17 0 0	568	0 0 6	160
17	943	536	255	100·00	77·91	108·12	30 1 0	738	0 0 8	161
37	33,992	31,771	1,127	99·81	96·67	335·40	2,445 1 9	36,010	0 1 1	162
4	1,897	1,754	21	97·51	93·50	306·44	52 0 0	2,028	0 0 5	163
54	4,002	3,002	519	89·04	86·19	307·81	240 0 0	3,449	0 1 1	164
2	2,292	1,270	350	100·00	65·40	194·23	77 0 0	1,562	0 0 9	165
42	945	645	145	100·00	80·63	177·41	..	1,005	..	166
12	1,161	584	103	100·00	55·20	193·15	33 0 0	840	0 0 8	167
11	540	209	158	98·18	54·71	68·29	219 0 0	532	0 6 7	168
8	3,711	2,913	411	100·00	88·27	554·76	100 6 0	3,247	0 0 6	169
4	8	5	2	100·00	83·33	28·29	33 0 0	81	0 6 8	170
..	1	1	..	100·00	100·00	26·97	3 0 0	106	0 0 5	171
6	3,273	2,046	369	100·00	70·45	256·73	68 0 0	2,459	0 0 5	172
9	2,297	1,383	301	100·00	69·29	447·15	69 0 0	1,561	0 0 8	173
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
5	6,722	2,414	2,090	100·00	52·12	143·22	745 0 0	3,361	0 3 7	175
..	326	9	83	100·00	3·70	34·57	180 0 9	326	0 8 10	176
23	587	98	460	100·00	77·17	39·91	25 12 0	180	0 2 3	177
60	513	270	123	100·00	69·23	72·58	121 0 0	449	0 4 4	178
..	237	146	64	100·00	84·39	86·57	259 0 8	232	1 1 10	179
12	751	269	68	100·00	39·39	66·68	14 0 0	496	0 0 5	180
5,444	549,843	286,633	101,100	99·15	63·87	142·30	65,805 14 6	417,525	0 2 6	
66,911	4,133,513	2,194,595	893,272	99·13	67·73	147·53	3,06,200 0 5	3,028,208	0 1 7	
2,306	21,764	11,551	5,105	99·05	69·34	..	22,684 15 0	27,876	0 13 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,237 6 3	..	..
21	1,500	903	190	99·27	69·09	..	..	1,310	..	
15	2,295	1,441	268	96·45	71·09	..	..	2,094	..	
..	
74,697	4,708,915	2,495,123	999,935	99·13	67·27	148·21	4,38,928 4 2	3,477,013	0 2 0	

vaccinated equals 237 which represents secondary operations.
persons of six years and over six years of age.
Assistant.
periods in various districts of the Province.
migratory in nature and total number of vaccination as shown under column 7 against both these hill stations exceed the figure of census.

Establishment.				TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED,		TOTAL NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN.	
				Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.
By Special Staff	..	...	..	18,744	21,764	18,787	21,764	99·05	69·34
Vaccine Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District excluding towns	..	..	..	907,670	4,133,513	907,850	4,133,513	99·13	67·73
Towns	..	..	..	137,441	549,843	137,455	549,843	99·15	63·87
Total				10,63,855	4,705,120	1,064,092	4,705,120	99·13	67·27
By Dispensary Staff	..	..	..	431	1,500	431	1,500	99·27	69·09
By Railway Medical Staff	..	..	..	692	2,295	692	2,295	96·45	71·09
By Private Medical Practitioner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL				1,064,978	4,708,915	1,065,215	4,708,915	99·13	67·27

MARY.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED BY EACH VACCINATOR.		NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED.		Ratio of successful vac- cination per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Department	Average cost of each success- ful case.	REMARKS.
Vaccinators em- ployed.	Persons vaccinat- ed by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One year and un- der six years.				
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9	4,501	8,771	7,081	..	22,684 15 0	0 13 0	
8	..	..	..	..	42,237 6 3	..	
422	11,946	688,285	129,879	147.53	3,06,200 0 5	0 1 7	
155	4,434	103,788	23,756	142.30	65,805 14 6	0 2 6	
594	9,712	800,844	160,716	148.06	4,36,928 4 2	0 2 0	
..	..	315	77	..	..	..
..	..	291	285	..	..	..
..	
594	9,720	801,450	161,078	148.21	436,928 4 2	0 2 0	

APPENDIX I TO STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE VACCINATION OPERATIONS PERFORMED
BY THE SPECIAL STAFF ACCORDING TO LOCALITIES DURING THE YEAR 1937-38.

1	2	3	4	5	6						7			8		9
No.	DISTRICTS.	Name of localities.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.						RE-VACCINATION.			PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH RESULTS WERE KNOWN.		No.
					Total.	Successful.				Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	
						Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Six years and over six years.	Total of all ages.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1

THE VACCINATIONS PERFORMED BY THE SPECIAL STAFF ARE INCLUDED IN STATEMENT No. I.

1	Ambala	...	Kalsia State	...	...	2,955	2,758	2,192	274	3	2,469	243	218	71	118	...	...	1
2			Sirmoor State	...	...	17,588	5,614	2,501	2,229	18	4,748	781	11,986	6,782	2,490	...	...	2
3			Behroli State	...	...	327	30	19	9	...	28	2	297	183	54	...	...	3
4			Kot Klai State	...	...	879	297	262	49	8	259	38	582	310	106	...	...	4
5			Bhagal State	...	...	2,629	742	391	229	33	653	82	1,877	1,098	141	...	...	5
6			Mangal State	...	...	500	33	10	15	5	30	5	462	220	15	...	...	6
7			Kotgarh State	...	...	346	184	119	46	1	166	18	162	74	21	...	...	7
8			Delath State	...	...	60	60	30	27	2	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
9			Dhami State	...	...	451	257	65	165	12	243	15	194	94	31	...	...	9
10			Kot Kiar State	...	...	233	233	53	136	18	207	25	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Simla	...	Khaneti State	...	...	121	119	8	74	3	85	34	2	2	...	...	...	11
12			Shangri State	...	...	155	151	44	83	14	140	10	4	2	1	...	...	12
13			Dhadi State	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	13
14			Madhan State	...	...	106	106	...	25	71	96	10	...	...	...	...	...	14
15			Rawingarh State	...	...	48	46	...	...	...	...	46	2	...	2	...	...	15
16			Kumarsain State	...	...	412	243	14	174	7	195	48	169	70	49	...	...	16
17			Throach State	...	...	463	349	112	161	26	299	50	114	25	61	...	...	17
18			Theog State	...	...	223	205	3	164	10	177	28	18	4	14	...	...	18
19			Balsan State	...	...	248	187	...	12	88	100	87	61	5	53	...	...	19
20			Ghurud State	...	...	126	84	...	20	49	69	15	42	16	7	...	...	20
21	Kangra	...	Rattesh State	...	...	42	41	2	29	10	41	...	1	1	...	...	...	21
22			Filaspur State	...	...	3,972	2,740	1,254	1,370	8	2,632	102	1,232	580	190	...	...	22
23			Beja State	...	...	65	32	19	13	...	32	...	53	38	2	...	...	23
24			Kuthar State	...	...	288	143	69	42	...	131	12	146	91	13	...	...	24
25			Kunihar State	...	...	100	100	59	30	...	89	11	...	...	...	...	...	25
26			Mehlog State	...	...	391	309	178	119	4	301	7	82	59	9	...	...	26
27			Suket State	...	...	3,280	1,833	825	882	23	1,730	101	1,447	997	151	...	...	27
28			Kulu State	...	...	606	14	4	2	...	6	8	682	3	659	...	...	28
29			Rawalpindi	...	Murree Cantonment	131	38	32	6	...	38	...	93	51	5	29
30			Dera Ghazi Khan	...	Tribal Area adjoining Dera Ghazi Khan.	3,632	1,813	546	697	60	1,303	506	1,819	775	913	30
Total				..	9	40,508	18,787	8,771	7,081	473	16,325	2,306	21,764	11,551	5,105	99'05	69'34			

NOTE.—Difference between number of operations and number of persons vaccinated equals 43 which represents secondary operations.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT No. II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED AND THE NUMBER OF THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED IN THE PUNJAB IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED OFFICIAL YEARS.

PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.

[illegible]

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.

	1867-1927.		1938.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.									
Government	79,745	74,290	16,617	14,597	33,359	30,177	23,206	21,411	22,019	19,155	25,130	22,533	26,803	23,656	20,495	17,081	14,633	16,856	14,893	12,416	10,325	18,787	16,325
Districts excluding Towns, Towns and Cantonment Staff.	523,871	492,504	746,488	688,803	823,812	751,959	844,642	783,379	842,045	777,105	876,408	806,657	975,243	898,128	929,246	830,323	833,796	1,000,929	930,588	1,027,255	955,108	1,045,305	964,506
Dispensaries	6,610	5,732	1,989	1,769	1,912	1,826	1,680	1,571	1,711	1,557	1,678	1,577	1,715	1,643	644	636	628	708	690	669	240	431	407
Political Staff (Dera Ghazi Khan).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	1,260	2,593	2,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Medical Staff...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	523	648	529	467	456	692	653
Private Medical Prac- titioner.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	610,226	572,526	765,094	705,169	858,983	783,962	870,908	807,631	868,368	800,335	903,217	830,767	1,003,564	923,427	950,385	917,582	849,580	1,019,039	946,700	1,010,407	986,137	1,065,215	931,690

STATEMENT III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS AND THE ANNUAL RATIO OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB FOR FIVE YEARS ENDING 1937-38.

Number.	District.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		Number.
		Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Hissar ..	46,851	0.55	51,457	0.22	58,531	0.19	56,773	0.12	63,118	0.20	1
2	Rohtak ..	51,281	0.13	61,685	0.12	45,655	0.21	45,103	0.12	65,798	0.18	2
3	Gurgaon ..	145,202	0.05	114,067	0.01	81,253	0.16	50,253	0.06	53,413	0.03	3
4	Karnal ..	66,297	0.03	76,118	0.06	72,383	0.12	86,288	0.03	96,321	0.02	4
5	Ambala ..	54,524	0.07	57,965	0.01	69,264	0.11	64,066	0.06	80,151	0.02	5
6	Simla ..	392	0.03	1,104	0.06	1,853	0.23	2,357	0.08	1,775	0.06	6
7	Kangra ..	71,223	0.07	64,849	0.01	77,012	0.12	77,259	0.09	89,414	0.02	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	50,205	0.80	68,511	0.46	69,492	0.15	69,049	0.20	71,489	0.03	8
9	Jullundur ..	51,052	0.05	55,155	0.03	53,224	0.06	61,921	0.02	66,447	0.01	9
10	Ludhiana ..	55,963	0.03	50,015	0.11	39,706	0.29	33,853	0.06	52,578	0.04	10
11	Ferozepore ..	107,913	0.20	91,376	0.14	192,812	0.21	125,060	0.12	123,412	0.22	11
12	Lahore ..	96,577	0.51	90,908	0.08	131,835	0.27	150,494	0.71	214,723	0.58	12
13	Amritsar ..	114,220	0.10	100,817	0.02	129,607	0.13	184,566	0.30	150,763	0.14	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	107,544	0.09	96,461	0.01	103,164	0.03	103,771	0.05	199,408	0.04	14
15	Sialkot ..	54,084	0.34	69,579	0.03	134,062	0.02	152,175	0.04	209,279	0.21	15
16	Gujranwala ..	66,753	0.51	57,051	0.01	40,354	0.01	45,285	0.09	72,733	1.82	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	41,082	0.77	36,171	0.02	52,728	0.06	69,596	0.13	102,731	0.70	17
18	Gujrat ..	48,222	0.27	61,217	0.01	72,562	0.01	91,902	0.25	128,862	0.65	18
19	Shahpur ..	34,323	0.67	34,295	0.03	35,255	0.01	43,186	0.04	106,053	0.34	19
20	Jhelum ..	61,407	0.46	39,386	0.04	71,901	0.07	50,761	0.03	71,544	0.10	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	46,454	0.31	52,377	0.13	42,201	0.03	61,521	0.08	70,240	0.08	21
22	Attock ..	69,474	0.36	69,575	0.05	68,199	0.004	78,427	0.03	136,072	0.11	22
23	Mianwali ..	37,808	0.27	49,662	0.05	51,076	0.05	61,984	0.03	78,032	0.03	23
24	Montgomery ..	113,719	0.56	83,627	0.02	103,044	0.04	90,576	0.04	217,076	0.09	24
25	Lyalpur ..	76,973	0.29	87,003	0.01	118,662	0.02	123,891	0.03	313,447	0.09	25
26	Jhang ..	121,326	0.38	45,573	..	46,749	0.01	52,780	0.002	165,681	0.09	26
27	Multan ..	82,043	0.17	87,015	0.003	91,121	0.03	105,692	0.11	259,150	0.16	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	125,656	0.03	109,656	0.002	86,893	0.01	31,784	0.01	104,207	0.03	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	79,497	0.06	80,402	..	69,759	0.003	90,610	0.002	81,816	0.16	29
	Total ..	2,078,065	0.30	1,943,077	0.06	2,215,357	0.09	2,266,983	0.12	3,445,733	0.23	
	Special Staff ..	37,141	..	31,243	..	25,727	..	22,308	..	27,876	..	
	Dispensary Staff ..	2,241	..	3,508	..	3,098	..	2,545	..	1,310	..	
	Railway Medical Staff.	..	..	987	..	1,588	..	1,800	..	2,094	..	
	Private Medical Practitioner.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,130,318*	0.30	1,992,068*	0.06	2,265,646*	0.09	2,293,636	0.12	3,477,013	0.23	

*Foot Note—The grand total for the years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 include the figures 12,871, 13,253 and 19,876 respectively for work done by the cantonment staff.

